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THE

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

FOR

CHINA, JAPAN, & THE PHILIPPINES,

(WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "CHINA DIRECTORY,")

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

CORRECTED AT THE DIFFERENT BANKS, OFFICES, AND INSTITUTIONS.

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For further particulars, apply to the Offices of the Company, 1, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

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SIGNAL STATION,

VICTORIA PEAK, HONG KONG,

1823 *feet above Sea level.*

The Union Jack will be hoisted at the Mast Head when any vessel is being signalled.

The Commercial Code of Signals for all Nations will be used at the Station.

All Signals made by Vessels in the Offing will be repeated.

When Signalling to Men-of-War in the Harbour or in the Offing, a White Ensign will be hoisted at the Flagstaff, and at the Mast Head of the Man-of-War.

Distance Signals will be made at the Mast Head, and will be kept flying for ten minutes. Compass Signals will be shown at the Yard.

When a Steamer, or the smoke of a Steamer is sighted, the Compass Bearings, and Distance off will be hoisted. If, when the Vessel is made out, she is *not a Mail Steamer*, the Vessel's Distinguishing Flag will be substituted for the Compass Signal, and it will be kept flying until the Ship anchors.

If the Steamer *is a regular Mail Steamer*, a Gun will be fired and a Ball over the English, French, or American Ensign, with the Distance off at that time, will be shown at the Mast Head. The Compass Signal and Symbol will be hauled down. The *Mail Signal* will be kept up until the Vessel anchors.

River Steamers will not be signalled. The approach of other Steamers from Macao or Canton will be made known by showing the National or House Flag and Symbol at Yard Arm.

If a Flag showing that an Officer of high rank is on board an incoming Vessel, a similar Flag will be shown above the Ball, or the Flag alone will be hoisted at the Mast Head.

The approach of Men-of-War and Sailing Vessels will be notified by their proper Symbols and National Colours, or House Flags, at the Quarter of the Yard or at the Yard Arm.

Note.—The Distances of Vessels will be estimated from the Peak and will be made by means of the Numerals which are attached to the Flags at foot of this page.

MERCHANT SHIPS.

Symbols to be Hoisted at the Yard Arms.



Steamer. Ship. Barque. Brig. Schooner.

MEN OF WAR.

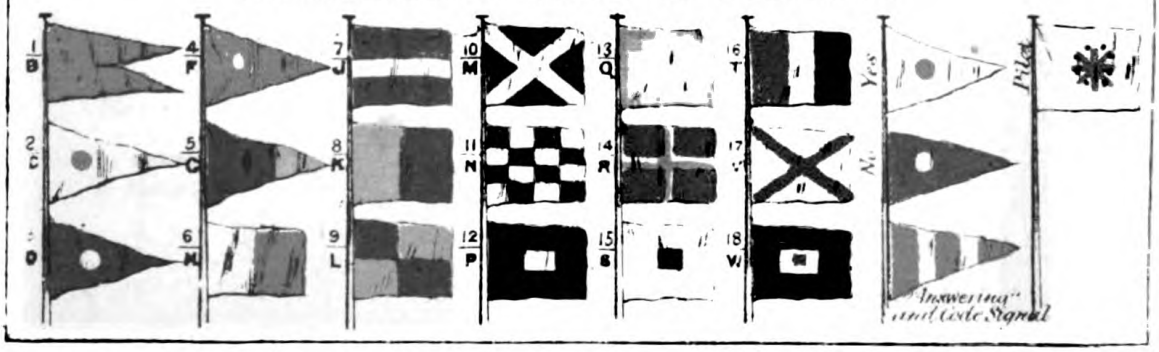
Symbols to be Hoisted at the Quarter of the Yard.



Line of Battle Ship. Frigate. Corvette. Paddle Steamer. Despatch or Gunboat.

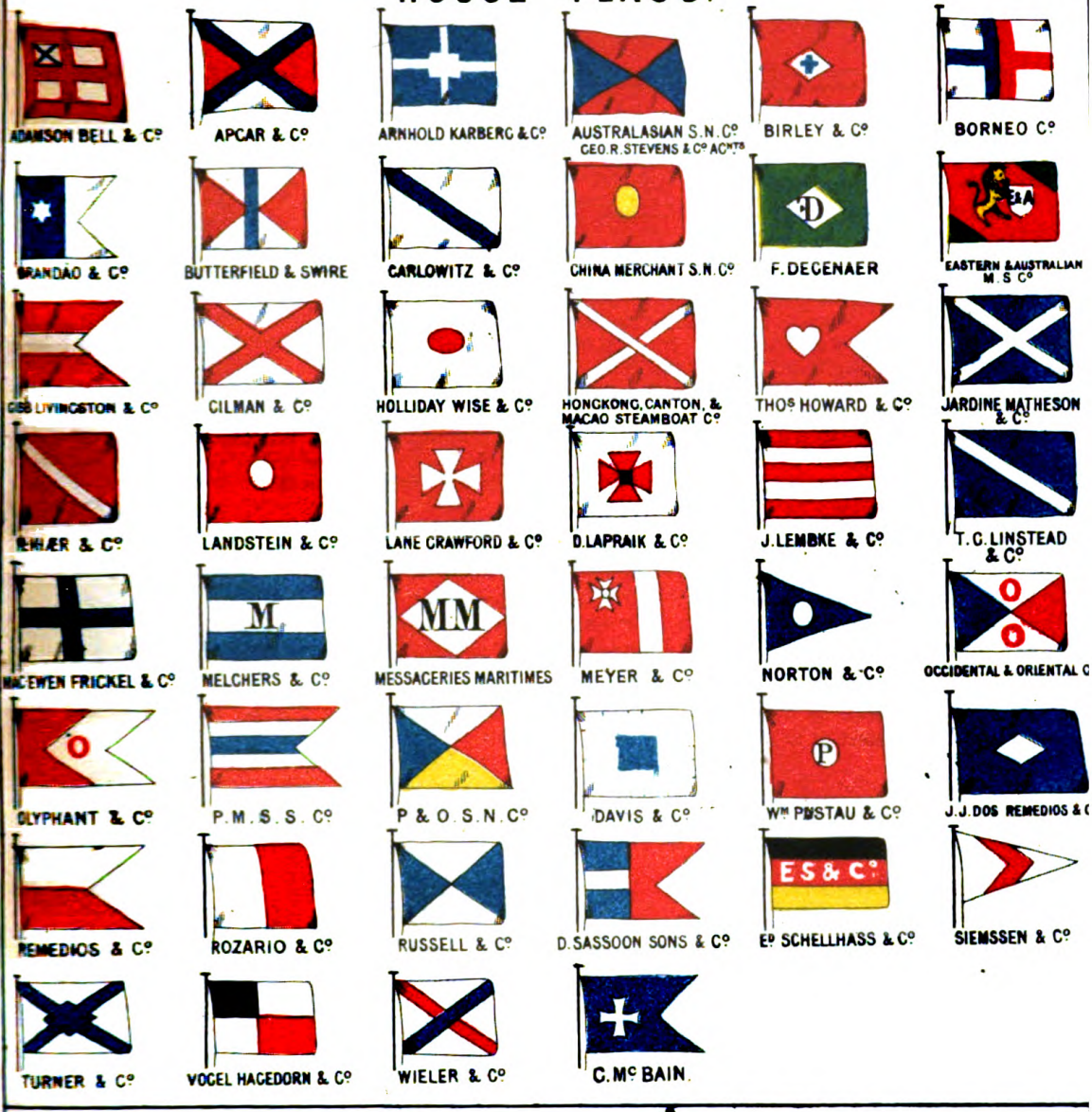
COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.				COMPASS SIGNALS AT YARD.			
C.B. NORTH.	C.M. N.E.	D.B. EAST.	D.M. S.E.	F.B. SOUTH.	F.M. S.W.	G.B. WEST.	G.M. N.W.
C.F. N.bE.	C.P. N.E.bE.	D.F. E.bS.	D.P. S.E.bS.	F.D. S.bW.	F.P. S.W.bW.	G.D. W.bN.	G.P. N.W.bN.
C.H. N.N.E.	C.R. E.N.E.	D.H. E.S.E.	D.R. S.S.E.	F.H. S.S.W.	F.R. W.S.W.	G.H. W.N.W.	G.R. N.N.W.
C.K. N.E.bN.	C.T. E.bN.	D.K. S.E.bE.	D.T. S.bE.	F.K. S.W.bS.	F.T. W.bS.	G.K. N.W.bN.	G.T. N.bW.

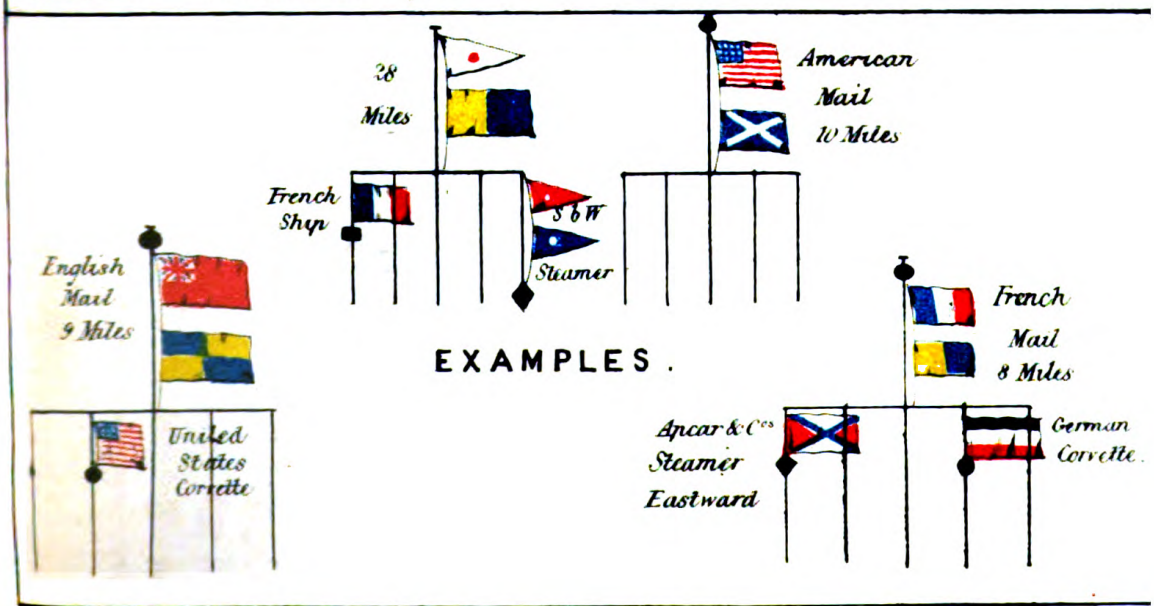
COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS



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HOUSE FLAGS.





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Anglo-Chinese Calendar for 1879.

BEING XLII & XLIII OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

IV. of Kwang-su, being Mo-yan, or the 15th Year of the Cycle, and V. of Kwang-su, being Kí-mou, or the 16th Year of the Cycle.

光緒四年歲次戊寅至光緒五年歲次己卯

JANUARY. (31 Days.)			FEBRUARY. (28 Days.)			MARCH. (31 Days.)			APRIL. (30 Days.)			MAY. (31 Days.)			JUNE. (30 Days.)			JULY. (31 Days.)			AUGUST. (31 Days.)			SEPTEMBER. (30 Days.)			OCTOBER. (31 Days.)			NOVEMBER. (30 Days.)			DECEMBER. (31 Days.)		
Days of the Week	Date.	12 & 1 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	1 & 2 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	2 & 3 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	3 & Int. Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	Int. & 4 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	4 & 5 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	5 & 6 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	6 & 7 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	7 & 8 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	8 & 9 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	9 & 10 Moon.	Days of the Week	Date.	10 & 11 Moon.
Wed.	1	XII 9	Sat.	1	I 11	Sat.	1	II 9	Tues.	1	III 10	Thur.	1	Int.III 11	S.	1	IV 12	Tues.	1	V 12	Fri.	1	VI 14	Mon.	1	VII 15	Wed.	1	VIII 16	Sat.	1	IX 18	Mon.	1	X 18
Thur.	2	10	S.	2	12	S.	2	10	Wed.	2	11	Fri.	2	12	Mon.	2	13	Wed.	2	13	Sat.	2	15	Tues.	2	16	Thur.	2	17	S.	2	19	Tues.	2	19
Fri.	3	11	Mon.	3	13	Mon.	3	11	Thur.	3	12	Sat.	3	13	Tues.	3	14	Thur.	3	14	S.	3	16	Wed.	3	17	Fri.	3	18	Mon.	3	20	Wed.	3	20
Sat.	4	12	Tues.	4	14	Tues.	4	12	Fri.	4	13	S.	4	14	Wed.	4	15	Fri.	4	15	Mon.	4	17	Thur.	4	18	Sat.	4	19	Tues.	4	21	Thur.	4	21
S.	5	13	Wed.	5	15	Wed.	5	13	Sat.	5	14	Mon.	5	15	Thur.	5	16	Sat.	5	16	Tues.	5	18	Fri.	5	19	S.	5	20	Wed.	5	22	Fri.	5	22
Mon.	6	14	Thur.	6	16	Thur.	6	14	S.	6	15	Tues.	6	16	Fri.	6	17	S.	6	17	Wed.	6	19	Sat.	6	20	Mon.	6	21	Thur.	6	23	Sat.	6	23
Tues.	7	15	Fri.	7	17	Fri.	7	15	Mon.	7	16	Wed.	7	17	Sat.	7	18	Mon.	7	18	Thur.	7	20	S.	7	21	Tues.	7	22	Fri.	7	24	S.	7	24
Wed.	8	16	Sat.	8	18	Sat.	8	16	Tues.	8	17	Thur.	8	18	S.	8	19	Tues.	8	19	Fri.	8	21	Mon.	8	22	Wed.	8	23	Sat.	8	25	Mon.	8	25
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Tues.	14	22	Fri.	14	24	Fri.	14	22	Mon.	14	23	Wed.	14	24	Sat.	14	25	Mon.	14	25	Thur.	14	27	S.	14	28	Tues.	14	29	Fri.	14	X 1	S.	14	2
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Thur.	16	24	S.	16	26	S.	16	24	Wed.	16	25	Fri.	16	26	Mon.	16	27	Wed.	16	27	Sat.	16	29	Tues.	16	VIII 1	Thur.	16	2	S.	16	3	Tues.	16	4
Fri.	17	25	Mon.	17	27	Mon.	17	25	Thur.	17	26	Sat.	17	27	Tues.	17	28	Thur.	17	28	S.	17	30	Wed.	17	2	Fri.	17	3	Mon.	17	4	Wed.	17	5
Sat.	18	26	Tues.	18	28	Tues.	18	26	Fri.	18	27	S.	18	28	Wed.	18	29	Fri.	18	29	Mon.	18	VII 1	Thur.	18	3	Sat.	18	4	Tues.	18	5	Thur.	18	6
S.	19	27	Wed.	19	29	Wed.	19	27	Sat.	19	28	Mon.	19	29	Thur.	19	30	Sat.	19	VI 1	Tues.	19	2	Fri.	19	4	S.	19	5	Wed.	19	6	Fri.	19	7
Mon.	20	28	Thur.	20	30	Thur.	20	28	S.	20	29	Tues.	20	30	Fri.	20	V 1	S.	20	2	Wed.	20	3	Sat.	20	5	Mon.	20	6	Thur.	20	7	Sat.	20	8
Tues.	21	29	Fri.	21	II 1	Fri.	21	29	Mon.	21	Int.III 1	Wed.	21	IV 1	Sat.	21	2	Mon.	21	3	Thur.	21	4	S.	21	6	Tues.	21	7	Fri.	21	8	S.	21	9
Wed.	22	I 1	Sat.	22	2	Sat.	22	30	Tues.	22	2	Thur.	22	2	S.	22	3	Tues.	22	4	Fri.	22	5	Mon.	22	7	Wed.	22	8	Sat.	22	9	Mon.	22	10
Thur.	23	2	S.	23	3	S.	23	III 1	Wed.	23	3	Fri.	23	3	Mon.	23	4	Wed.	23	5	Sat.	23	6	Tues.	23	8	Thur.	23	9	S.	23	10	Tues.	23	11
Fri.	24	3	Mon.	24	4	Mon.	24	2	Thur.	24	4	Sat.	24	4	Tues.	24	5	Thur.	24	6	S.	24	7	Wed.	24	9	Fri.	24	10	Mon.	24	11	Wed.	24	12
Sat.	25	4	Tues.	25	5	Tues.	25	3	Fri.	25	5	S.	25	5	Wed.	25	6	Fri.	25	7	Mon.	25	8	Thur.	25	10	Sat.	25	11	Tues.	25	12	Thur.	25	13
S.	26	5	Wed.	26	6	Wed.	26	4	Sat.	26	6	Mon.	26	6	Thur.	26	7	Sat.	26	8	Tues.	26	9	Fri.	26	11	S.	26	12	Wed	26	13	Fri.	26	14
Mon.	27	6	Thur.	27	7	Thur.	27	5	S.	27	7	Tues.	27	7	Fri.	27	8	S.	27	9	Wed.	27	10	Sat.	27	12	Mon.	27	13	Thur.	27	14	Sat.	27	15
Tues.	28	7	Fri.	28	8	Fri.	28	6	Mon.	28	8	Wed.	28	8	Sat.	28	9	Mon.	28	10	Thur.	28	11	S.	28	13	Tues.	28	14	Fri.	28	15	S.	28	16
Wed.	29	8	...	...	...	Sat.	29	7	Tues.	29	9	Thur.	29	9	S.	29	10	Tues.	29	11	Fri.	29	12	Mon.	29	14	Wed.	29	15	Sat.	29	16	Mon.	29	17
Thur.	30	9	...	...	...	S.	30	8	Wed.	30	10	Fri.	30	10	Mon.	30	11	Wed.	30	12	Sat.	30	13	Tues.	30	15	Thur.	30	16	S.	30	17	Tues.	30	18
Fri.	31	10	...	...	...	Mon.	31	9	...	...	...	Sat.	31	11	...	...	...	Thur.	31	13	S.	31	14	...	...	...	Fri.	31	17	...	...	...	Wed.	31	19

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TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET, 1879.

DATE.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.		DATE.	SUNRISE.		SUNSET.	
	HOURS.	MINUTES.	HOURS.	MINUTES.		HOURS.	MINUTES.	HOURS.	MINUTES.
January.					**July.**				
1st	6	43	5	25	2nd	5	25	6	43
5th	6	45	5	27	7th	5	26	6	43
10th	6	46	5	30	12th	5	27	6	43
15th	6	46	5	34	17th	5	30	6	42
20th	6	45	5	37	22nd	5	32	6	40
25th	6	45	5	41	27th	5	34	6	38
30th	6	44	5	44	**August.**				
February.					1st	5	36	6	36
4th	6	41	5	47	6th	5	37½	6	33½
9th	6	38	5	50	11th	5	40	6	30
14th	6	35	5	53	16th	5	42	6	26
19th	6	32	5	56	21st	5	43	6	23
24th	6	28	5	58	26th	5	45½	6	17½
March.					31st	5	46	6	14
1st	6	23½	6	01½	**September.**				
5th	6	21½	6	01½	5th	5	47½	6	09½
10th	6	16	6	04	10th	5	49	6	05
15th	6	12	6	06	15th	5	50	6	00
20th	6	08½	6	06½	20th	5	51	5	55
25th	6	03	6	09	25th	5	54	5	50
30th	5	58½	6	10½	30th	5	55	5	45
April.					**October.**				
4th	5	53	6	13	5th	5	56	5	40
9th	5	48½	6	14½	10th	5	58	5	36
14th	5	44	6	16	15th	6	00	5	32
19th	5	41	6	17	20th	6	02	5	28
24th	5	37	6	19	25th	6	04	5	24
29th	5	33	6	21	30th	6	07	5	21
May.					**November.**				
3rd	5	30	6	24	4th	6	10	5	18
8th	5	28	6	24	9th	6	12	5	16
13th	5	25	6	27	14th	6	15	5	15
18th	5	23	6	29	19th	6	19	5	13
23rd	5	22	6	32	24th	6	22	5	12
28th	5	20	6	34	29th	6	26	5	12
June.					**December.**				
2nd	5	20	6	36	4th	6	28½	5	12½
7th	5	20	6	38	9th	6	32	5	14
12th	5	21	6	39	14th	6	34	5	16
17th	5	21½	6	39½	19th	6	36½	5	18½
22nd	5	23	6	41	24th	6	39	5	21
27th	5	24	6	42	29th	6	41	5	23

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THE CALENDAR FOR 1879.

Adjustment of the Calendar.

Julius Cæsar was the first to attempt to adjust the length of the year with any degree of accuracy, and fixed it at 365 days 6 hours; introducing a day every fourth year (called leap year), which accordingly consists of 366 days, while the three others have only 365 days each.

From him it was called the Julian Year, and it continued in general use till the year 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to rectify the error which then existed between the Julian year of $365\frac{1}{4}$ days and the solar year of 365·2422013 days. At that time the difference amounted to ten days; he accordingly commanded the ten days between the 4th and 15th October in that year to be struck out, so that the 5th day was called the 15th. This alteration has been introduced throughout Europe, except in Russia and by the Greek Church, and the year was afterwards called the Gregorian Year, or New Style.

In England the method of reckoning after the New Style was not admitted into the Calendar till the year 1722, when the error amounted to nearly eleven days, which were taken from the month of September, by calling the 3rd of that month the 14th, and it was settled by Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., 1751), that the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, and every hundredth year of our Lord, which shall happen in time to come, shall be computed as each consisting of 365 days only, excepting every fourth hundredth year, whereof the year 2000 should be the first.

By the same Act of Parliament the Legal beginning of the year was changed from the 25th of March to the 1st of January, so that the succeeding months of January, February, and March, up to the 24th day, which by the Old Style would have been reckoned part of the year 1762, were accounted as the three first months of 1763, which is the reason we sometimes meet with such a date as:—

March 10th, 1774-75.

That is, according to the Old Style it is 1774, according to the New 1775.

Golden Number	18	Dominical Letter	E
Epact	7	Roman Indiction	7
Solar Cycle	12	Julian Period	6592

The Solar Cycle, or Cycle of the Sun, is a period of 28 years, after which all the Dominical Letters return in the same order as they did during the 28 years before. The first year of the Christian Era is the tenth of this Cycle.

The Lunar Cycle, or Cycle of the Moon, commonly called the Golden number, and sometimes the Metonic Cycle (from Meton, an Athenian philosopher, who invented it about 432 years before the birth of Christ), is a revolution of 19 years, in which time the conjunctions, oppositions, and other aspects of the Moon are within an hour and a half of being the same as they were on the same days of the months 19 years before. The Prime, or Golden number, is the number of years elapsed in this Cycle. Before the birth of Christ two years of this Cycle had elapsed.

The Roman indiction is a period of 15 years, and used by the Romans for the time of taxing their provinces. Three years of one of these Cycles had elapsed before the birth of Christ.

The Julian period contains 7980 years, and arises from multiplying together 28 19, and 15, being the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction. This was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger, in 1583, for Chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed Era in calculations by all Astronomers and Chronologers throughout the Christian world. Its beginning is placed 710 years before the usual date of the creation of the world, or 4714 before the commencement of the Christian Era.

TIME.

DAYS.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Solar (average) day is	24	00	0·00
A Sidereal day is	24	06	4·09
A Lunar (average) day is	24	52	0·00
An average Tidal day is	24	48	0·00

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MONTHS.	Days.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
A Lunar sidereal month is	27	7	43	11·5
„ synodic „	29	12	44	2·87
„ tropical „	27	7	43	4·7
„ anomalistic „	27	13	18	37·4
„ nodal „	27	5	5	36·
Moon's inclination to the Ecliptic	00	50	8	47·9
„ Excentricity	0·0548442			
„ Distance from the earth in radii	60·67			

YEARS.	Days.	Hrs.	Min.	Sec.
The anomalistic year is	365	6	13	49·3
A sidereal year is	365	6	9	13·7
A common, or tropical year, is	365	5	48	49·7
A lunar year is	364	8	48	34·44

ECLIPSES IN 1879.

In the year 1879 there will be two Eclipses of the Sun and one of the Moon.

January 22nd.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, begins at 9h. 0m. a.m. Greenwich mean time in long. 51 deg. 3 min. W. and at 24 deg. 0 min. S., and ends at 2h. 46 min. p.m.; in long. 47 deg. 18 min. E. and lat. 11 deg. 20 min. N. the central eclipse begins at 10h. 3m. a.m. in long. 68 deg. 29 min. W. and lat. 27 deg. 32 min. S., and ends at 1h. 43m. p.m. in long. 64 deg. 30 min. E. and lat. 7 deg. 45 min. N. At the Cape of Good Hope a Partial Eclipse is visible, magnitude (sun's diameter = 1) 0·736, begins 11h. 46m. a.m. local mean time, the greatest phase 1h. 20m. p.m., and ends 2h. 45m. p.m. Invisible in Australia.

July 19th.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, begins at 6h. 11m. a.m. Greenwich mean time in long. 5 deg. 13 min. W. and lat. 10 deg. 32 min. N., and ends at 11h. 58m. a.m. in long. 83 deg. 50 min. E. and lat. 20 deg. 31 min. S.; the central eclipse begins at 7h. 13m. a.m. in long. 19 deg. 46 min. W. and lat. 7 deg. 44 min. N., and ends at 10h. 55m. a.m. in long. 98 deg. 16 min. E. and lat. 23 deg. 18 min. S. Invisible in Australia.

December 28th.—A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich—about one-sixth of the Moon's diameter will be obscured at the middle of the eclipse—begins at 3h. 37m. p.m. Greenwich mean time and ends at 5h. 15m. p.m. At Greenwich the Moon will rise at 3h. 46m. p.m.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING DATES OF MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter day is the first *Sunday* after the first Ecclesiastical full moon following the 21st March, or if the moon happens on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday following. *Advent Sunday* is the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's Day, whether before or after. *Rogation Sunday* is Five weeks after Easter Day. *Ascension Day* is Forty days after. *Whit Sunday* is Seven weeks after. *Trinity Sunday* is Eight weeks after.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, ETC., ETC.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	*Ascension Day; Holy Thursday*	May 22
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 9	Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 23	*Pentecost—Whit Sunday*	June 1
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 26	*Trinity Sunday*	June 8
St. David	Mar. 1	*Corpus Christi*	June 12
1st Sun. in Lent	Mar. 2	Accession of Queen Victoria	June 20
St. Patrick	Mar. 17	Proclamation	June 21
Annunciation—Lady Day	Mar. 25	St. John Bapt.—Midsum. Day	June 24
Palm Sunday	April 6	St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Good Friday	April 11	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
EASTER SUNDAY	April 13	St. Andrew	Nov. 30
Low Sunday	April 20	*1st Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 30
St. George	April 23	St. Thomas	Dec. 21
Rogation Sunday	May 18	Christmas Day	Dec. 25

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LAW AND UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1879.

Law.	Begins.	Ends.	Oxf. Act, July 1.	Begins.	Ends.
Hilary	January 11	January 31	Lent	January 14	April 5
Easter	April 15	May 9	Easter	April 16	May 30
Trinity	May 23	June 13	Trinity	May 31	July 5
Michaelmas ...	Novber. 2	Novber. 25	Michaelmas ...	October 10	Decber. 17

Cam. Com. June 17.	Begins.	Divides.	Ends.
Lent	January 13	Feb. 22, midnight	April 4
Easter	April 18	May 19, midnight	June 20
Michaelmas	October 1	Nov. 8, noon	December 16

1879. JEWISH CALENDAR. 5639.

1879.			5639.
Jan. 1,	W		Tebet 6
„ 5,	S	Fast of Tebet	„ 10
„ 25,	S	New Moon	Sebat 1
Feb. 23, 24,	S M	New Moon	30, Adar 1
Mar. 6,	Th,	Fast of Esther	„ 11
„ 9, 10,	S M	Purim	„ 14, 15
„ 25,	Tu	New Moon	Nisan 1
April 8, 9,	Tu W	Passover	„ 15, 16
„ 23, 24,	W Th	New Moon	30, Yiar 1
May 7,	W	Second Passover	„ 14
„ 11,	S	33 of the Homer	„ 18
„ 23,	F	New Moon	Sivan 1
„ 28, 29,	W Th	Sebuot	„ 6, 7
June 21, 22,	S S	New Moon	30, Tam. 1
July 8,	Tu	Fast of Tamuz	„ 17
„ 21,	M	New Moon	Ab 1

1879.			5639
July 29,	Tu	Fast of Ab	Ab 9
Aug. 19, 20,	Tu W	New Moon	30, Elul 1
1879.			5640.
Sept. 18, 19,	Th F	New Year	Tisri 1, 2
„ 21,	S	Fast of Guedaliah	„ 4
„ 27,	S	Kipur	„ 10
Oct. 2, 3,	Th F	Tabernacle	„ 15, 16
„ 8,	W	Hosana Raba	„ 21
„ 9, 10,	Th F	Feast of the 8th Day	„ 22, 23
„ 17, 18,	F S	New Moon	30 Hes. 1
Nov. 16,	S	New Moon	Kislev 1
Dec. 10,	W	Hanuca	„ 25
„ 15, 16,	M Tu	New Moon	30, Tebet 1
„ 25,	Th	Fast of Tibet	„ 10
„ 31,	W		„ 16

BIRTHDAYS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Date of Birth and Age of each in 1879.

Queen Victoria	May 24, 1819	60 yrs.	Prince Alfred Enst. Albert (Duke of Edinburgh)	Aug. 6, 1844	35 yrs.
Prince Consort, born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861.			*(Married*, January 23, 1874, to Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna of Russia) 3 child.		
Princess Royal	Nov. 21, 1840	39 „	Princess Helena Augusta Victoria	May 25, 1846	33 „
(Married January 25, 1858, to Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia) 7 chld.			*(Married* July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein) 5 children.		
Prince of Wales	Nov. 9, 1841	38 „	Princess Louise Caroline Alberta	March 18, 1848	31 „
(Married March 10, 1863, to Alexandra Princess of D'mark, born Dec. 1. 1844.) *Issue*:—			*(Married* March 21, 1871, to Marquis of Lorne).		
Their son, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward	Jan. 8, 1864	15 „	Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert (Duke of Connaught)	May 1, 1850	29 „
Their son, Prince George Fred. Ernest Albert	June 3, 1865	14 „	Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert	April 7, 1853	26 „
Their da., Prs. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar	Feb. 20, 1867	12 „	Princess Beatrice Mary Vict. Feodore	April 14, 1857	22 „
Their da., Prs. Victoria Alex. Olga Mary	July 6, 1868	11 „	Duke of Cumberland	Sept. 21, 1845	34 „
Their da., Prs. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria	Nov. 26, 1869	10 „	Duke of Cambridge	Mar. 26, 1819	60 „
Princess Alice Maud Mary	Ap. 25, 1843	36 „	Duchess of Cambridge	July 25, 1797	82 „
(Married July 1, 1862, to Prince Louis of Hesse) 6 chld.			Duchess of Mecklenburg	July 19, 1822	57 „
			Duchess of Teck	Nov. 27, 1833	46 „

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JANUARY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

(For Civil Mean Time at Hongkong.)

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	7	7	23	44	A.M.	New Moon	21	6	86	45	A.M.
Last Quarter	14	6	37	46	A.M.	First Quarter	29	7	20	45	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Wed.	1	9	Hiogo and Osaka opened, 1868. Overland Telegraph through Russia opened, 1872.
Thur.	2	10	The Emperor Kang-hi sends as his Envoy to the Pope the Jesuit Father Bouvet, 1706.
Frid.	3	11	Lin Tsihsu appointed Commissioner, 1839. Li Sing-yuen appointed Imperial Commissioner in Kwangsi, 1851.
Sat.	4	12	Great Fire at Tokio, 1870.
Sun.	5	13	*2nd after Christmas.* Decree of Emperor Tao-kwang prohibiting trade with England, 1840. Commissioner Yeh captured, 1858.
Mon.	6	14	*Epiphany.* Fearful fire at Tientsin, 1,400 famine refugees burnt to death, 1878.
Tues.	7	15	Forts at Chuenpi taken with great slaughter, 1841.
Wed.	8	16	Ice one-fourth inch thick at Canton, 1852. Gunner of the "Lady Hughes" strangled at Canton, 1785.
Thur.	9	17	Murder of Mr. Holworthy at the Peak, 1869. Marriage of the Mikado of Japan, 1869.
Frid.	10	18	Several chests of Opium forcibly taken by the Mandarins from an English resident in Canton, 1838.
Sat.	11	19	Sir R. Alcock left Hongkong for England, 1870. Seamen's Church, West Point, opened, 1872.
Sun.	12	20	*1st after Epiphany.* Tung-chi, Emperor of China, died, in the nineteenth year of his age, 1875.
Mon.	13	21	Ki-ying, Viceroy of Kwang-tung and Kwang-si, issues a proclamation recommending moderation in dealing with foreigners, and intimating the intention of opening up Canton according to the Treaties, 1846.
Tues.	14	22	Secretary of American Legation murdered at Tokio, 1871.
Wed.	15	23	Bread poisoning in Hongkong, by Chinese baker Alum, 1857. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia returned to Hongkong from Nagasaki, 1873. Meeting of Shanghai Steam Navigation Company at which it was resolved to sell ships and plant to China Merchants' Company, 1877. Total loss of the E. & A. M. steamer "Singapore" off the Cumberland Islands, 1877.
Thur.	16	24	Great Gunpowder explosion in Hongkong harbour, 1867.
Frid.	17	25	
Sat.	18	26	
Sun.	19	27	*2nd after Epiphany.* Elliot and Kishen treaty, ceding Hongkong, 1841. Sailors' Home at Hongkong formally opened, 1863. The "Frederic" burnt by the Coolies, 1870. Chung How and Suite returned to China, 1872.
Mon.	20	28	Steamer "Corea" lost on her voyage to Yokohama, 1867. Sir Edmund Head died, 1868,
Tues.	21	29	Attack on Lieut. Kerr and the boat of the "Cockchafer" at Swatow, 1869.
Wed.	22	1	The Chinese Ambassadors arrived in London, 1877.
Thur.	23	2	P. & O. steamer "Niphon," lost off Amoy, 1868.
Frid.	24	3	Matheus Ricci, the Jesuit Missionary, enters Peking, 1601. U.S. Corvette "Oneida" lost through collision with P. & O. steamer "Bombay," near Yokohama, 1870.
Sat.	25	4	
Sun.	26	5	*3rd after Epiphany.* Instructions from Lord Palmerston to Lord Napier, superintendent of British Trade in China, 1834. Hongkong taken possession of, 1841. St. Paul's Church at Macao burnt, 1835.
Mon.	27	6	Establishment of Amoy Chamber of Commerce, 1875.
Tues.	28	7	Huang-tsung-han appointed Imperial Commissioner at Canton, 1855.
Wed.	29	8	Decree from Yung-ching forbidding, under pain of death, the propagation of the Christian faith in China, 1733. Loss of steamer "Suwonada," 1873.
Thur.	30	9	Lord Saltoun left China with $3,000,000 ransom money, 1846. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left for Manila, 1873.
Frid.	31	10	First arrival of the "Colorado" from San Francisco, 1867. Loss of the C. M. Co.'s str. "Howsang" off Dodd Island, near Amoy, 1878.

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JANUARY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 14 days, 11 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 19 days, 1 hour, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.		1878.	
Maximum	73	Maximum	76
Minimum	57	Minimum	45

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum	30.520	Minimum	30.050

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 12th & 1st MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Wed.	1	9	
Thur.	2	10	
Frid.	3	11	
Sat.	4	12	
Sun.	5	13	
Mon.	6	14	
Tues.	7	15	
Wed.	8	16	
Thur.	9	17	
Frid.	10	18	
Sat.	11	19	
Sun.	12	20	
Mon.	13	21	
Tues.	14	22	
Wed.	15	23	
Thur.	16	24	
Frid.	17	25	
Sat.	18	26	
Sun.	19	27	
Mon.	20	28	
Tues.	21	29	
Wed.	22	1	
Thur.	23	2	
Frid.	24	3	
Sat.	25	4	
Sun.	26	5	
Mon.	27	6	
Tues.	28	7	
Wed.	29	8	
Thur.	30	9	
Frid.	31	10	

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FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	6	9	17	42	P.M.	New Moon	20	11	39	37	P.M.
Last Quarter	13	2	29	41	P.M.						

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sat.	1	11	Inhabitants of Hongkong declared British subjects, 1841. P. & O. Company's New Post Contract commenced, 1868.
Sun.	2	12	*4th after Epiphany.* Letters from the Imperial Commissioner Lin to H.B.M. the Queen, complaining of the persistency of her subjects in sending Opium to China, 1840. The new German Club opened, 1872.
Mon.	3	13	
Tues.	4	14	Great robbery in the Central Bank discovered, 1865. Outrage on Foreigners at Kobe Japan, 1868. Loss of steamer "Chekiang," 1872. Loss of the C. M. Co.'s steamer "Kiangchang" on the Porpoise rock, in the Yangtsze, 1878.
Wed.	5	15	The Spanish brig "Nuevo Lepanto," on her way from Hongkong to Macao, was taken by two pirate junks near Lantao, 1865.
Thur.	6	16	The Spanish Envoy Halcon arrived at Macao to demand satisfaction from the Chinese for the burning of the Spanish brig "Bilbaino," 1840.
Frid.	7	17	The "Therese," 62 days after her departure, while in sight of land, was taken by the coolies, who killed the officers and crew, 1868.
Sat.	8	18	The Spanish fleet leaves the port of Cavite, by order of the Governor of Manila, for the purpose of taking Formosa, 1626. Great Fire at Foochow, 1868.
Sun.	9	19	*Septuagesima.* The "Henrietta Maria" was found drifting about in the Palawan Passage, captain, crew, and 250 Coolies missing, 1857.
Mon.	10	20	
Tues.	11	21	Death of Emperor Kien-lung in the 60th year of his reign, 1795. Ki-chen receives at Canton a decree from Emperor Tao-kwang rejecting the conditions of peace agreed upon by him with the English, 1841.
Wed.	12	22	The Allied Commissioners at Canton send a letter to the Secretary of State at Peking recommending the advisability of appointing a Plenipotentiary to settle the difficulties at Shanghai, 1858.
Thur.	13	23	Outbreak of Convicts in Singapore Gaol, 1875.
Frid.	14	24	St. Valentine's day. New Chinese Hospital opened by Sir R. G. MacDonnell, 1872.
Sat.	15	25	Chin Apo seized on Chinese territory and carried to Hongkong, 1851.
Sun.	16	26	*Sexagesima.* Ports of Hongkong and Tinghai declared free, 1841.
Mon.	17	27	Insurgents evacuated Shanghai, 1855.
Tues.	18	28	
Wed.	19	29	Lord Amherst's Embassy, returning from China, was shipwrecked in the Java Sea, 1817.
Thur.	20	30	Outrage on Sir Harry Parkes in Japan, 1868. Mr. Hoshi Toru, a Japanese barrister of the Middle Temple, admitted to practise in the Supreme Court of Japan at Yokohama, 1878.
Frid.	21	1	Medical Missionary Society organised at Canton, 1838. Mr. A. R. Margary, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service, was murdered at Manwyne, Yunnan, by Chinese, 1875.
Sat.	22	2	The Emperor Tao-kwang died, 1850 (reigned 30 years).
Sun.	23	3	*Quinquagesima.* Several chests of Opium publicly burnt at Canton, 1835. Hostilities between England and China recommenced, 1841. Steamer "Queen" captured and burnt by pirates, 1857. First stone of the Hongkong City Hall laid, 1867.
Mon.	24	4	Chusan evacuated by the British troops, 1841.
Tues.	25	5	*Shrove Tuesday.* Captain Da Costa and Lieut. Dwyer murdered at Wong-ma-kok, in Hongkong, 1849. Rewards offered for Englishmen by Lin, 1841.
Wed.	26	6	*Ash Wednesday.* Bogue Forts (Canton) destroyed by Sir Gordon Bremmer, 1841. A Chinese Opium Merchant was executed by order of Viceroy of Canton before the factories. The foreign Consuls hauled down their flags, 1841.
Thur.	27	7	Treaty of peace between Japan and Corea signed at Koka, 1876.
Frid.	28	8	Sir MacDonald Stephenson's China railway project published, 1864. Capture of the Sulu capital by the Spaniards, 1876.

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FEBRUARY—28 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 9 days, 7 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 25 days, 7 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.		1878.	
Maximum	73	Maximum	65
Minimum	43	Minimum	47

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum	30.518	Minimum	30.032

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 1st & 2nd MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sat.	1	11	
Sun.	2	12	
Mon.	3	13	
Tues.	4	14	
Wed.	5	15	
Thur.	6	16	
Frid.	7	17	
Sat	8	18	
Sun.	9	19	
Mon.	10	20	
Tues.	11	21	
Wed.	12	22	
Thur.	13	23	
Frid.	14	24	
Sat.	15	25	
Sun.	16	26	
Mon.	17	27	
Tues.	18	28	
Wed.	19	29	
Thur.	20	30	
Frid.	21	1	
Sat.	22	2	
Sun.	23	3	
Mon.	24	4	
Tues.	25	5	
Wed.	26	6	
Thur.	27	7	
Frid.	28	8	

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MARCH—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
First Quarter	1	3	34	40	A.M.	Last Quarter	14	11	16	45	P.M.
						New Moon	22	4	40	41	A.M.
Full Moon	8	8	45	40	A.M.	First Quarter	30	8	40	44	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sat.	1	9	St. David's day. H.M. steamer "Inflexible," with Viceroy Yeh on board, arrived at Singapore *en route* for Calcutta, 1858.
Sun.	2	10	*1st in Lent.* First Dutch Embassy left China, 1657. Loss of steamer "Kiangloong," 1873.
Mon.	3	11	Great Fire in Foochow, 1877.
Tues.	4	12	Collision between the "Ocean" and "Fusing," and loss of the latter with many lives, 1875.
Wed.	5	13	Expulsion of Chinese Custom House from Macao by Governor Amaral, 1849.
Thur.	6	14	The Portuguese ship "Jesus Maria Jose," belonging to Macao, captured by a French privateer, 1712. Hostilities at Canton recommenced. Fort Napier taken by the English, 1841.
Frid.	7	15	Russian steamer "Wolga" lost in the Japanese Sea, 1868.
Sat.	8	16	Commercial treaty concluded between the United States and Japan, 1854. The "Jeddo," after passing Anjer, was burnt at sea by the coolies, 1867.
Sun.	9	17	*2nd in Lent.* Attack on Messrs. Farnham and Rohl at Shanghai, 1872.
Mon.	10	18	Lin arrived in Canton, 1839. 12,000 Chinese troops attacked the English in Ningpo and Chin-hai and were repulsed with great slaughter, 1842.
Tues.	11	19	Gov. MacDonnell arrived in Hongkong, 1866. Loss of steamer "Sunfoo," 1874.
Wed.	12	20	Imperial Commissioner Ki-eben, degraded by the Emperor, left Canton as a prisoner, 1841.
Thur.	13	21	Chinese Custom House closed at Macao, 1849.
Frid.	14	22	8,000 Chinese troops routed by the English at Tze-hi, with great slaughter, 1842. Outrage on French Sailors in Japan, 1868.
Sat.	15	23	Governor Robinson left Hongkong for Ceylon, 1865.
Sun.	16	24	*3rd in Lent.* Chinese Envoy Ping and suite left Shanghai for Europe, 1866.
Mon.	17	25	St. Patrick's Day. Lord Macartney's Embassy left China, 1794. The "Napoleon Canevaro" burnt at sea by the coolies, 1866.
Tues.	18	26	Governor of Canton accedes to the request of Captain Elliot to reside in that city, 1837. Edict of Commissioner Lin to surrender all opium in Canton, 1839.
Wed.	19	27	Gov. Bonham landed at Hongkong, 1848. Mutiny on board the coolie ship "Robert Brown," Captain and part of the crew murdered, 1852. Death of Tseng-kwo-fan, Viceroy of the Two Kiang, 1872.
Thur.	20	28	
Frid.	21	29	British ship "Sarah," first free-trader, sailed from Whampoa, 1834. H.M.S. "Salamis" and H.M. gunboat "Opossum," with the Shanghai Chamber Deputies, left Hankow to explore the Upper Yangtsze, 1869.
Sat.	22	30	
Sun.	23	1	*4th in Lent*
Mon.	24	2	Captain Elliot forced his way to Canton, 1839. Death of Major-General Brunker, commander-in-chief of H.M.'s forces in China and Japan, 1869. Death of Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation at Peking, at Shanghai, 1878.
Tues.	25	3	*Annunciation—Lady Day.* Captain Elliot demands passports for himself and all the British subjects imprisoned in Canton, 1839.
Wed.	26	4	Great Flood at Foochow, 1874.
Thur.	27	5	A disabled Dutch ship ordered to leave the port of Macao by the Chinese Mandarins, 1828. Death of the widow of the Emperor Tung-chi, 1875.
Frid.	28	6	20,289 Chests of Opium burned by Lin, 1839. Wreck of the "Yuen-tze-fee" near Amoy, 1875.
Sat.	29	7	Memorial of Shanghai Chamber of Commerce to Lord Elgin, 1858.
Sun.	30	8	*5th in Lent.*
Mon.	31	9	Inauguration of new British Consulate at Shanghai, 1873. Abolition of the Coolie trade at Macao, 1874.

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MARCH—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 9 days, 8 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 25 days, 9 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum..... 77	Maximum..... 79
Minimum..... 55	Minimum..... 54

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum.....30.424 | Minimum.....30.000

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 2nd & 3rd MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sat.	1	9	
Sun.	2	10	
Mon.	3	11	
Tues.	4	12	
Wed.	5	13	
Thur.	6	14	
Frid.	7	15	
Sat.	8	16	
Sun.	9	17	
Mon.	10	18	
Tues.	11	19	
Wed.	12	20	
Thur.	13	21	
Frid.	14	22	
Sat.	15	23	
Sun.	16	24	
Mon.	17	25	
Tues.	18	26	
Wed.	19	27	
Thur.	20	28	
Frid.	21	29	
Sat.	22	30	
Sun.	23	1	
Mon.	24	2	
Tues.	25	3	
Wed.	26	4	
Thur.	27	5	
Frid.	28	6	
Sat.	29	7	
Sun.	30	8	
Mon.	31	9	

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APRIL—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	6	6	0	37	P.M.	New Moon	21	9	31	42	A.M.
Last Quarter	13	9	45	37	A.M.	First Quarter	29	9	52	40	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & Int. MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Tues.	1	10	The port of Hoihow, Hainan, opened to foreign trade, 1876. Hongkong joins the Postal Union, 1877. The ports of Pakhoi, Wenchow, Wuhu, and Ichang formally opened to trade, 1877.
Wed.	2	11	Prince Kung degraded by the Empress Dowager, 1865.
Thur.	3	12	The steamer "Hailoong" struck on Hailoong Rock, 1872.
Frid.	4	13	Tung-chi, late Emperor of China, born 1857.
Sat.	5	14	Bogue Forts destroyed by General D'Aguilar, 1847. Coolie mutiny on board the Italian ship "Therese," 1868.
Sun.	6	15	*Palm Sunday.* Convention between Sir John Francis Davis and the Viceroy Ki-ying for the admission of Europeans into the city of Canton, within two months, 1842.
Mon.	7	16	Hongkong Mint opened, 1866
Tues.	8	17	Captain Elliot writes to the Governor of Canton informing him that a British ship saved 17 shipwrecked Chinese seamen, 1837.
Wed.	9	18	Ki-ying appointed Imperial Commissioner, 1842. Extraordinary fraud on the Comptoir
Thur.	10	19	D'Escompte de Paris at Yokohama, 1875.
Frid.	11	20	*Good Friday.* Earthquake in Thibet, Batang destroyed, 1870. Departure of Sir Richard G. MacDonnell, Governor of Hongkong, 1872. Terrific tornado in Canton; 2,000 houses destroyed, and 10,000 lives lost, 1878.
Sat.	12	21	37,000 Christians butchered in Japan, 1738. Loss of M. M. steamer "Nil," 1874.
Sun.	13	22	*Easter Sunday.*
Mon.	14	23	Yih-shan, Lung-wan, and Ki-kung arrived in Canton to command Chinese troops, 1841. Collision between steamers "Ava" and "Rona," 1872. Loss of C. C. S. N. steamer "Haining" on a rock off Koosan, 1878.
Tues.	15	24	St. Francis Xavier left Goa for China, 1552.
Wed.	16	25	Sir Arthur Kennedy arrived in Hongkong, 1872. Break-down of the P. & O. steamer "Gwalior" in the China Seas, 1875.
Thur.	17	26	Telegraph to Shanghai opened, 1871. Loss of the steamer "Kwangtung" off one of the Ockseu islands, 1876.
Fri.	18	27	
Sat.	19	28	"Sir Charles Forbes," the first steamer in China waters, arrived, 1830.
Sun.	20	29	*Low Sunday.*
Mon.	21	1	H.M.S. "Salamis" returned to Hankow from Upper Yangtsze, 1869.
Tues.	22	2	East India Co. ceased trade with China, 1834. Arrival of Governor J. Pope Hennessy in Hongkong, 1877.
Wed.	23	3	St. George's Day.
Thur.	24	4	Revolt on board the "Tamaris," Captain killed by the coolies, 1870.
Frid.	25	5	St. Mark's day.
Sat.	26	6	The second Dutch Embassy arrived at Canton from Peking, 1796.
Sun.	27	7	*2nd after Easter.*
Mon.	28	8	
Tues.	29	9	
Wed.	30	10	Capt. Caine appointed chief magistrate of Hongkong, 1841. Major-General Whitfeild left Hongkong, 1874.

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APRIL—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 7 days, 5 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 21 days, 1 hour, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum.....83	Maximum.....85
Minimum.....62	Minimum.....62

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum..... ....30.268 | Minimum.....29.994

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 3rd & Int. MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Tues.	1	10	
Wed.	2	11	
Thur.	3	12	
Frid.	4	13	
Sat.	5	14	
Sun.	6	15	
Mon.	7	16	
Tues.	8	17	
Wed.	9	18	
Thur.	10	19	
Frid.	11	20	
Sat.	12	21	
Sun.	13	22	
Mon.	14	23	
Tues.	15	24	
Wed.	16	25	
Thur.	17	26	
Fri.	18	27	
Sat.	19	28	
Sun.	20	29	
Mon.	21	1	
Tues.	22	2	
Wed.	23	3	
Thur.	24	4	
Frid.	25	5	
Sat.	26	6	
Sun.	27	7	
Mon.	28	8	
Tues.	29	9	
Wed.	30	10	

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MAY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	6	1	47	45	A.M.	New Moon	21	1	36	41	A.M.
Last Quarter	12	9	11	44	P.M.	First Quarter	23	7	12	37	P.M.

OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH	DAYS OF THE Int. & 4th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Thur.	1	11	St. Philip and St. James' day. First number of "*Hongkong Gazette*" published, 1841.
Frid.	2	12	
Sat.	3	13	
Sun.	4	14	*3rd after Easter.* Riot in French Concession at Shanghai, 1874.
Mon.	5	15	Borlase raid at Swatow, 1861. British troops evacuated Ningpo, 1842. The "Dolores Ugarte," coolie ship, burnt near Macao, 1871.
Tues.	6	16	Attack on Mr. Wood at the British Legation at Tokio, 1874.
Wed.	7	17	
Thur.	8	18	British ship "Dunmail," wrecked entering Hongkong harbour, 1870. Prince Kung's honours restored, 1865.
Frid.	9	19	
Sat.	10	20	
Sun.	11	21	*4th after Easter.* Colonel Gordon with the Imperial troops captured Chang-chow, the rebel city, 1864.
Mon.	12	22	East India Co.'s garden at Canton destroyed by the Mandarins, 1831. Foo-yuen and Hoppo forcibly enter the Company's factory at 7 a m., 1831.
Tues.	13	23	A corporal of the British Legation barbarously murdered by Chinese soldiers at Peking, 1864.
Wed.	14	24	Vaccination established, 1796. Assassination in Tokio of Mr. Okubo Toshimichi, Minister of the Home Department, 1878.
Thur.	15	25	
Frid.	16	26	
Sat.	17	27	Loss off Amoy of the French war steamer "Izere," 1860.
Sun.	18	28	*Rogation Sunday.* The city of Chapu taken by the British troops, 1842.
Mon.	19	29	The Select Committee issued a notice that the British trade would be suspended on the first of August, 1831.
Tues.	20	30	Forts at mouth of Peiho captured by British and French forces, 1858. German barque "Lesmona" captured by pirates in the China Sea, 1868.
Wed.	21	1	Delivery of 20,283 chests Opium completed, 1839. Tornado at Taiwan, Formosa, 1878.
Thur.	22	2	*Ascension Day.* British ship "Hellas" captured by pirates, Captain and crew wounded, 1840. Foreign factories at Canton pillaged, 1841.
Frid.	23	3	U. S. A. Legation at Tokio burned down, 1863. P. & O. steamer "Benares" lost on Fisherman's Group, 1868.
Sat.	24	4	Queen Victoria born, 1819. Captain Elliot and all the British subjects left Canton for Macao, 1839. Collision between the P. & O. steamer "Khedive" and the Dutch mail steamer "Voorwaarts," near Penang, 1878.
Sun.	25	5	*1st after Ascension.* The city of Canton invested by British troops, 1841.
Mon.	26	6	Murder of Mr. Blacklock on board the steamer "Douglas" at Foochow by Chinese smugglers, 1875. Death of Grand Secretary Wen-siang, 1876.
Tues.	27	7	Canton ransomed for $6,000,000, 1841.
Wed.	28	8	Loss of steamer "Douglas," 1872. "Maria Luz," coolie ship, put into Japan, coolies liberated and sent back to China, 1872.
Thur.	29	9	Mr. Lindsay delivered the keys of the Company's factory at Canton to Kwan-Hoop, 1831.
Frid.	30	10	H.B.M. screw sloop "Reynard" lost on the Pratas shoal in trying to rescue remainder of crew of "Velocipede," 1851. "Opossum," with Yangtsze Exploring Expedition, returned to Hankow, 1869.
Sat.	31	11	Typhoon at Hongkong and Macao, loss of the "Poyang," with 100 lives near Macao, 1875.

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MAY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 5 days, 4 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 18 days, 11 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum.....87	Maximum.....92
Minimum.....72	Minimum.....69

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum.....30.164 | Minimum.....29.760

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE Int. & 4th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Thur.	1	11	
Frid.	2	12	
Sat.	3	13	
Sun.	4	14	
Mon.	5	15	
Tues.	6	16	
Wed.	7	17	
Thur.	8	18	
Frid.	9	19	
Sat.	10	20	
Sun.	11	21	
Mon.	12	22	
Tues.	13	23	
Wed.	14	24	
Thur.	15	25	
Frid.	16	26	
Sat.	17	27	
Sun.	18	28	
Mon.	19	29	
Tues.	20	30	
Wed.	21	1	
Thur.	22	2	
Frid.	23	3	
Sat.	24	4	
Sun.	25	5	
Mon.	26	6	
Tues.	27	7	
Wed.	28	8	
Thur.	29	9	
Frid.	30	10	
Sat.	31	11	

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JUNE—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	4	9	11	43	A.M.	New Moon	19	3	55	12	A.M.
Last Quarter	11	12	32	37	A.M.	First Quarter	27	1	31	16	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sun.	1	12	*Whit Sunday.* Attempt to blow up the Hongkong Hotel, 1868. Mr. Yanagiwara, the new Japanese Ambassador to China, arrived at Shanghai, 1874.
Mon.	2	13	Hongkong connected with London by wire, 1871.
Tues.	3	14	Terrible earthquake at Manila destroying the town and killing more than 2,000 persons, 1863.
Wed.	4	15	
Thur.	5	16	Departure of the first steamer of the Occidental and Oriental Co.'s line from Hongkong to San Francisco, 1875.
Frid.	6	17	Heavy rains in Hongkong, property to the value of $500,000 destroyed, and many lives lost, 1874.
Sat.	7	18	British ship "Tricolor" lost on the Pratas, 1868.
Sun.	8	19	*Trinity.*
Mon.	9	20	Attempt to destroy by fire the British fleet in Canton river, 1849.
Tues.	10	21	Typhoon at Formosa; loss of several vessels, 1876.
Wed.	11	22	St. Barnabas. Portuguese prohibited trading at Canton, 1640. Disastrous flood at Foochow and district; immense loss of life and property, 1876.
Thur.	12	23	*Corpus Christi.* Opening of the first Railway in Japan, 1872.
Frid.	13	24	British steamer "Carisbrooke" fired into and captured by Chinese Customs Cruiser, 1875.
Sat.	14	25	Russian and Chinese treaty, 1728. Four pirates concerned in the attack on "Iron Prince" executed in Hongkong, 1862. Great opium swindle, 1862.
Sun.	15	26	*1st after Trinity.* British bark "Cæsar" and Danish schooner "Carl" taken by pirates off Pedra Branca, 1866. Hope Dock opened at Aberdeen, 1867.
Mon.	16	27	Woosung taken, 1842.
Tues.	17	28	Loss of the M. M. steamer "Meikong" on Ras Haffoon, near Cape Guardafui, 1877.
Wed.	18	29	Explosion of the "Union Star" at Shanghai, 17 persons killed, and 10 wounded, 1862. Disastrous inundation at Foochow, two thousand lives lost, 1877.
Thur.	19	30	Shanghai occupied by British forces, 1842. Stanford convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude, 1862.
Frid.	20	1	Macartney's embassy arrived, 1793.
Sat.	21	2	Massacre at Tientsin, 1870.
Sun.	22	3	*2nd after Trinity.* Canton blockaded by English forces, 1840.
Mon.	23	4	Ki-ying visits Hongkong, 1843. Shock of Earthquake in Hongkong, 1874.
Tues.	24	5	St. John the Baptist. Midsummer day. Chinese merchants in Hongkong sent petition to Her Majesty, with reference to the Blockade of the Colony by Customs Cruisers, 1874.
Wed.	25	6	Treaty of Nanking exchanged, 1843. Attack on British Legation at Tokio, 1862.
Thur.	26	7	Treaty between China and Peru, also Convention for China Commission to Peru, 1874. Treaty between England and China signed at Tientsin, 1858.
Frid.	27	8	Treaty between France and China signed, 1858. Confiscation of the Str. "Prince Albert" by the British Consul and Customs at Canton, 1866.
Sat.	28	9	Loss of the steamer "Lap Tek," 1874.
Sun.	29	10	*3rd after Trinity.* The Foreign Ministers admitted to an audience of the Emperor of China at Peking, 1873.
Mon.	30	11	British expedition to China arrived, 1840. Typhoon near Hongkong 1865, in which the P. & O. Co's Steamer "Corea" and Mr. D. Lapraik's Str. "Chanticleer" were lost with all hands. Opening of a section of the Shanghai and Woosung railway, 1876.

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JUNE—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 2 days, Midnight. APOGEE, 15 days, 7 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum.....90	Maximum.....91
Minimum.....76½	Minimum.....76

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum.....30.042 | Minimum.....29.776

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 4th & 5th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sun.	1	12	
Mon.	2	13	
Tues.	3	14	
Wed.	4	15	
Thur.	5	16	
Frid.	6	17	
Sat.	7	18	
Sun.	8	19	
Mon.	9	20	
Tues.	10	21	
Wed.	11	22	
Thur.	12	23	
Frid.	13	24	
Sat.	14	25	
Sun.	15	26	
Mon.	16	27	
Tues.	17	28	
Wed.	18	29	
Thur.	19	30	
Frid.	20	1	
Sat.	21	2	
Sun.	22	3	
Mon.	23	4	
Tues.	24	5	
Wed.	25	6	
Thur.	26	7	
Frid.	27	8	
Sat.	28	9	
Sun.	29	10	
Mon.	30	11	

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JULY—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	3	5	13	44	P.M.	New Moon	19	4	41	46	A.M.
Last Quarter	11	4	30	39	A.M.	First Quarter	26	6	11	43	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Tues.	1	12	Hakodate, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki (Japan) opened to trade, 1857.
Wed.	2	13	Amoy forts and many junks destroyed by H.M.S. "Blonde," 1840. French Expedition from the Hoongkiang arrived in Hongkong, 1873.
Thur.	3	14	Treaty of Wanghia with the United States signed, 1844.
Frid.	4	15	American Independence declared, 1776.
Sat.	5	16	Tinghai first taken, 1840. Attack on British Embassy at Tokio, 1861.
Sun.	6	17	*4th after Trinity.*
Mon.	7	18	Death of Wo-jen, tutor to the Emperor of China, 1871. Loss of str. "Canton," 1874.
Tues.	8	19	Canton factories attacked by Chinese, 1846.
Wed.	9	20	First Dutch embassy arrived at Tientsin, 1656. Incendiary fire on board the American ship "Benefactor" in Hongkong Harbour, 1872.
Thur.	10	21	Portuguese fleet left Malacca for China, 1522. The Yang-tsze-kiang blockaded by British fleet, 1840.
Frid.	11	22	Engagement between the American Naval Forces and the Coreans. The Expedition leaves to await instructions, 1871 Amherst's embassy arrived in China, 1816.
Sat.	12	23	Foreign Inspectorate of Customs established in Shanghai, 1854 Str. "Fohkien" wrecked on Fisherman's Group, 1865.
Sun.	13	24	*5th after Trinity.* First English ship reached China, 1635.
Mon.	14	25	
Tues.	15	26	Lord Napier and Suite arrived in China, 1834. Shimonoseki forts bombarded by the English, French and American squadron, 1873.
Wed.	16	27	British trade with China re-opened, 1842. The King of Cambodia arrived on a visit to Hongkong, 1872.
Thur.	17	28	Dutch envoy Goyer, as bearer of tribute, received in Peking, 1656.
Frid.	18	29	The passage to the Imperial Canal (Yang-tsze) blockaded by the British fleet, 1842. Lieut.-Com. Stopford drowned off Hainan, 1871.
Sat.	19	1	Nanking captured by the Imperialists, 1863.
Sun.	20	2	*6th after Trinity.*
Mon.	21	3	Amer. Str. "Hankow" destroyed by fire at Canton, 1865.
Tues.	22	4	The "Providenza," coolie ship, discovered off Hakodate with only 42 coolies on board and no Europeans, 1868. Steamship "Esmeralda," lost on Philippine Islands, 1873.
Wed.	23	5	Attack on British Protestant Chapel at Fatshan—the "Shan-Shin-Fan" rumours rife, 1871. Admiral Duples arrived at Tientsin, 1870.
Thur.	24	6	British trade prohibited at Canton, 1834.
Frid.	25	7	St. James. Defeat of British forces at Taku, Admiral Hope wounded, 1859.
Sat.	26	8	
Sun.	27	9	*7th after Trinity.* Canton opened to British trade, 1843. Terrific typhoon at Canton, Macao, Hongkong, and Whampoa; loss of life estimated at 40,000 persons, 1862.
Mon.	28	10	Nanking re-taken by Imperialists, 1864. Death of Mr. Consul Gibson at Amoy, 1869.
Tues.	29	11	Treaty between United States and Japan signed, 1858.
Wed.	30	12	Severe typhoon at Macao, 1836. British bark "Caroline Hutching" lost off Takao in typhoon, 1874.
Thur.	31	13	

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JULY—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 1 day, 1 hour, A.M. APOGEE, 12 days, 10 hours, P.M.
PERIGEE, 27 days, 11 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum.... 91	Maximum.....93
Minimum.....77	Minimum.....78

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum.....30.090 Minimum.....29.744

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 5th & 6th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Tues.	1	12	
Wed.	2	13	
Thur.	3	14	
Frid.	4	15	
Sat.	5	16	
Sun.	6	17	
Mon.	7	18	
Tues.	8	19	
Wed.	9	20	
Thur.	10	21	
Frid.	11	22	
Sat.	12	23	
Sun.	13	24	
Mon.	14	25	
Tues.	15	26	
Wed.	16	27	
Thur.	17	28	
Frid.	18	29	
Sat.	19	1	
Sun.	20	2	
Mon.	21	3	
Tues.	22	4	
Wed.	23	5	
Thur.	24	6	
Frid.	25	7	
Sat.	26	8	
Sun.	27	9	
Mon.	28	10	
Tues.	29	11	
Wed.	30	12	
Thur.	31	13	

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AUGUST—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Full Moon	2	2	48	37	A.M.	New Moon	17	3	46	42	P.M.
						First Quarter	24	10	47	44	A.M.
Last Quarter	9	9	44	44	A.M.	Full Moon	31	2	33	45	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Frid.	1	14	Mr. T. F. Wade, C.B., appointed H.B.M. Minister at Peking, 1871. Peh-tang occupied by the Allied forces, 1859.
Sat.	2	15	
Sun.	3	16	*8th after Trinity.* Victims of Massacre at Tientsin buried, 1870.
Mon.	4	17	British fleet arrived before Nanking, 1842.
Tues.	5	18	Macartney's Embassy entered Peiho, 1796.
Wed.	6	19	Serious Flood at Tientsin, 1871.
Thur.	7	20	British squadron arrived off the Peiho, 1840.
Frid.	8	21	Assassination of Mr. Haber, German Consul at Hakodate, 1874.
Sat.	9	22	British troops landed at Nanking, 1842.
Sun.	10	23	*9th after Trinity.* Sir H. Pottinger and Admiral Parker arrived, 1841.
Mon.	11	24	First public meeting of British merchants in Canton, called by Lord Napier, who suggested the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, 1834.
Tues.	12	25	Loss of steamer "Sunshine" off Breaker Point, 1872.
Wed.	13	26	174 British prisoners executed in Formosa, 1842. Fire in Wyndham Street, Hongkong 1868.
Thur.	14	27	First Book printed, 1457. Tong-ur-ku taken, 1860.
Frid.	15	28	Viceroy of Canton tried to starve the foreigners in China, 1839. Kagoshima burnt by Admiral Kuper in the "Euryalus," 1863.
Sat.	16	29	Second public meeting of British merchants in Canton. British trade stopped by Hong merchants, 1834. French treaty with Siam signed, 1856.
Sun.	17	30	*10th after Trinity.*
Mon.	18	1	Lord Napier ordered by the Viceroy to leave Canton, 1834. Dutch treaty with Japan signed, 1858. Great fire in Hongkong, 1868.
Tues.	19	2	
Wed.	20	3	First conference between Sir Henry Pottinger and Ki-ing on board the "Cornwallis," at Nanking, 1842. Taku forts taken by the Allied forces, 1860.
Thur.	21	4	Emperor Hien Fung died, 1861. Treaty between Japan and Peru signed at Tokio, 1873. Typhoon at Nagasaki, 1874.
Frid.	22	5	Governor Amaral (Macao) assassinated, 1849. Ma, Viceroy of Nanking, stabbed, 1870. Seizure of steamer "Spark" by pirates when between Canton and Macao, Capt. Brady and Feliz Ferries were murdered, and Mr. Mundy seriously wounded, 1874. Conspiracy among Chinese troops against foreigners at Tientsin detected, 1874.
Sat.	23	6	Large meeting in Hongkong to protest against the military contribution demanded by the Home Government, 1864.
Sun.	24	7	*11th after Trinity.* St. Bartholomew. Burning of the P. M. S. S. "America," at Yokohama, 1872.
Mon.	25	8	British Chamber of Commerce established at Canton, 1834. Treaty between Great Britain and Japan signed, 1858.
Tues.	26	9	British left Macao, 1839.
Wed.	27	10	Amoy taken by the English, 296 guns captured, 1841.
Thur.	28	11	Lord Amherst's Embassy left for Yuen-ming-yuen, 1816. Slavery abolished in British possessions, 1833.
Frid.	29	12	Treaty of Nanking signed, 1842.
Sat.	30	13	Conference at Tientsin with Ki-shen, 1840. Loss of the British ship "Deerhound," on the Palawan Shoals, 1875.
Sun.	31	14	*12th after Trinity.* Severe typhoon on Coast of China, many lives lost, and much damage done to shipping at Hongkong, Macao, and Whampoa, 1848. Typhoon in China Sea, 1861.

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AUGUST—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 9 days, 5 hours, P.M. PERIGEE, 22 days, 1 hour, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum.....96½	Maximum.....93
Minimum.....79	Minimum.....75

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum.....30.074 | Minimum.....29.800

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 6th & 7th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Frid.	1	14	
Sat.	2	15	
Sun.	3	16	
Mon.	4	17	
Tues.	5	18	
Wed.	6	19	
Thur.	7	20	
Frid.	8	21	
Sat.	9	22	
Sun.	10	23	
Mon.	11	24	
Tues.	12	25	
Wed.	13	26	
Thur.	14	27	
Frid.	15	28	
Sat.	16	29	
Sun.	17	30	
Mon.	18	1	
Tues.	19	2	
Wed.	20	3	
Thur.	21	4	
Frid.	22	5	
Sat.	23	6	
Sun.	24	7	
Mon.	25	8	
Tues.	26	9	
Wed.	27	10	
Thur.	28	11	
Frid.	29	12	
Sat.	30	13	
Sun.	31	14	

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SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	8	3	40	37	P.M.	First Quarter	22	4	55	41	P.M.
New Moon	16	1	32	44	A.M.	Full Moon	30	4	53	37	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events:*
Mon.	1	15	Typhoon, 1848, in which the "Isabella Robertson" foundered at Cum-sing-moon. Ma, Viceroy of Nanking, died of the wounds inflicted by an assassin, 1870.
Tues.	2	16	Treaty with Austria signed at Peking, 1869.
Wed.	3	17	Treaty of peace between America and England signed, 1783.
Thur.	4	18	Forts in Canton river garrisoned by Chinese troops, 1841.
Frid.	5	19	Attack on the forts at Shimonosaki, Japan, by the allied fleets under Admi. Kuper, 1864. Hongkong Stamp Act passed, 1866.
Sat.	6	20	H.R.H. Prince Alfred received by the Mikado of Japan, 1869. "Tai-ping" "Ariel," and "Serica" reached London, 1866.
Sun.	7	21	13*th after Trinity*. "Imogene" and "Andromache" passed the Bogue, 1834. H. E. Count Rochechouart, Minister for France, left for Europe, 1872.
Mon.	8	22	Great typhoon in Hongkong, 1867.
Tues.	9	23	Sir Hercules Robinson assumed the government of Hongkong, 1859.
Wed.	10	24	
Thur.	11	25	
Frid.	12	26	Spanish brig "Bilbaino" burnt at Macao, 1839.
Sat.	13	27	H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia visited Hongkong, 1872. Convention signed at Chefoo by Sir Thomas Wade and Grand Secretary Li Hung-chang, 1876.
Sun.	14	28	14*th after Trinity*. Public Meeting in Hongkong, with reference to the blockade of the port by the Chinese Customs' Cruisers, 1874.
Mon.	15	29	British barque "Kite" wrecked in the Formosa Channel, 1841.
Tues.	16	1	Gambling dens in Hongkong opened, 1867.
Wed.	17	2	Pier and Godown Co. closed, 1873.
Thur.	18	3	First English book, a Bible, printed, 1471.
Frid.	19	4	Steamer "Reiver" lost on Preparis Reef, 1868.
Sat.	20	5	P. & O. Company's Steamer, "Singapore" lost on her voyage to Hakodate, 1867.
Sun.	21	6	15*th after Trinity*. St. Matthew.
Mon.	22	7	Terrific typhoon at Swatow, 1858.
Tues.	23	8	Am. Brig "Lubra" taken by pirates, 1866. Terrific typhoon in Hongkong, many thousands of lives lost, 1874.
Wed.	24	9	H.M.S. "Rattler" lost off Japan, 1868. Piratical attack on the German barque "Apenrade," near Macao, 1869. The Satsuma rebels in Japan routed with great slaughter, their leader, Saigo, killed, and the insurrection suppressed, 1877.
Thur.	25	10	Land Regulations for Canton passed, 1871. Daring attack upon a Chinese shop in Wing Lok street, Hongkong, by armed robbers, 1878.
Frid.	26	11	Lord Napier arrived at Macao dangerously ill, 1834.
Sat.	27	12	Commissioner Lin degraded, 1840.
Sun.	28	13	16*th after Trinity*. Rules and Regulations of the Morrison Education Society approved, 1836.
Mon.	29	14	Michaelmas Day. Hurricane at Manila causing immense damage to shipping, 1865.
Tues.	30	15	All the Bogue forts destroyed by the British fleet, 1841. The "Westminster" lost on Pratas Shoal, 1866. Heavy typhoon in Formosa Channel, 1874.

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SEPTEMBER—30 DAYS.

APOGEE, 6 days, 11 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 18 days, 8 hours, A.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum.....90	Maximum 93
Minimum.....75	Minimum 78

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum .....30.056 | Minimum 29.682

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 7th & 8th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Mon.	1	15	
Tues.	2	16	
Wed.	3	17	
Thur.	4	18	
Frid.	5	19	
Sat.	6	20	
Sun.	7	21	
Mon.	8	22	
Tues.	9	23	
Wed.	10	24	
Thur.	11	25	
Frid.	12	26	
Sat.	13	27	
Sun.	14	28	
Mon.	15	29	
Tues.	16	1	
Wed.	17	2	
Thur.	18	3	
Frid.	19	4	
Sat.	20	5	
Sun.	21	6	
Mon.	22	7	
Tues.	23	8	
Wed.	24	9	
Thur.	25	10	
Frid.	26	11	
Sat.	27	12	
Sun.	28	13	
Mon.	29	14	
Tues.	30	15	

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OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	8	9	19	39	A.M.	First Quarter	22	1	54	37	A.M.
New Moon	15	10	44	46	A.M.	Full Moon	29	9	45	42	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Wed.	1	16	The "*Daily Press*" started, 1858. Ting-hai captured by the English, 1841. A second typhoon in Hongkong, 1867. Earthquake at Manila, 1869.
Thur.	2	17	Great Landslip in Tai-ping-shan, 1867. Confucius born, B.C. 562. Mr. Vlangally, Russian Minister, returned to Peking, 1870.
Frid.	3	18	
Sat.	4	19	
Sun.	5	20	*17th after Trinity.* Loss of the O. S. S. steamer "Hector," near Amoy, 1875.
Mon.	6	21	French expedition left Chefoo for Corea, 1866.
Tues.	7	22	H.R.H. Prince Alfred visited Peking, but not received by the Emperor, 1869. Great public meeting at Hongkong to consider the increase of crime in the Colony, 1878.
Wed.	8	23	Supplementary treaty signed at the Bogue, 1843. Severe gale in Hongkong; serious damage to small craft and loss of life, 1878.
Thur.	9	24	Shanghai captured, 1841. Chinhai taken, 1841. [illegible] at Canton, property destroyed worth $4,000,000, 1851. Hongkong Stamp Act came into operation, 1867.
Frid.	10	25	Lord Napier died at Macao, 1834. H.I.H. the Grand Duke Alexis left Hongkong for Nagasaki, 1872. Death of Dr. Wong at Canton, 1878.
Sat.	11	26	
Sun.	12	27	*18th after Trinity.* Revolt in the Philippines, 1872.
Mon.	13	28	Ningpo occupied by British forces, 1841. Railway in Japan officially opened by the Mikado, 1872.
Tues.	14	29	"Flora Temple" lost in the China Sea, with upwards of 800 coolies on board, 1859. Outrage on foreigners in Formosa, 1868. Wedding of the Emperor of China, 1872.
Wed.	15	1	British schooner "Loch Bulig" lost on Lambay Island, S. W. Coast of Formosa, 1875.
Thur.	16	2	Khanghoa, in Corea, taken by the French, 1866. News received that the Emperor of China had refused to accept a model railway offered to him by the Duke of Sutherland and others, 1873.
Frid.	17	3	St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, dedicated, 1842.
Sat.	18	4	Lord Palmerston died, 1865. Loss of the British barque "Roodee" by fire, at Manila, 1875.
Sun.	19	5	*19th after Tirnity.* Great fire in Hongkong, 1859. Great typhoon at Formosa, 1861.
Mon.	20	6	
Tues.	21	7	Great Earthquake in California, 1868. The Shanghai and Woosung railway closed by the Chinese Government, 1877.
Wed.	22	8	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Shanghai, 1869. Cosmopolitan Dock opened, 1875.
Thur.	23	9	58 piratical vessels destroyed by Captains Hay & Wilcox, H.M. Ships "Columbine" and "Fury," 1849.
Frid.	24	10	Rebellion of Samurai at Kumamoto, Japan; 400 soldiers killed by the insurgents, 1876.
Sat.	25	11	Treaty of Whampoa between France and China signed, 1844. Kahding recaptured by the allies, 1862.
Sun.	26	12	*20th after Trinity.* In Canton 1,200 houses and 3 factories burnt, 1843. First part of Anglo-Chinese Dictionary published, 1866.
Mon.	27	13	Visit of the Tartar General Chang-Shan to Hongkong, 1871.
Tues.	28	14	St. Simon and St. Jude. Terranova executed by the Chinese, 1822.
Wed.	29	15	Portuguese frigate "D. Maria II." blown up at Macao, 1850.
Thur.	30	16	Great fire in Hongkong, 1866.
Frid.	31	17	H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Hongkong, 1869. Settlement of the Formosa difficulty between Japan and China, 1874.

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OCTOBER—31 DAYS.

APOGEE, 3 days, 4 hours, A.M. PERIGEE, 16 days, 12 hours, A.M.
APOGEE, 31 days, 3 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum.....85½	Maximum.....88
Minimum.....65	Minimum.....69

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum.....30.260 | Minimum.....29.650

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 8th & 9th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Wed.	1	16	
Thur.	2	17	
Frid.	3	18	
Sat.	4	19	
Sun.	5	20	
Mon.	6	21	
Tues.	7	22	
Wed.	8	23	
Thur.	9	24	
Frid.	10	25	
Sat.	11	26	
Sun.	12	27	
Mon.	13	28	
Tues.	14	29	
Wed.	15	1	
Thur.	16	2	
Frid.	17	3	
Sat.	18	4	
Sun.	19	5	
Mon.	20	6	
Tues.	21	7	
Wed.	22	8	
Thur.	23	9	
Frid.	24	10	
Sat.	25	11	
Sun.	26	12	
Mon.	27	13	
Tues.	28	14	
Wed.	29	15	
Thur.	30	16	
Frid.	31	17	

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NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	7	1	31	40	A.M.	First Quarter	20	2	31	37	P.M.
New Moon	13	8	14	41	P.M.	Full Moon	28	4	33	41	P.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Sat.	1	18	All Saints. The port of Quin-hon, on the coast of Annam, opened to foreign trade, 1876.
Sun.	2	19	21*st after Trinity.* All Souls.
Mon.	3	20	Great Britain commenced the first war with China by the naval action of Chuen-pee, 1839.
Tues.	4	21	Mendelssohn died, 1847. George Peabody died, 1869.
Wed.	5	22	Great fire at Macao, 500 houses burnt, 1834. Peking evacuated by the Allies, 1860.
Thur.	6	23	English and French treaties promulgated by the *Peking Gazette*, 1860.
Frid.	7	24	Capt. Garcia y Garcia and Dr. Elmore appointed by the President of Peru on a Special Mission to Japan and China, 1874.
Sat.	8	25	Great Hurricane in the West Indies, 1867.
Sun.	9	26	22*nd after Trinity.* The French repulsed at Corea, 1866. Prince of Wales born, 1841.
Mon.	10	27	Negotiations between Japan and China regarding the Formosa question terminated peacefully, 1874. Loss of the China Navigation Co.'s steamer "Glengyle" on Namoa Island, with the captain and several of the crew, 1875.
Tues.	11	28	H.M.S. "Racehorse" wrecked off Chefoo, out of a crew of 108 only 9 saved, 1864. H.E. Chung How, Chinese Envoy to Russia, arrived in Hongkong on his way to St. Petersburg, 1878.
Wed.	12	29	Hongkong first lighted by gas, 1864.
Thur.	13	30	Earthquake at Shanghai, 1847.
Frid.	14	1	Convention signed between Russia and China, 1860.
Sat.	15	2	H. M. gun-boat "Gnat" lost in the Palawan, 1868. News received in Hongkong of outbreak of a serious rebellion in Hunan, 1870.
Sun.	16	3	23*rd after Trinity.* H.R.H. Prince Alfred left Hongkong, 1869.
Mon.	17	4	Shanghai opened to foreign commerce, 1843.
Tues.	18	5	Great Fire in Hongkong, 1867. H.R.H. Prince Alfred arrived at Manila, 1869. Chung How, Governor of Tientsin, arrived in Hongkong *en route* for France as special Ambassador, to explain the Tientsin Massacre, 1870.
Wed.	19	6	Viceroy Tseng-kwo-fan visited Shanghai, 1871.
Thur.	20	7	Portuguese Custom house at Macao closed, 1845. Lord Elgin died, 1863. Gunpowder explosion at Hankow, 1867.
Frid.	21	8	Major Baldwin and Lieut. Bird, of H.M.'s 20th Regt., brutally murdered at Japan, 1864.
Sat.	22	9	Great fire at Canton, 1,400 houses destroyed, 1835. Terrible boiler explosion on board the steamer "Yesso" in Hongkong harbour, 86 lives lost, 1877.
Sun.	23	10	24*th after Trinity.*
Mon.	24	11	Ship "Omar Pacha" lost in China Sea, 1867.
Tues.	25	12	Tremendous fire at Yokohama, 1866. Capture of Anping, Formosa, 1868. H.E. Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador to England, arrived in Hongkong, on his way to London, 1878.
Wed.	26	13	Edict issued by the Viceroy of Canton forbidding trade with British ships, 1839.
Thur.	27	14	M. Thiers accepts the apology of Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador, for the murder of the French at Tientsin, June 21st, 1870—1871.
Frid.	28	15	Foreign factories burnt at Canton, 1856. Great fire in Hongkong, 1867.
Sat.	29	16	Murder of the captain and four men of the British barque "Crofton," near Ku-lan, 1869.
Sun.	30	17	*Advent.* St. Andrew's day. St. Joseph Church, Hongkong, consecrated 1873.
Mon.			
Tues.			
Wed.			
Thur.			
Frid.			

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NOVEMBER—30 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 13 days, 11 hours, P.M. APOGEE, 27 days, 3 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.		1878.	
Maximum	48	Maximum	85
Minimum	61½	Minimum	61

BAROMETER, 1878.

Maximum	30.300	Minimum	30.000

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 9th & 10th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Sat.	1	18	
Sun.	2	19	
Mon.	3	20	
Tues.	4	21	
Wed.	5	22	
Thur.	6	23	
Frid.	7	24	
Sat.	8	25	
Sun.	9	26	
Mon.	10	27	
Tues.	11	28	
Wed.	12	29	
Thur.	13	30	
Frid.	14	1	
Sat.	15	2	
Sun.	16	3	
Mon.	17	4	
Tues.	18	5	
Wed.	19	6	
Thur.	20	7	
Frid.	21	8	
Sat.	22	9	
Sun.	23	10	
Mon.	24	11	
Tues.	25	12	
Wed.	26	13	
Thur.	27	14	
Frid.	28	15	
Sat.	29	16	
Sun.	30	17	

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DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

Moon's Phases.

	d.	h.	m.	sec.			d.	h.	m.	sec.	
Last Quarter	6	3	19	37	P.M.	First Quarter	20	6	51	44	A.M.
New Moon	13	6	40	38	A.M.	Full Moon	28	11	51	43	A.M.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th&11th MOONS.	*Chronology of Remarkable Events.*
Mon.	1	18	
Tues.	2	19	St. Francis Xavier died on Sanchan, 1552.
Wed.	3	20	
Thur.	4	21	First census of Hongkong taken, population 15,000, 1841.
Frid.	5	22	Six Foreigners killed at Wang-chuh-ki, 1847. Soochow re-taken by the Imperialist under General Gordon, 1863.
Sat.	6	23	East India Co.'s last servant left China, 1836. Confucius died, B.C. 490.
Sun.	7	24	*2nd Sunday in Advent.* European factories at Canton destroyed by a mob, 1842.
Mon.	8	25	
Tues.	9	26	Ningpo captured by the Taipings, 1861.
Wed.	10	27	
Thur.	11	28	Indemnity paid by Prince Satsuma, 1863. Admiral Bell, U.S.N., drowned at Osaka, 1867.
Frid.	12	29	The N. Y. L. & C. Co 's steamer "Mongol" ran on a sunken rock near the Nine Pins and sank in 5 minutes ; 17 lives were lost, including Captain Flamank and his wife, 1874.
Sat.	13	1	French flag hauled down from the Consulate at Canton by Chinese, 1832.
Sun.	14	2	*3rd in Advent*
Mon.	15	3	All Catholic Priests (not Portuguese) expelled from Macao, 1838.
Tues.	16	4	Loss by fire of the American ship "Horatio," at Shanghai, 1874.
Wed.	17	5	The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer "Japan" was burnt to the water's edge about 130 miles from Hongkong near Breaker Point while on a voyage from Yokohama, and 1 European steerage passenger, the cook, and 389 Chinese were drowned, $358,508 treasure lost, 1874.
Thur.	18	6	Earthquake in Formosa, 1867.
Frid.	19	7	Sir Hugh Gough and the Eastern Expedition left China, 1842.
Sat.	20	8	
Sun.	21	9	*4th in Advent.* St. Thomas. Steam navigation first attempted, 1736.
Mon.	22	10	Two Mandarins arrived at Macao with secret orders to watch the movements of Plenipotentiary Elliot, 1836.
Tues.	23	11	British Consulate at Shanghai destroyed by fire, 1870.
Wed.	24	12	Christmas Eve.
Thur.	25	13	*Christmas Day.* Destructive fire at Nagasaki, 1859.
Frid.	26	14	Brig "Etna" lost on the coast of Formosa, 1859.
Sat.	27	15	Dedication of Hongkong Masonic Hall, 1865.
Sun.	28	16	*1st Sunday after Christmas.* Canton bombarded by Allied forces of Great Britain and France, 1857.
Mon.	29	17	
Tues.	30	18	
Wed.	31	19	Prince Kung received Captain Garcia y Garcia, Peruvian Minister, 1874.

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DECEMBER—31 DAYS.

PERIGEE, 12 days, 12 hours, A.M. APOGEE, 24 days, 10 hours, P.M.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

1877.	1878.
Maximum.....79	Maximum.....79
Minimum.....63	Minimum.....62

BAROMETER 1878.

Maximum.....30.350 | Minimum.....30.000

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	DAYS OF THE MONTH.	DAYS OF THE 10th&11th MOONS.	*Memoranda.*
Mon.	1	18	
Tues.	2	19	
Wed.	3	20	
Thur.	4	21	
Frid.	5	22	
Sat.	6	23	
Sun.	7	24	
Mon.	8	25	
Tues.	9	26	
Wed.	10	27	
Thur.	11	28	
Frid.	12	29	
Sat.	13	1	
Sun.	14	2	
Mon.	15	3	
Tues.	16	4	
Wed.	17	5	
Thur.	18	6	
Frid.	19	7	
Sat.	20	8	
Sun.	21	9	
Mon.	22	10	
Tues.	23	11	
Wed.	24	12	
Thur.	25	13	
Frid.	26	14	
Sat.	27	15	
Sun.	28	16	
Mon.	29	17	
Tues.	30	18	
Wed.	31	19	

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EASTERN FESTIVALS, FASTS, AND OBSERVANCES,

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

CHINESE.

JANUARY.—3rd.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 4th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 5th.—Solar term "Little Cold." Sun in Capricorn. 7th.—*Fifteenth day of the twelfth moon.* Birthday of a deified warrior, Wen-yuen, of the Han dynasty. 8th.—Birthday of Nam-yoh, the Tauist god of the Southern Mountain. Birthday of the philosopher Lao-tsze (B.C. 604) the founder of Tauism. The earth spirit reigns. 12th.—Birthday of Lu-pan, the popular god of carpenters and masons. 13th.—Birthday of the Tauist deity called the supreme ruler of the Heavenly Dragon. 16th.—The god of the hearth ascends to heaven to report on domestic life. Thankofferings to the god of the hearth. Worship of Yuh-wang, the supreme god. Auspicious time for worship and offerings. 17th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 20th.—A solar term "Great Cold." Sun enters Aquarius. 21st.—Birthday of Padma-vyûha, a fabulous Bodhisattva, worshipped by Buddhists. The gods of the Northern Bushel descend. All the Buddhas descend to search out good and evil in mankind. Auspicious time for worship and offerings. 22nd.—*New Year's day.* Fowl day. A Tauist fast. 23rd.—Dog day. Birthday of Che-ta-yen-shwui, a deified warrior. 24th.—Pig day. Anniversary of the death of Emperor Kien-lung (A. D. 1736). Birthday of Sun-ching-jin, a deified physician. 25th Sheep day. 26th.—Cow day. 27th.—Man day. Birthday of the god of wealth, worshipped by Tauists. Birthday of Dipamkara Buddha. 28th.—Grain day. Anniversary of the death of Emperor Yung-ching (A.D. 1723). 29th.—Hemp day. 30th.—Pea day. 31st.—Birthday of a dragon spirit of the ground.

FEBRUARY.—1st.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 2nd.—A day of ill luck. 3rd.—Birthday of Wan and Wü, two warriors worshipped at Fatsha'n. 4th.—A solar term "Spring sets in." Sun in Aquarius. Ceremony of meeting the Spring, by breaking the clay figure of a buffalo. Anniversary of the death of Emperor Tao-kwang (A.D. 1850). 5th.—*Fifteenth day of the first moon.* The feast of lanterns. Birthday of the Tauist god Shang-yen, a heavenly ruler. 6th.—An unlucky day. 11th.—Birthday of Shen-ts'ai, a Buddhist saint of the retinue of Kwan-yin (the goddess of mercy). Auspicious day for praying for wealth. Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 13th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 18th.—Day of ill luck. 19th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. A solar term "Rain water." Sun enters Pisces. 21st.—*The first day of the second moon.* Birthday of the judge in the first court in hell. 22nd.—Birthday of the philosopher Mencius (B.C. 371). Birthday of one of the dragon spirits of the ground. 23rd.—Birthday of the star-god of literature. 24th.—Auspicious day for obtaining Heaven's pardon. 26th.—Birthday of Tung-yoh, the Tauist god of the Eastern Mountain. 27th.—All the spirits report to Heaven. Anniversary of the death of an Empress. Birthday of the god of the Canton river.

MARCH.—2nd.—Birthday of a dragon spirit of the ground. 3rd.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 5th.—Fête day of the god of the Canton river. 6th.—A solar term "Movement of larvæ." Sun in Pisces. 7th.—*The fifteenth day of the second moon.* Fête day of the philosopher Lao-tsze, the founder of Tauism. Birthday of Yoh-fei, a deified warrior of the Sung dynasty (A.D. 1103-1141). 10th.—Birthday of the judge of the fourth court in hell. 11th.—Birthday of Kwan-yin, the goddess of mercy (Avalokitêshvara), and of a goddess of the sea. 12th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. Birthday of Samanta-bhadra, patron of the (Buddhist) Lotus-school. 15th.—A day of ill luck. 17th.—Birthday of Hiuen-tien-shing-fu, a Tauist deity, father of the god of the sombre heavens. 18th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 21st.—A solar term "Vernal Equinox." Sun enters Aries. 23rd.—*The first day of the third moon.* Birthday of the judge of the second court in hell. 24th.—Birthday of Hiuen-tien (god of the sombre heavens), or Peh-ti (god of the north pole).

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26th.—Spring festival for worship of the lares. 27th.—A day of ill luck. 28th.—Birthday of the judge of the sixth court in hell.

APRIL.—1st.—Birthday of a dragon spirit of the ground. 2nd.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 4th.—Birthday of the central one among the tutelary spirits of the five regions. 5th.—Ts'ing-ming, a solar term "clear and bright." Sun in Aries. Tomb festival. 6th.—*The fifteenth day of the third moon.* Birthday of I-lin, a deified physician. 7th.—All the spirits go to report in heaven. Birthday of Chun-ti, the Buddhist Durga. 9th.—Birthday of Hau-t'u, goddess of the ground, worshipped behind the graves. Birthday of Chung-yoh, the god of the central mountain. Birthday of one of the Tauist Sam-mau called "the three brothers." 14th.—Birthday of T'in-hau, Queen of Heaven, Tauist goddess of the sea. 15th.—Day of ill luck. 17th.—Birthday of Tsz-sün, goddess of progeny. 18th.—The earth spirit reigns. Birthday of Ch'é-kung (Che-tai-yuen-shwui) god of money and valuables. 19th.—Birthday of the god of (mount) T'ai-shan. Birthday of the six evil spirits of heaven, earth, year, month, day, and hour. Birthday of the god of the Eastern mountain, Tung-ngok. Birthday of Siang-hieh, inventor of the written characters. 20th.—The solar term "grain rain." Sun enters Taurus. 21st.—*First day of the intercalary third moon.* All the respective gods to be worshipped on the several days corresponding to preceding moon. The spirits report to Heaven. 25th.—Heaven grants pardon.

MAY.—5th.—*Fifteenth day of the intercalary third moon.* 6th.—A solar term "summer sets in." Sun in Taurus. 11th.—Heaven grants pardon. 21st.—*First day of fourth moon.* Birthday of the judge of the eighth court in hell. A solar term "little full." Sun enters Gemini. 22nd.—Birthday of Siau Pa-suen, a statesman of the Sung dynasty. 24th.—Birthday of Mandjushri, a disciple of Shakyamuni Buddha. 28th.—Birthday of Sam kai, god of heaven, earth, and hell. Birthday of the judge in ninth court of hell. 30th.—Birthday of a dragon spirit of the ground.

JUNE.—3rd.—Birthday of Lü-sin, a deified Tauist physician. 4th.—*The fifteenth day of the fourth moon.* Birthday of Chung Li-k'uan, one of the Tauist eight genii. 6th.—A solar term "grain spiked." Sun in Gemini. Birthday of Kam-fa, Cantonese goddess of parturition. Birthday of the judge in the tenth court of hell. 7th.—Birthday of Wa-t'o, a deified physician. Birthday of Tsz mi, Tauist star god of malaria. 9th.—Birthday of goddess Ngan-kwong (eye-sight), worshipped by the blind. 12th.—Birthday of Samanta-bhadra, worshipped by Buddhists. 15th.—Birthday of Chung-ch'an, deified warrior of Han dynasty. 16th.—A day of ill luck. 17th.—Birthday of Yoh-wang, Bhaichadya radja, the Æsculapius of China. 18th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 20th.—*First day of the fifth moon.* Birthday of the Tauist god of south pole (Nan-kieh). 22nd. Solar term "summer solstice." Sun enters Cancer. Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 24th.—A Tauist fast day. 26th.—Dragon boat festival. Boat races and processions to drive away evil spirits and ward off disease. 27th.—Birthday of a dragon spirit of one (South) of the five regions. 29th.—Birthday of a dragon spirit of the ground. 30th.—Birthday of the tutelary god of every walled town (Shing-wong).

JULY.—1st.—Birthday of Ping-sing, a deified statesman of the Chow dynasty. 2nd.—Birthday of Kwan-ti, the god of war and of his deified son, General Kwan. 3rd.—The spirits report to Heaven. 4th.—*The fifteenth day of the fifth moon.* 5th.—Conjunction of heaven and earth. Day of general abstinence. Fête day of Shakyamuni Buddha. Birthday of Chang Tao-ling (A.D. 34), and of his present successor as head of the Tauist hierarchy. 7th.—The solar term "little heat." Sun in Cancer. Birthday of Si-wang-mu, an ancient Tauist goddess. Birthday of the goddess of the northern measure. 9th.—Birthday of Ma Tan-yan, a Tauist saint. 10th.—Heaven grants pardon. Auspicious day for worship. 15th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress.—16th.—First decade of heat commences. 18th.—Birthday of Mayura-radja, worshipped by sorcerers. 19th.—*First day of sixth moon.* 20th.—Birthday of Vêda Bôdhisattva, patron saint of Buddhist and Tauist monasteries and nunneries. 21st.—The earth spirit reigns. 22nd.—A day of ill luck. 23rd.—The solar term "great heat." Sun enters Leo. 24th.—Birthday of Yang-si, a deified warrior and

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of Tsui-pan, criminal judge in hell. Fête day of the god of mount Tai. 26th.—Second decade of heat commences. A day of ill luck. 28th.—Birthday of Liu Hai-sien, a Tauist saint. 30th.—Birthday of the Tauist deity Lung-wang, dragon spirit of wells and mountains. 31st.—Fête day of Lu-pau, god of masons and carpenters.

August.—2nd.—*Fifteenth day of the sixth moon.* 6th.—Fête day of Kwan-yin, the goddess of mercy (Avalokitêshvara). 8th.—The solar term "autumn sets in." Sun in Leo. 10th.—Birthday of the Tauist god of horses. 11th.—A day of ill luck. Birthday of a Tauist (spirit) of fire, also of Wang-lin a deified statesman. Fête day (death) of Kwan-ti, national god of war. Birthday of the Tauist god thunder (Lui-tsu) and of two Tauist genii Hwo and Hoh. 15th.—End of the third decade of heat. 16th.—The spirits report to Heaven. Birthday of the Tauist star god of Ursa Minor. 18th.—*First day of the seventh moon.* During this moon is held the Festival of all souls, when Buddhist or Tauist priests read masses to release souls from purgatory, scatter rice to feed starving ghosts wandering about, recite magic incantations accompanied by finger play imitating mystic Sanskrit characters which are supposed to comfort or release souls in purgatory, burn paper clothes for the benefit of the souls of the drowned, and visit family shrines to pray on behalf of the deceased members of the family. Exhibitions of groups of statuettes, dwarf plants, silk festoons, and ancestral tablets, are combined with these ceremonies which are enlivened by music and fire works. 18th.—Anniversary of the death of Lao Tsze, the founder of Tauism. 23rd.—The solar term, "cessation of heat." Sun enters Virgo. 24th.—Birthday of K'ang-shing, a scholar of the Han dynasty. Birthday of the god and goddess of the bedstead, worshipped under the bed. Birthday of Kwei-sin, Tauist stargod of Ursa Major, worshipped by literati. 26th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 27th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 28th.—Frost. 29th.—Birthday of Tau-chong-chun, a Tauist saint, and of Mahasthana, a Buddhist sage (one of three) of the West.

September.—1st.—*The fifteenth day of the seventh moon.* Birthday of Chung-yuen, Tauist god of departed spirits. Birthday of Chang-po, a Tauist saint, and of the Buddhist Maudgalyayana (Lo-puk) who went to hell to release his mother. 3rd.—A day of mourning. 4th.—Day of ill luck. The spirits report to Heaven. Birthday of the three Tauist gods of heaven, earth, and water. 5th.—Birthday of the Tauist stargod of the great year (Tai-sui, planet Jupiter), and of the 60 gods of the cycle of 60 years (revolutions of Jupiter). 7th.—Birthday of Pu-an, a Buddhist saint. 8th.—The solar term "White dew." Sun in Virgo. Birthday of Tsang-fu, Tauist god of wealth, patron of traders. 10th.—Fête day of the patron god of each walled town. Birthday of Chang-sien, a Tauist saint. Birthday of Nagardjuna (A. D. 150), a Buddhist patriarch and philosopher. 11th.—Anniversary of the death of Emperor Kia-k'ing, (A.D. 1820). 15th.—Birthday of Ti-ts'ang-wang, a Buddhist saint, invoked on behalf of the dead. 16th.—*First day of the eighth moon.* Birthday of Hü-sun, a deified Tauist physician, and of Kin-kiah, Tauist god of the golden armour, worshipped by literati. 17th.—The spirits report to heaven. Birthday of She-tuh, chief of the agricultural lares. 18th.—Birthday of the Tauist god of the hearth. The gods of the northern measure descend. 20th.—Birthday of Lui-shing, Tauist god of thunder. 22nd.—Autumn festival of the lares. Heaven grants pardon. 23rd.—The solar term, "autumnal equinox." Sun enters Libra. 24th.—Anniversary of death of Emperor Ta-tsung-wen (A.D. 1644). Birthday of the Tauist god of the northern mountain. 26th.—Anniversary of the death of Emperor Ta tsu-kao, (A.D. 1627). 28th.—Birthday of a dragon spirit of one (West) of the five regions. 29th.—The spirits report to Heaven. 30th.—*The fifteenth day of the eighth moon.* Worship of the moon. Feast of lanterns or mid-autumn festival.

October.—1st.—Birthday of Tsai-t'ien, the monkey god (Hanuman), worshipped in Fat-sha'n. Birthday of Chu-yen-shwui, a Tauist saint. 7th.—Birthday of Dipamkara Buddha. 8th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 9th.—The solar term, "cold deer." Sun in Libra. Birthday of Tao-ye, inventor of pottery. 10th.—Birthday of the god of the sun, worshipped by the sick by prostrations toward the East. 12th.—Birthday of Confucius (B.C. 551). 15th.—*First day of the ninth moon.* The

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spirits of the southern measure descend. 16th.—The spirits of the northern measure descend (till 20th). 17th.—Birthday of Wu-yen, a Tauist saint. 21st.—The earth spirit reigns. 23rd.—Birthday of Chun-ti or Durga, also of Chun-yang, a Tauist patriarch, and of Fung-tu, a ruler of Hades. Ascension of Kwan-ti, the national god of war. 24th.—The solar term, "hoar frost descends." Sun enters Scorpio. 25th.—Birthday of Yen-hwuy, a disciple of Confucius, canonised A.D. 1530. 29th.—*Fifteenth day of the ninth moon.* Fête day of Hiuen-tan, the Tauist god of the sombre altar, ruler of malaria. Birthday of Chu Hi, founder of modern Chinese philosophy (A.D. 1131). All the spirits report to heaven. 30th.—Birthday of the spirits of the loom. 31st.—Birthday of Kin-lung-wang, ruler of dragon spirits of the ground. Birthday of Chiao-ts'ai, the youthful god of wealth. Birthday of Koh-hung, a Tauist Cantonese philosopher and alchemist (circa 350 A.D.)

NOVEMBER.—1st.—Birthday of Tsui-ching, one of the inventors of the written characters. 3rd.—A day of ill luck. 5th.—The spirits report to heaven. 6th.—Birthday of Su-ching-jin, a Tauist saint. 8th.—The solar term "winter sets in." Sun in Scorpio. 10th.—A day of mourning. 11th.—Birthday of Wa-kwong, the Tauist god of fire. Birthday of Ma-yen-shwui, a general under the god of the north-pole. 12th.—Anniversary of the death of an Empress. 13th.—Birthday of Vaidurya Buddha. 14th.—*First day of the tenth moon.* Birthday of the god of the Eastern mountain. A Tauist fast day. Birthday of Chau, an attendant of the god of war. 16th.—Birthday of one of the San-mau (three brothers) worshipped by Tauists. 18th.—Anniversary of the death (A.D. 529) in Canton of Bôdhidharma, first Indian patriarch in China. 19th.—Birthday of the (inferior) spirits of all the heavens. 23rd.—The solar term "little snow." Sun enters Sagittarius. 26th.—The spirits report to Heaven. 28th.—*The fifteenth day of the tenth moon.* Birthday of Ha-yuen, the Tauist regent of water. Birthday of Tau-shin, the Tauist god of small-pox. Birthday of Wan-yuen-shwui, attendant of the god of the north pole. Fête day of the god and goddess of the bedstead. 30th.—A day of ill luck.

DECEMBER.—3rd.—Birthday of Hü-ching, a Tauist alchemist. An auspicious day for fasting and worship. 7th.—The solar term "great snow." Sun in Sagittarius. 9th.—Birthday of the Tauist supreme god of the five mountains. 10th.—Birthday of Tsu-mi, Tauist star-god of malaria. 12th.—Birthday of Ma-ts'ien, attendant of the god of war. Fête day of General Chau, attendant of the god of war. 13th.—*First day of the eleventh moon.* 16th.—Fête day of Confucius. 18th.—Birthday of Yuh-wang, the highest god of the Tauist pantheon, a deified priest. Birthday of the Tauist god of the western mountain. Birthday of Ta-yih, Tauist star-god, guardian of all sufferers. 19th.—All the spirits report to Heaven. 22nd.—The solar term "winter solstice." Sun enters Capricorn. 25th.—Anniversary of the death of Emperor Kang-hi (A.D. 1723). 27th.—*The fifteenth day of eleventh moon.* 29th.—Lunar Eclipse. Birthday of Amitabha Buddha. 31st.—A day of ill luck. Birthday of the Bôdhisattva, called "nine lotus flowers."

JAPANESE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—First of January.

GEN-SHU-SAI.—The festival of opening all public business.

KI-GEN-SETSU.—The 11th of February; the Commemoration of Jimmu-Yennō, the first emperor of the present dynasty.

TEN-CHŌ-SETSU.—The 3rd of November, the birth day of the reigning Emperor.

JEWISH.

The festivals of the Jews are held weekly, monthly, and yearly. Each seventh and fiftieth year, moreover, is kept with peculiar solemnities.

The weekly festival is the Sabbath, a day consecrated to rest and cheerful devotion. It was instituted when God rested, on the seventh day, from the work of creation, and the precept was renewed to the Hebrews in the wilderness of Sin (Ex. Chap. 16), ere yet the Decalogue had been given from Sinai. It is kept from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday.

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The monthly festival is held on the day of the new moon, or the first day of every month, which is proclaimed by sound of trumpet; the law, however, did not oblige the people to rest on these days, though it appointed particular sacrifices.

The Feast of the Passover, of Pentecost, and of Tabernacles, were the three principal festivals observed under the law, and they were times of real joy and festivity. As all the male inhabitants throughout the country were required on these occasions to go up to Jerusalem, and the females also permitted to accompany them if they chose, the concourse was generally very great. These religious assemblies, besides commemorating important events in their history, also subserved other important purposes. They kept them steadfast to their religion, by the views of ceremonies and the majesty of the divine service; they afforded the means of religious instruction, for the law of God was then read and explained; and they served, moreover, to renew the acquaintance and friendship of tribes and families, who from all parts of the country thus met three times in the year in the holy city.

The PASSOVER is instituted to commemorate the departure out of Egypt, because on the night preceding that departure the destroying angel who slew the first-born of the Egyptians *passed over* the houses of the Hebrews, they being marked with the blood of the lamb, which for this reason was called the Paschal Lamb. It was celebrated on the fourteenth day of the first month of the ecclesiastical year. It falls on the 8th of April and finishes on the 16th of April, and lasts seven days. A lamb, or, a kid, without blemish, was killed, roasted, and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. The first Passover was eaten with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet, and their staves in their hands, that they might be in readiness for their journey, circumstances which were not observed in its celebration after the Exodus.

The Feast of PENTECOST, or WEEKS, is celebrated on the fiftieth day after the Passover, and is a feast of thanksgiving to the Lord, wherein they acknowledge his dominion over their country and their labours, by offering to him two loaves as the first fruits of all their harvest. It also commemorates the giving of the law from Mount Sinai, their departure from Egypt. The Hebrews counted seven weeks from the Passover, beginning on the second day of that solemnity, and hence called it the Feast of Weeks; but by the Christians it is called Pentecost, a name which signifies the Fiftieth Day. It was on the day of Pentecost that the Holy Spirit was poured out from the ascended Saviour upon his Apostles, qualifying them with miraculous gifts for establishing the New Testament kingdom.

The Feast of TABERNACLES was instituted as a memorial of their fathers having dwelt in tents for forty years, during the passage through the wilderness. It is kept in the first month of the civil year, falls on the 2nd of October and finishes on the 11th of October, and lasts eight days, the first and eighth being the most solemn. In former times during its continuance they lived in booths, tents, or arbours, constructed of the branches and leaves of trees.

These were the three Great Festivals at which all the males were required to go up to Jerusalem to worship. "Three times in a year shall all thy males appear before the Lord thy God, in the place which he shall choose, in the Feast of Unleavened Bread, and in the Feast of Weeks, and in the Feast of Tabernacles."—Deut. XVI., 16; Ex. XXXIV., 23.

The Feast of TRUMPETS is celebrated on the first day of their civil year (Oct.), its commencement being proclaimed by sound of trumpet, and the day is kept solemn, all business being forbidden and certain sacrifices appointed to be offered.

There are also two other feasts, though not appointed by law, which require notice, as they are often mentioned in Jewish history. The feast of DEDICATION was appointed to celebrate the re-establishment of Divine worship in Jerusalem, after Antiochus Epiphanes had been vanquished and the temple purified. It is observed for eight days, from the 25th of the third month (December), and is also called the Feast of Lights, from the illuminations which the Jews make during these days in their houses.

Poorim falls on the 14th and 15th of the sixth month (March), and commemorates the defeat of Haman. On these days they give alms to the poor and presents to their friends on account of the lives of all the Jews having been saved by Esther,

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probably meant by "Feast of Esther," which is on the 13th of the 6th month (civil year)—March.

The 10th of the first month of the civil year is the day of ATONEMENT, on which they observe a fast from 6 P.M. of the 9th to 7 P.M. of the 10th, and ask forgiveness for their sins. Other fasts were also instituted in later times, connected with the siege of Jerusalem (10th of tenth month), the capture of the city (17th of the fourth month), the burning of the temple (9th of the fifth month), and the death of Gedaliah (3rd of the first month) of the civil year.

Every seventh year is to the Jews a Sabbatical year; and we find that Alexander the Great granted them an exemption from tribute on that year.

After seven weeks or Sabbath of years, that is, after seven times seven years, the great Festival of the JUBILEE was celebrated; and during the whole year they neither sowed nor reaped. On this fiftieth year every one resumed possession of his inheritance, whether it were sold, mortgaged, or alienated in any way, and Hebrew slaves of every description were set free, with their wives and children. Houses and edifices in walled towns were the only kind of property that did not return to the original owner in the year of the Jubilee.

MAHOMEDAN.

RAMAZAN.—The Mahomedan fast commences each day throughout the month of this name, when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, and continues until the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, not one single drop of water nor any other liquid, or smoke ever passes the lips from the dawn till the appearance of the stars in the evening. Each day during the fast is passed in occasional prayer, besides the usual nimaz, and in reading the Koran or lives of the prophets. The fast is broken by dates, in remembrance of the Prophet's family, whose great luxury was supposed to be the date of Arabia, and some cooling draught is added if required. The conclusion of the month Ramazan is celebrated as an Eed festival and is hailed with great rejoicing and merriment. In every house the same dainties are provided, every amusement that can be thought of, is indulged in. In some houses the natch women are in the apartments of the gentlemen and the "domni" in those of the women.

EED KORBAN.—In commemoration of Abraham offering up Ishmael; and this is the day on which they annually perform the Haj at Mecca. The followers of Mahomed claim to be descendants of Abraham through his son Ishmael, who, they aver, was chosen as the offering to the Almighty, and not Isaac, thus differing from the Jews and Christians, grounding their assertions on traditions which they deem conclusive evidence on the subject, in opposition to the authority of the Bible. The offering thus made is annually commemorated by the sacrifice of animals, such as camels, sheep, goats or lambs, according to each person's means, which answer the purpose of honouring the memory of Abraham and Ishmael. The followers of Mahomed believe that the entrance to Paradise is guarded by a bridge as narrow as a scythe, or some such equally sharp instrument, affording a precarious and unstable footing. To enable them, therefore, to pass without danger, they believe that the animals they have sacrificed at the feast of Eed will be present to lend their aid to help them over in safety.

MOHARRAM.—A celebrated mourning festival held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of Mussulmans—Hassain and Hossein—the two sons of Fatima and Ali, from whom the whole race of Syads have descended. Hassain was poisoned by an emissary of the usurping Kalipha, and Hossein, the last victim of the descendants of the prophet's family, to King Yazid's (son of Maviah) fury, suffering a cruel death after the most severe trials on the plain of Kurbala, on the tenth day of the Arabian month of Moharram, the anniversary of which catastrophe is solemnised with the most devoted zeal. Hassain and Hossein were, as above stated, the two sons of Ali, by his cousin

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Fatima, the daughter of Mahomed, and after the murder of their father by the contrivances of the then ruling Kalipha, they with their families removed from Shawn, the capital, to Medina. After residing there for several years, the people of Shawn, being tired of King Yazid's tyrannical rule, invited Hossein to return to the capital, and assume his lawful right as Iman (leader of the faithful). Before accepting this invitation, Hossein sent Moslem, his cousin, as a messenger to report the true state of affairs to him; but on his arrival with his two sons at Shawn, he was seized by order of King Yazid, and cast from a precipice, and his two sons were barbarously murdered, for the sake of the reward offered for their heads. This forms the subject of the ten days' bewailing during the Mohairam. The Mahomedans are divided into distinct sects, called the Sunis and the Shias. The former regard Ali and his descendants as the lawful leaders after Mahomed, and the latter Ali and his descendants as fourth Kaliph or after the Kaliphah of Abubakr, Oomer, and Oosman, who died in the life time of Ali, and as the Shias are cursing Abubakr, Oomer, and Oosman, the Kaliphas, as Abubakr, Omar, &c., hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged when opportunity offers. The festival begins on the first day of the moon (Moharran). Tazias (a term signifying grief, and applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Iman Hossein at Kurbala), made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and some wrought in silver filigree, and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party, are exhibited in every direction, and conveyed in procession through the streets. Mourning assemblies are held morning and evening in the Imanbares by Shias, during the Moharram, and the head priest or preacher recites a subject for each day's service from the various books composed on the subject descriptive of the lives and sufferings of Hassain and Hossein. The Marsiah, a poetical composition of great merit, and embracing the whole of the subject they commemorate, is chanted with great effect; the names of their lawful leaders are recounted with blessings, and that of the Kaliphas with curses. Then comes the procession of Dhal Dul—Hossein's horse killed at Kurbala, beautifully caparisoned; and finally the Tazias are deposited with funeral rites in the public burial grounds, when the Moharram ceases. The Tabut is a slight framework of bamboo and tinsel. They vary considerably in size and appearance, according to the taste and ability of those who build them. Before these Tabuts incense is burned and various other rites are performed. The Tabuts, it is said, are peculiar to India. They are not mentioned in the Koran, nor are they built by the inhabitants of Persia and Arabia. Many Mahomedans regard them with strong disapprobation, both Shias and Sunis. In Bombay a portion of the Mahomedans and Hindoos unite in building the Tabuts. These are taken out, and, accompanied with music, carried in procession through the Bhendy Bazaar, from midnight of the ninth until three o'clock of the morning of the tenth day, and from twelve to six o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, on their way to the beach in Back Bay, where the greater part of the Tabuts, after being stripped of whatever is of value, are cast into the sea. The practice of building Tabuts seems to be losing ground in Bombay, a portion of those who formerly united in this having adopted the views of those opposed to such things. Mahomedans, especially Sunis of India, who do not unite in building the Tabuts, are accustomed to go on this occasion to the mosques for ten successive nights to listen to the account of the death of Hossein. Their demonstrations of grief, however, are not equal to those of the Moguls and Persians (because Mahomedans are forbidden to weep aloud), who while listening to the recital, weep aloud, and smite violently upon their breasts. In Bombay there is strictly speaking no representation of the battle which was fought previous to the death of Hossein. Some two or three horsemen bearing flags enter the large yard adjoining the Imanbares with loud wailings, and are followed by two horses caparisoned to represent those which were for the use of the fallen Hossein. One person on horseback, with a long sword apparently run through the head and covered with blood, joins in the wailing. A female infant, in deep mourning, sitting at the door of a small mausoleum, which is carried on shoulders of men, constantly casts ashes

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or cut-straw upon her head, in token of grief. These pass round in a circle, accompanied or followed by a company on foot who beat upon their breasts, crying, "Hai Hossein! Hai Hossein!" Sometimes, a person represented in a dying state, his body covered with wounds and blood and darts and daggers run into it, is carried about in procession. It would seem that this festival is now celebrated with less effort and effect than formerly. It is entirely disapproved by the Sunis.

PARSEE.

Parsees originally came from Persia, where they were once the ruling nation. The Persian Empire was extended in their time from the Mediterranean to the Indus, from the Jaxartes to Arabia and the confines of Egypt. They had also extended their conquests into India. But after the overthrow of their last monarch, Yezdezerd III., by Caliph Omar, Persia became a prey to the Arabs and Turks, who exercised a most tyrannical sway with the view of converting Parsees to the Moslem Faith. To escape religious persecution and oppression at the hands of their Mahomedan conquerors, a very large number of Parsees fled from their mother country, and about the eighth century took refuge at Sanjam, in Western India, where Hindoo idolatry and polytheism were prevalent. Parsees, however, clung to their own rites and ceremonies and preserved monotheism wherever they went and in whatever position their lot was cast. From Sanjam they dispersed themselves into small knots over the whole of Guzerat, and we find them occupying responsible positions under the sway of the Delhi Moguls, and also under the Portuguese Government at Bombay. They had been rendering material assistance, both pecuniary and mercantile, to the Honourable the East India Co. at Surat. Surat had, however, to yield its commercial importance to Bombay, which being the principal seaport of Western India, afforded peculiar advantages for the development of commerce, in which the Parsees have taken the leading part. To the shores of China they were the first to migrate in 1756, and for more than a hundred years Parsee firms have been carrying on a thriving trade in Canton, Macao, Hongkong, and Shanghai. With Bengal, Pegu, Rangoon, Madras, and the Malabar coast they also began to trade in rice, timber, &c. at an early date. Under the fostering care of the British they soon extended their trade with England in cotton, piece goods, and other staples. The particular characteristics of the community are, devout loyalty, love of truth and constitutional justice, liberality, and mercantile enterprise. These have led to their rapid development from a state of obscurity and poverty into opulence and social and political importance. The liberality of the Parsees is proverbial. From the year 1803 we find them contributing to subscriptions raised in England; as in the memorial fund of William Pitt, the testimonial to Dr. Jenner, the well known discoverer and propagator of vaccination, the London Patriotic Fund of 1804, the Marquis of Cornwallis Memorial Fund of 1806, and the London Hospital Fund of 1808, and several others, without needlessly entering into a description of the way in which they have always stood forward during the last fifty years in the cause of suffering humanity.

The Parsees of India are divided into two sects—the "Shanshahis" or "Rasmis," and the "Kudmis" or "Churigars," the former of whom constitute the larger portion of the race. This division originated only about a hundred and fifty years ago, when a learned Persian priest, named Jamasp, arrrived in India, and found that his co-religionists differed from their brethren of Iran in their calculation of time by a full month, and in other minor points relating to their "Liturgy." Serious disputes arose in consequence, which ended in the formation of the two sects, the Shanshahis adhering to their own views, and the Kudmis adopting the opinions imported by Jamasp—thus agreeing with their Persian brethren. Notwithstanding this division, no estrangement exists between them in their social intercourse. The difference lies only in their computation of time, and in some slight variations in their form of prayer. Intermarriage is allowed, as well as admission to each other's places of worship.

The festivals of the Parsees are celebrated with little or no outward pomp. Their holidays are mostly occupied in prayers in the morning, and festivities and rejoicings

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during the rest of the day. Some of their religious institutions are traced to a very ancient period. The festival of the Nowroz dates from upwards of three thousand years before Christ, and is kept to this day by most of the nations of Western Asia, notwithstanding the difference of creed. The Emperor Akbar adopted the "Nowroz" and fourteen other festivals of the Parsees, for the observance of those who were attached to his favourite doctrines of the "Ilahi faith," or the "Religion of God," which he fruitlessly endeavoured to introduce among the people.

PAPETI, OR NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Among the festivals observed by the Parsees, the first and most universally kept is the Papeti, or new year's day. On this day the Parsees rise early, and dress themselves in new suits of clothes, and those piously disposed say their prayers in their private residences, or visit their friends and relatives, when the "Hama-jor" or joining of hands is performed; this ceremony is a sort of greeting corresponding to the European fashion of wishing each other a happy new year. Their friends and relations are invited to breakfast. The morning thus occupied, they spend the rest of the day in their country houses or clubs, where feasting and rejoicings are kept up till a late hour. Alms are also given to the poor in the course of the day, and new suits of clothes are presented to servants and dependents.

The ancient Persians reckoned a new era from the accession of each successive monarch, and as Yezdezerd, of the Sassanian dynasty, was their last King, when dethroned by Caliph Omar about A.D. 640, the date of his accession to the throne has been brought down to the present time, thus making their current year 1248-49.

In their calculation of the year only 365 days are allowed; leap year is unknown to them, though there are records which prove that in every 120 years one month was added to make it correspond with the solar year.

The year is divided into twelve months, of 30 days each, and five days, or "Gathas" as these are named, added at the end to make up the deficiency. These five Gatha days are held as the most sacred in the year, and those piously disposed spend them solely in prayers.

KHURDAD-SAL.—The second of the Parsee festivals is the "Khurdad-Sal" day, or the anniversary of the birth of their prophet Zoroaster, who they say was born in the city of Reb, in the North of Persia, in the reign of Darius Hystapis, about 520 years before Christ. Heeren places the birth of this celebrated personage about 1,200 years anterior to this. Parsees themselves differ as to the exact time of the birth of their prophet: a part of them fix the period at B.C. 389, others at B.C. 538. Religious ceremonies are performed in the morning by the women of the family and the priests; the men, as usual on such occasions, limiting themselves to private prayers.

AMURDAD-SAL.—This holiday, which falls on the day immediately after the preceding festival, appears to have no origin in the books of the Parsees. It is merely kept up as the continuation of the "Khurdad Sal;" no religious ceremonies are required, and the day is always spent in the enjoyment of pleasures.

FARUHARDIN JASAN.—This day is set apart for the performance of ceremonies for the dead, "Faruhar" meaning soul or spirit. The religious portion of the people attend on the hills at Chaopatty (Bombay), where their "dockmas," or "towers of silence" are situated, and there perform prayers for the dead, in commemoration of their memory. The Parsees are enjoined by their religion to preserve the memory of their dead by annual religious ceremonies performed in the house; but such of their friends as die on long voyages or in unknown places, and the date of whose death cannot be positively ascertained, are, according to the terms of their religion, honoured by sacred rites on this day. The ceremony consists in a man or woman preparing small round pieces of baked bread, called darans, which are put on a tray or other copper vessel, along with the fruits and flowers, over which the priest performs the prayers of the Baj, or "Vaj," as it is called by M. Anquetil du Perron in his "Zend Avesta." According to the translation published by this learned Frenchman, the Baj is an invocation of the names of the departed, and of such of the angels as have a direct control over the souls of the dead after their departure from this world. Prayers of this sort are still performed among the Hindus and the Mahomedans, and are not unknown in the Roman Catholic countries of Europe.

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ARDIBEHEST-JASAN.—This festival, as its name implies, is maintained in honour of Ardibehest Amshaspond, the angel controlling the sacred fire, that element being one of the wonders of divine creation. The fire-temples are crowded on this day, sandalwood is offered to the sacred flame, and prayers offered to the Supreme Deity.

THE NOWROZ.—The fifth on the list is the celebrated Nowroz, called by some the Nowroz-í-Jamshid or the Nowroz-í-Sultan, the King's day. This celebrated festival falls generally about the 21st day of March, and corresponds with our Vernal Equinox. This day is observed by the modern Persians, the Arabs, the Turks, and several other Asiatic nations for the computation of the solar year, and for State purposes, such as the collection of revenue, and the arrangements for the agricultural operations of the year. Eastern writers date the origin of this festival from the time of Jamshid, the third King of the Peshdadian dynasty of Persia. Jamshid is supposed by Bailly to have flourished 3,209 years before Christ: the Shah Namah celebrates him as the first King of his race who introduced civilisation among mankind, and established the computation of time. If we are to believe the Persian writers, the exquisite bas-reliefs among the ruins of Persepolis—still visible in beauty after a lapse of two thousand years—are representations of the Court of Jamshid, more especially on the festival of the Nowroz. The sculptures at this place contain representations of the Courts of ancient Persia, with the long train of attendants bringing offerings to the feet of Monarchs; and as the Nowroz is a sort of "revenue settlement" day, when the chiefs of different provinces lay their annual contributions before the throne, and are allowed audience with the monarch, the idea of a part of the Persepolitan bas-reliefs being a picture of some ancient King of Persia holding his Court on the day of the Nowroz does not appear to be without foundation. In Persia this festival is kept for several days with unusual pomp by all the inhabitants, whether Mahomedans or Parsees. In India it is simply a day of rejoicing.

AVA-ARDUI SUR JASAN.—Ava, in the Zend text, is the name of the angel who presides over the sea, and this "Jasan," or festival, is held in his honour. The Parsees are required on this day to approach the sea shore, or any stream of water, and chant the Zend prayers, but owing to their long residence in India they have borrowed many Hindu rites in the observance of this holiday, and offerings of sugar, cocoanuts, flowers, &c., to the sea, are not uncommon. The better-informed portion of the community, however, do not join with their brethren in these superstitious acts. In Bombay a fair is held on the Esplanade in honour of this festival.

ADAR JASAN.—Adar, another synonym for fire, is the name by which the ninth month of the Parsee year is called. This is the most sacred of the twelve months, and the ninth day of that month is held in great respect and sanctity. On this day the fire temples are very much crowded, and offerings of sandalwood are made to the sacred flame, and money distributed among the priests.

Besides the above, the festivals of the Parsees are the Meher Jasan, the Bahman Jasan, and a few others of less importance, all of which are partially observed.

SIAMESE MODE OF DIVIDING TIME.

The 24 hours of each day are divided into two equal parts. The day time is called Wan; the night time K'u'n. The former uniformly begins at 6 o'clock a.m.; the latter at 6 p.m. The hours of the forenoon are numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., up to 6, or mid-day. The hours of the afternoon are designated by the same numbers. The hours of the night are counted in succession from 1 to 12. Each night is divided into four watches of three hours each, and each watch is called a Yam.

Siamese months are designed to be lunar months; but they often vary from the moon by a day or more. Each month is divided into two parts, viz: Kang K'un (waxing), and Kang-Raam (waning). The former has always 15 days; but the latter has 15 days every 2nd, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th month; and 14 days every 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, and 11th month. Hence six of their months have 36 days, and six 29 days=354 to 12 months, which wants about 11 days to make up a full solar year. To compensate for this, they have an intercalary month of 30 days,

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once in two or three years. The years 1853, 1855, 1858, and 1861, were leap-years. By this plan there is still a loss of about three days in 19 years, which is supplied by adding a day to their 7th month from time to time, as their Brahmin astrologers see to be necessary.

60 Winat'ees make 1 Nat'ee or minute; 6 Nat'ees, 1 Bāt; 10 Bāts, 1 Mong or Tōōm (hour); 12 Mongs, 1 Wan (day); 12 Tōōms, 1 K'u'n (night); 29 or 30 Wans & K'u'ns, 1 Du'an (month); 12 or 13 Du'ans, 1 Pee (year); and 10 Pees, 1 Sök, or cycle of ten.

They have no word to denote a week of time. But each day of the seven has its appropriate name and number. Sunday is their first and Saturday their seventh day. The days of the week are:—1st. Wan At'it (day of the Sun) Sunday; 2nd. Wan Chan (day of the Moon) Monday; 3rd. Wan Angk'an (day of Mars) Tuesday; 4th. Wan P'ōōt (day of Mercury) Wednesday; 5th. Wan Prahat (day of Jupiter) Thursday; 6th. Wan Sōōk (day of Venus) Friday; 7th. Wan Sow (day of Saturn) Saturday.

Their twelve months are each designated by its appropriate number, excepting the first and second. The former, instead of being called the first month, is called Dúan ái (month ái), the latter, Dúan Yèè (month Yèè). The next succeeding month is called Dúan Sám (third month); the next, Dúan Sěě, (fourth month); and so on through the twelve.

The Siamese have two cycles, one within the other. The greater is twelve years, the smaller ten. The name of the former is Pee, the latter Sŏk. Every year of each kind of cycle has its own specific name. The years of the cycle of 12 are:—1st. Pee Ch'ðàt, year of the Rat; 2nd. Pee Ch'alðò, of the Cow; 3rd. Pee K'án, of the Tiger; 4th. Pee T'aw, of the Rabbit; 5th. Pee Marong, of the Great Dragon; 6th. Pee Masèng, of the Small Dragon; 7th. Pee Mameea, of the Horse; 8th. Pee Mamaa, of the Goat; 9th. Pee Wàwk, of the Monkey; 10th. Pee Raka, of the Cock; 11th. Pee Chaw, of the Dog; 12th. Pee Kŏŏn, of the Hog.

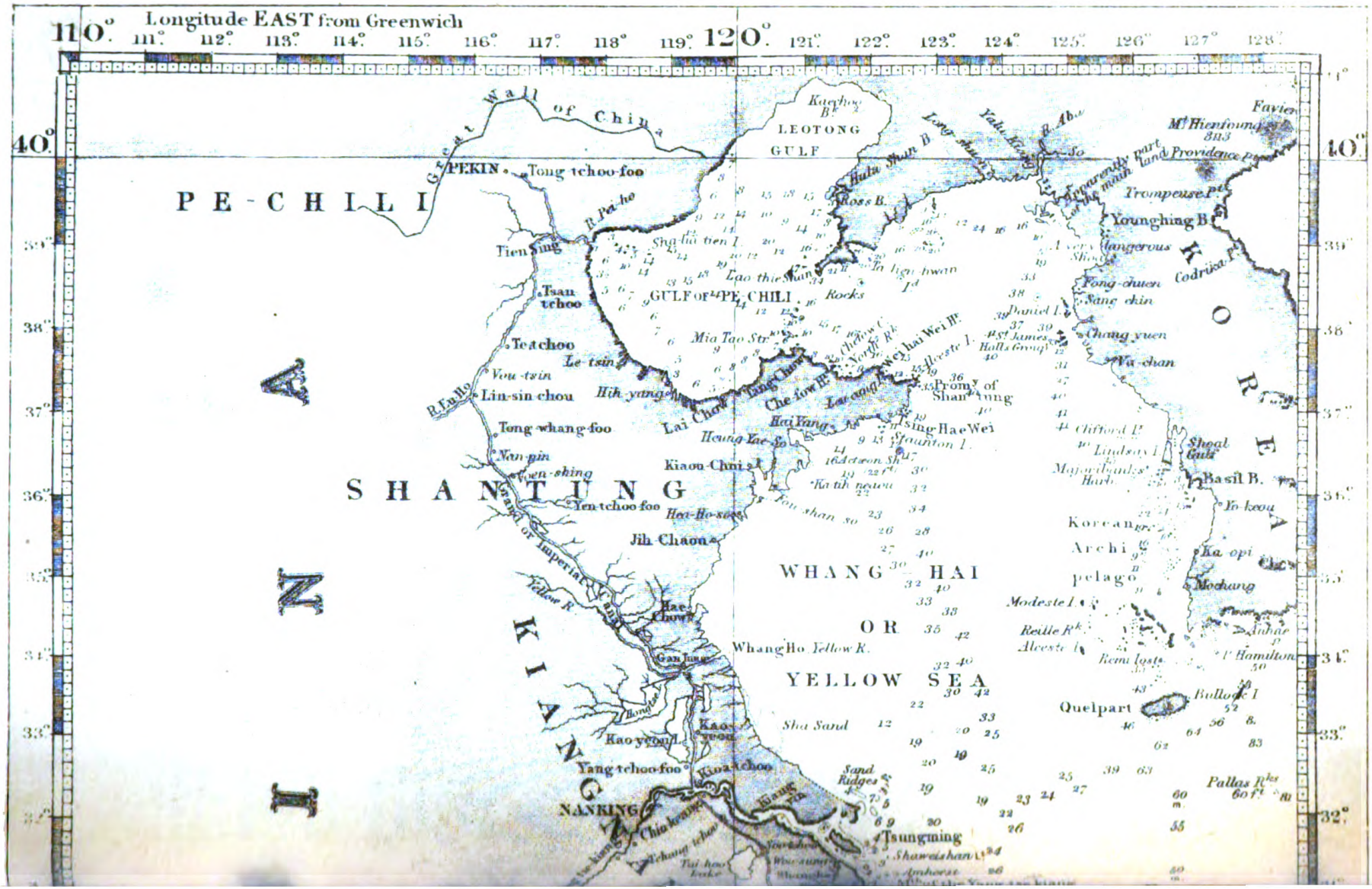
The years of the cycle of 10 are:—Eka sōk, 1st of the cycle; T'o sōk, 2nd; T'o sōk, 3rd; Treenì sōk, 4th; Benya sōk, 5th; Ch'áw sōk, 6th; Sapp'á sōk, 7th; Aatt'a sōk, 8th; Nŏpp'a sōk, 9th; Samrett'ī sōk, 10th of the cycle.

In writing the number of their Era, the name of each cycle, as it chances to be, is always given in the same connection. Every Siamese is taught to remember carefully the name of each year of the cycle of 12, and by no means to forget the name of the particular year, moon, day of the moon, and day of the week in which he was born. So that at any time, when he would count up the number of the years he has lived, he begins by repeating the names of the years in succession from the one that gave him birth, until he comes back again to his birth-year, keeping tally with his fingers. Thus he counts on until he makes another cycle of twelve, more or less, as the case may be in regard to his age. He can tell quite certainly whether his age is within the first cycle of 12, or the second, third, or fourth; but if he be upwards of 60 years old, he is liable to get bewildered in his reckoning, through the want of the habit of counting his years by the year of the Era in which he was born. This the Siamese never do.

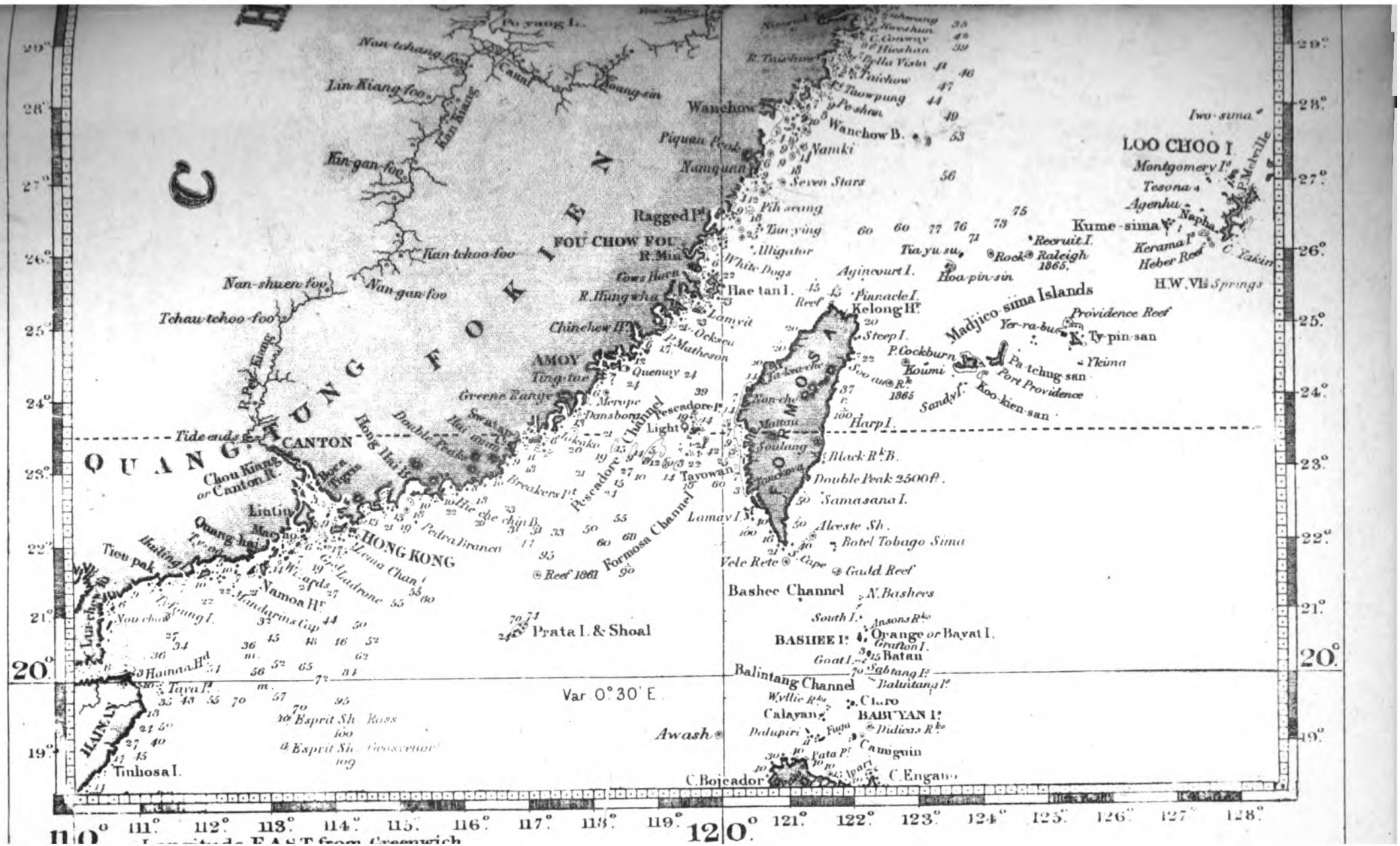
The Siamese sacred Era is reckoned from the time it is supposed Buddha died, which was 2,400 years at the full moon in May, 1866. This reckoning is never used except in their religious matters. It is denominated Pōōta Sakkárát (Era of Buddha). Their civil Era, called Chōōlá Sakkárát (little Era) is reckoned from the time when Pra Rooang, a Siamese king of great celebrity, established it, and that was 1,227 full years in March, 1866. Siamese in writing their dates always show first the year of their Era; second, the day of the week; third, the day of the waxing or waning moon; fourth, the number of the month; fifth, the names of the year; and, sixth the particular year of the cycle of 10. Their mode of showing the day of week, day of moon, and month is very concise.

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LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS

IN CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, AND SINGAPORE, FOR 1879.

In the following List, the occupation and residence are both given so far as ascertained.

Where the Name of the Place is omitted, Hongkong will be understood.

Aarons, W., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Canton
Abajo, M. C. y, assistant army administration, Balabee, Philippines
Abarca, R. M., (Ayala & Co.) clerk, Manila
Abbey, R., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Abbot, T. F., flag lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Abbott, E., broker, Yokohama
Abbott, R. J., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Abbott, J. C., captain, steamer *Taiwan*, Coast
Abbs, M., Naval College, Tokio
Abdolkhasen, H. M., (Hajee Meerza Mahomed Ally & Co.) manager, Gough street
Abdoola, A., (N. M. & A. M. Khamisa) assistant, Peel street
Abdoolally, A., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Abdoolhoosen, E., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Abdoolsutar, H. F., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Abdullah, A. B., foreman, Mission Press, Singapore
Abell, J. C., broker, and secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Hiogo
Abellana, L., (Wilks & Earnshaw) assistant, Manila
Abendroth, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Amoy
Aberdien, A., sergeant, British Legation escort, Tokio
Abraham, R., overman, Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Abraham, A. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Abrams, H., horse dealer, Singapore
Acai, M., army medical department, Manila
Acheson, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Ackerman, J. C., captain, steamer *China*, Coast
Acock, Sergeant E. G., Military Staff clerk, Royal Engineer department
Aculle, R., Sociedad de Seguros Maritimos, Manila
Adams, Lieut. C. A., navigator, U S.S. *Alert*
Adams, K. D., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Canton
Adams, M. J., Hongkong
Adams, M. C., storekeeper, Nagasaki
Adams, W. Stanley, M.D., medical practitioner and health officer, Caine road
Adamson, H. H., second lieutenant Chinese gunboat *Sui-tsing*, Canton
Adamson, W., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Addiscott, W., fitter, H. M. Naval Yard

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Addosio, Rev. P. d', Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Adkins, T., British Consul, and acting vice-consul for France, &c., Newchwang
Adnams, W. T., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Adrian, Brother, assistant, West Point Reformatory
Adriano, J. de D., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Aenlle, M., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor "Libreria Religiosa," Manila
Agostini, P. d,' (D. Musso & Co.) clerk, West Point
Agthe, K., (H. Müller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Aguado, F., auditor general's department, Manila
Aguila, A. L. S. del, marine sorter, Post-office
Aguirre, T., secretary to Governor, Manila
Aguirre, L., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ahlmann, J. A., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) piermaster, West Point
Ahmed, S., (N. M. & A. M. Khamisa) assistant, Peel street
Ahrens, H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Tokio
Ainslie, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton (unattached)
Aitelly, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Aitken, A. G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) supt. engineer, Kowloon
Aitken, A. M., Jun., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Alabaster, H., proprietor Paddiscombe timber and shipbuilding Yard, Bangkok
Alabaster, H., tutor and translator, Royal Palace, Bangkok
Alabaster, C., consul for Great Britain, &c., Ningpo, officiating at Amoy
Alabor, J., merchant and commission agent, Stanley street
Albinson, J., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
Alborado, A., constable, British consulate, Takao
Alburquerque, A F. A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Alcazar, J. de la, consejo de administracior, Manila
Alcega, F., direccion administracion civil, Manila
Alcovencas, J. M., commander of cavalry, Manila
Alcuas, V., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Alcuaz, C. S. de, (Guichard et Fils) clerk, Manila
Aldagaser, M., carriage builder, Manila
Aldecoa, Z. I. de, (Aldecoa & Co.) merchant, Manila
Aldegner, M., (Aldegner & Sons) merchant, Iloilo
Aldon, A., billiard room proprietor, Iloilo
Aldrich, P. commander, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*
Aldrich, A. S., sec. to directors & chief account., Government railway service, Yokohama
Alemão, D., (Brandão & Co.) clerk, Wellington street
Alexander, Rev. T. T., missionary, Tokio
Alexandrine, —., assistant, commissariat, Haiphong
Alexieff, Mrs. P. P., proprietor, "Russian Hotel," Hakodate
Alford, E. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Alford, R. G., surveyor, Queen's Road
Algar, A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Algar, T., (Algar & Co.) house agent & rent collector, Hollywood road (absent)
Alion, A. J., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) assistant, Osaka
Allan, J. R., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Allan, G., (Hongkong Ice Co.) assistant, East Point
Allan, W., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Allan, J. M., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of marine engineering, Shanghai
Allana, H., (Gulam Hoosein John Mahomed) clerk, Gage street
Allanson, Wm., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allarukhia, A., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Allcock, G. H., silk inspector, Yokohama
Allcot, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Tientsin
Allcot, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton

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Allemão, A. E., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Allen, C. F. R., vice-consul, British consulate, Shanghai
Allen, A. C., lieutenant, H.B.M corvette *Charybdis*
Allen, J. H. B., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Allen, J. C., Junr., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Allen, H. J., British Consul, Chinkiang
Allen, J. F., chief officer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
Allen, I. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Allen, Rev. Y. J., D.D., L.L.D., missionary, Shanghai
Allen, Henry, Junr., commission agent, Yokohama
Allibhoy, A. M., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Canton
Allimahomed, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street
Allman, W., assist. paymaster H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Alloin, J. M., (Alloin & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Alum, W. E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Almada e Castro, J. M. d', first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Almario, F. S., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Almeida, F. d', (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, L. d', prefecto "Escola Commercial," Macao
Almeida, E. F. d', (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, T. W. d', (C. K. E. Woods) clerk, Singapore
Almeida, A. J. d', (National Bank of India) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, C. L. d', Jr., (A. Bielfeld) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, J. d', (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger
Almeida, F. A. M. d', (Lacroix Cousins & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Almeida, J. d', consul for Brazil, Singapore
Almeida, J., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Almeida, J. A. d', (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Almeida, Rev. M. F. do Rozario e, chaplain, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Almeida, J. E. de, merchant, Macao
Almeida, J. V. d', secretary in charge, Portuguese consulate, Bangkok
Almeida, J. A. d', retired lieut. colonel, Macao
Almeida, J. d' J. P., broker, Singapore
Almeida, J. d', (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
Alonço, J. J. da Silva, almoxarife, Almoxarifado de Guerra, Macao
Alonço, J., Junr., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
Alonço, V., (Hongkong Gas Co.) clerk, West point
Alonso, E., secretary, army department, Manila
Alonso, R., army medical department, Manila
Alonzo, T. D., lieutenant of cavalry, Manila
Alonzo, C., restaurant keeper, Manila
Alsace, telegraphist, Saigon
Alva, V., acting comptador, audit department, Manila
Alvares, J. J. F., surgeon, Macao Battalion, Macao
Alvarez, Don M., chargé d'affaires, Spanish Legation, Tokio
Alves, A. F., accountant, Colonial Treasury
Alves, J. M. S., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Alves, J. L. de S., clerk, Harbour Master's office
Alves, P. M., clerk, Colonial Treasury
Amaral, D. G., ensign 3rd Battalion, Macao
Ambler, Wm., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
Ament, Rev. W. S., missionary, Paou ing-foo
Amermann, Rev. J. L., missionary, Tokio
Ames, S. J. B., commissioner of Police Forces, Bangkok
Amoore, H. E., The club, Shanghai
Amy, C. G., lightkeeper, Chefoo

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Anaya, C., racionero, ecclesiastical dept., Manila
Anchant, P. C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Singapore
Andersen, R., Shanghai Pilot Association, Shanghai
Andersen, H., (Japan Photographic Association) photographer, Yokohama
Andersen, L. A., surveyor to Lloyds' agents, Germanic Lloyds', &c., Amoy
Andersen, N. P., captain, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
Anderson, C. E., (J. L. Anderson) clerk, Amoy
Anderson, P., medical missionary, Taiwan
Anderson, R., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Anderson, J. C., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Anderson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Anderson, J., (J. Reyna) engineer, Iloilo
Anderson, W., carpenter, Yokohama
Anderson, W., chief gunner's mate, Naval College, Tokio
Anderson, A. F., M.D., colonial surgeon, Singapore (absent)
Anderson, Jas., superintendent, Foochow Dockyard, Foochow
Anderson, T., engineer, Iloilo
Anderson, J., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Anderson, W. H., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Anderson, W., medical officer, British Legation, and to Govt. Railway department, Tokio
Anderson, D., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Anderson, John, storekeeper, Nagasaki
Anderson, J. L., merchant, Amoy
Anderson, J. H., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Netherlands, Kiukiang (absent)
Anderson, R., (R. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Kiukiang and Hankow
Anderson, W. C. C., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Anderson, J., lightkeeper, Chefoo
Anderson, A , (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ando, Taro, Japanese consul, Caine road
Andrade, C. L. da C., lieutenant 3rd Battalion, Macao
Andrade, O., director, Exchequer department, Manila
André, A., (Melchers & Co.) merchant and consul for Austria-Hungary, Peddar's Wharf
Andreasen, J., mariner, Bangkok
Andred, J. J d', (French Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Andrew, J. M., assistant, "Hotel de l'Europe," Singapore
Andrew, P., assistant, "Hotel de l'Europe," Singapore
Andrew, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Andrews, L. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Andrews, J. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Anduiza, restaurant keeper, Manila
Angelucci, coffee house keeper, Saigon
Angi r, paymaster *La Rance*, Saigon
Angi r de Maintenon, sub-commissioner Marine equipment office, Saigon
Anglin, J. R., proprietor, *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
Anguita, A., chief accountant, audi office, Manila
Angulo, J. Perez, dean, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Angus, W. M., Engineering College, Tokio
Angus, J. M., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Angus, G., auctioneer, Singapore
Angus, A. Forbes, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Annan, Robt., Garrison Sergeant Major
Annand, J., (Annand & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Annatoyn, J. D., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Chinkiang
Annesley, W. M., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*

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Annoi, (Messageries Mari imes) clerk, Saigon
Anot, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Anson, W. V.. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Anson, Hon. Lieut.-Colonel A. E. H., C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Penang
Anthony, T., (T. Anthony & Co.) shipchandler, Praya
Anton, P. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Anton, J. R., broker, College Gardens
Antonio, F., captain Police, Macao
Antonio, L., light keeper, Tiger Island, Ningpo
Appleton, J., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Aquino, A. M., (*Celestial Empire* Office) compositor, Shanghai
Aquino, J., (*Celestial Empire* Office) compositor, Shanghai
Aquino, J. C. d', (National Bank of India) clerk, Shanghai
Aquino, B. d', assistant purser, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
Aquino, E. H. d', clerk, Stamp Revenue office
Arabinetas, C. B., assistant army administration, Zamboanga
Arbod, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Arbuthnot, E. O., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Arce, E. de, (A. D. Lasarte & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Arce, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Arche, L. V., assistant, Custom-house, Manila
Arduzer, pilot, Saigon
Arellano, J. R. de, director of the Mint of Manila
Arellano, E. R. de, vice-secretary, socieded economica, Manila
Arendt, C., secretary, interpreter, German Legation, Peking
Arène, J , acting French Consul, Hankow
Aretz, W. H., merchant, Shanghai
Arevalo, B , dentist, Manila
Arevalo, J., dentist, Manila
Arfeuilles, M. d', inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Argence, A. d', storekeeper, Haiphong
Arguellas, P., inspector de Lacienda, Manila
Argüelles, P. D., acting chief administrator of Government Monopolies, Manila
Argüelles, M., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Argüelles, C., conservador floral department, Manila
Ari, Lala, proprietor, "French Hotel," Manila
Ari, R., manager, French Hotel, Manila
Arias, E., professor San Juan de Letram College, Manila
Ariene, —., interpreter, French consulate, Shanghai
Arisa, E., almacenero, adminis. colecciones y labores, Manila
Arjânee, F. H., (N. Mody & Co.) manager, Queen's road
Arland, J., assistant, Mint, Manila
Armour, J., Maritime Customs assistant, tidesurveyor, Shanghai
Armstrong, G. W. F., M.D., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Armstrong, J., second engineer, revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Amoy
Armstrong, J. M., Government auctioneer and commission agent, Queen's road central
Arnhold, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Praya
Arnhold, Ph., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Arnoux, G. d', Maritime Customs assistant, Canton (unattached)
Arnstein, M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Aroozoo, S., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Arrangez, J., (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Arribas, J., acting contador, audit department, Manila
Arrieta, J., assistant, audit department, Manila
Arrieta, Dr. J. de, professor de derecho civil, University, Manila
Arthur, Wm. M. B., acting second master, Central school, Gough street

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Ashley, C. J., sail maker, Shanghai
Ashmore, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Swatow
Ashton, J., secretary, Shanghai C ub, Shanghai
Ashton, S., captain, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Ashton, H., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ashton, F., captain, steamer *Albay*, Coast
Aslusio, L., president San Juan de Letram College, Manila
Asmus, (Kim Cheng Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
Aspinall, T., (New Harbour Dock Co.) chief engineer, Singapore
Assumpção, J. C. P., Intendencia Militar, Macao
Assumpção, J. d', clerk, Colonial Treasury, Macao
Assumpção, J. C. d', escrivão inspector, Revenue department, Macao
Assumpção, J. S. d', compositor, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
Astier, (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper, Saigon
Aston, W. G., assistant Japanese secretary, British Legation, Tokio (absent)
Aström, C., pilot, Bangkok
Asverus, Otto, surveyor for Germanic Lloyds', Swatow
Aterues, F. J., sociedad de Seguros Maritimos, Manila
Atkinson, R. W., B. Sc., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Atkinson, J., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of machinery & powder manufacture, S'hai
Atkinson, Rev. J. L., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
Au, R., (Botica de la Esco'ta) assistant, Manila
Aubert, F. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Augustin, bailiff, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Aumoitte, —, chancelier, French consulate, Hanoi
Aurget, A., chief engineer Chinese gun boat *Ching-tsing*, Canton
Aussenac, E., (Guichard et fils) clerk, Manila
Aussenac, E., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Haiphong
Austen, J. G., (Austen & Co.) merchant, and United States Consul, Iloilo
Austen, George, (Austen & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Austen, J. H., missionary, Yokohama
Auten, W. B., R.N., clerk to Commodore's secretary
Avecilla, L., assistant, public works department, Manila
Aymeri, A., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
Aymonier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Aymonin, V., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Ayres, C. A. S., (C. Gerard & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Ayres, Philip B. C., Colonial surgeon and inspector of hospitals
Ayrton, W. S., assistant interpreter, British Consulate, Hankow
Ayrton, W., Engineering College, Tokio
Azcarraga, J. G., ayudante, apostadero, Manila
Azedo, C. M., adjutant, Police force, Macao
Azéma, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Azevedo, F. F. P. d', captain 3rd Battalion, Macao
Azevedo, J. J. d', adjudante, Intendencia Militar, Macao
Azevedo, L. d', (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Azevedo, F. d', (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
Azevedo, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Azevedo, M. d', (W. H. Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Azevedo, A. d', purser, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Azevedo, J. J. d', clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Azevedo, P. A. d', purser, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai

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Bach, E., army medical department, Manila
Backwell, G. T., assist. clerk, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Baconnier, C., (Baconnier & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Badge, Geo., draper, Hiogo
Badger, C. J., ensign, U.S.S. *Alert*
Badman, H. A., (Ramsey, Lawry & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Badolato, L., acting archivero, audit department, Manila
Baehr, H., (C. Rhode & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Baelz, Dr. E., professor, Medical College, Tokio
Baenziger, G. A., (C. Germann) clerk, Manila
Baenziger, E., (C. Germann) clerk, Manila
Baer, G. A., (Baer & Suhm) merchant, Manila
Baer, S., (Baer, Senior & Co.) merchant, Manila
Baffy, G. T., steward of Club Concordia, Shanghai
Baggah, B., (Ramsey, Lawry & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Bagnall, B., missionary, Chinkiang
Bailey, John, law stationer, Shanghai
Bailey, D. H., United States Consul-general, Shanghai
Bailey, Geo., constable, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
Bailey, O. E., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Bailie, W. L., P.A. engineer, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Baillie, H. C., manager of Patent Slip & Dock Co., engineer to Hongkong Fire Brigade
Baillie, C. W., navigating-lieutenant, Naval College, Tokio
Baillie, A., quarter-master, Naval College, Tokio
Bailly, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Bailly, (Morice Jeune & Bailly) draper, Saigon
Bain, E. J., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Bain, A. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, and Consul for Netherlands, Takao (absent)
Bain, Geo. Murray, proprietor, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Bain, W. N., (Kyle & Bain) proprietor, Hongkong Ice Co., East Point
Bain, W. B., Shanghai Pilot Association, Shanghai
Bair, M., German consul, Tokio
Bair, M. M. (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Baird, R., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boiler maker, Kowloon
Baird, A., light keeper, Green Island lighthouse
Baker, C. J., lieutenant, H.B.M surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Baker, R. C., deputy commissary, supply, transport and barrack branches, Commissariat
Baker, H., (Newman, Gittins & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Balancho, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Balbas y Ageo, M., (H. de Balbas & Co.) merchant, Manila
Balbas y Ageo, J., (H. de Balbas & Co.) merchant, Manila
Baldwin, Rev. C. C., D.D., missionary, Foochow (in city)
Baldwin, Rev. Stephen L., missionary, Foochow
Balea, J., (A. D. Lasarte & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Balea, T., chemist, Iloilo
Balette, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Balfour, A. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Balfour, —., engineer Siamese Navy, Bangkok
Ballagh, J. C., missionary, Yokohama
Ballagh, Rev. J. H., missionary, Yokohama
Ballance, T. F., (Ballance & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Ballantine, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Ballard, T. J., Maritime Customs boat officer, Chefoo

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Balzamo, M., constable, British Consulate, Amoy
Bamsey, W. S., (Hongkong Gas Company) foreman of works, West point
Banajee, N. P., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bandinel, J. J. F., (Knight & Co.) merchant, and U.S. vice-consul, &c., Newchwang
Bania, S. del, proprietor "Cuidad de Cebu," Cebu
Banister, C. J. F., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Banker, W. S., pilot, Newchwang
Banks, M., pilot, Nagasaki
Bannerman, —., engineer steam tug *Fuhle*, Shanghai
Banning, A., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Banyard, M., bill and bullion broker, Shanghai
Bao, P., professor, boys' public school, Saigon
Baptista, J., lieutenant of Police, Macao
Baptista, A. M., (Sharp & Co.) clerk, Bank Buildings
Baptista, L. J., Macao
Baptista, M. A., drawing master, Victoria Boys' School, Hollywood road
Baptista, M. A., Jr., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) clerk, Supreme Court House
Baptista, L. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Barbe, de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Barbe, J., supt. of Police, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Barbeito, J. J., consejo de administracion, Manila
Barber, J. S., (Malcolm, Willcox & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Barber, Lieut. F. M., executive officer, U.S.S. *Alert*
Barber, J. A., master, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Barbier, Rev. P. N., French missionary, Tha-kien, Siam
Barbosa, Capt. A. T., quarter-master Military battalion, Macao
Barchet, S. P., M.D., missionary, Ningpo
Barclay, Rev. T., M.A., missionary, Taiwan
Barff, S., assistant Postmaster General
Barff, F. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barker, G. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Barker, T. W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barker, W., pilot, Singapore
Barkley, C., storeman, H M. Naval Yard
Barlow, J. S., (Barlow & Wilson) engineer, Manila
Barlow, Henry, (Shaw & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Barnard, H. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Barneche, A. P., professor of Medicine, University, Manila
Barnes, W., chief constable, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
Barnes, C. I., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Manila
Baron, J. S., ship and general agent, Shanghai (absent)
Barr, J., boatswain H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Barr, W., Engineering College, Tokio
Barradale, Rev. J. S., missionary, Tientsin
Barradas, E. C., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Barradas, T., sorter, Post-office
Barradas, Z. M., sorter, Post-office
Barreiro, A. O. y, assistant army administration, Manila
Barrett, Rev. E. R., missionary, Shanghai
Barrett, J. P., assistant steward, H.B.M. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Barretto, A. L., broker, Manila
Barretto, L., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Barretto, J. A., Portuguese consul, Chancery Lane

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Barretto, L. F., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barretto, J. A., Junr., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Barretto, L., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Barretto, L. A., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Barrie, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Suminoye-maru*, Tokio
Barrios, J., clerk, Banco Espanol Filipino, Manila
Barrons, M., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Barros, S , ensign of Police, Macao
Barros, D. de, acting first clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
Barros, P., (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper
Barros, A. de, proprietor Macao Dispensary, Macao
Barros, J. F. E., (B. G. & Fernandes) clerk, Macao
Barros, F. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Barros, F. de P., carcereiro, Cadeia Publica, Macao
Barros, G. A. de, (Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Barros, B. B. de, (Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Barroso, M., magistrate, Manila
Barry, J., M.D., surgeon, Army Medical department
Bartenstein, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Barthes, ensign, French Cruiser *Hugon*
Bartley, (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) assistant, Singapore
Bartolini, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Bartolome, M., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Barton, J., chief boatswain's mate, Naval College, Tokio
Barton, Captain Z., British Government marine surveyor, Shanghai
Basa, R. G., ayudante, floral department, Manila
Basagoiti, J. P. de, (Jamie & Burkhardt) merchant, Singapore
Basans, J. A., ("La Catalana") assistant, Iloilo
Baskes, P. H., storekeeper, Bangkok
Basse, von., sub-lieutenant German corvette *Leipzig*
Bastide, H. de la, Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
Bastos, H. M. (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Bastos, A. J., junr., lawyer, Macao
Bastos, J. M., (North China Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Basuiau, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Bataille, secretary to Privy Council, Saigon
Bataille, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Bataille, chief surveyor, Saigon
Batará, M., (Vano & Reyes) clerk, Bohol, Philippines
Batavus, E., (H. W. Hohnholz & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Batchelder, Capt. J. M., Foreign Concession, Tokio
Bateman, F., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Singapore
Bates, Rev. J., missionary, Ningpo
Bathgate, J., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Batlle, J., inspector of telegraphs, Manila
Batten, W., inspector of police, Estern station
Battenweek, G., first lieutenant Chinese gunboat *Tsing-po*, Canton
Battles, W. W., (Battles & Co.) commission merchant, Queen's road central
Baud, contractor, Saigon
Baudoin, P., Maritime Customs examiner, Tamsui
Baudier, carpenter, Saigon
Baudran, Mme, (Baudran & Fargeot) dressmaker, Saigon

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Baumann, A., (Sieber-Waser) merchant, Shanghai
Bautista, P., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Bautista, A. J., carriage keeper, Iloilo
Bavier, Ernest, (Bavier & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Bavier, Ed., (Bavier & Co.) merchant & con.-gen. for Denmark, Yokohama
Bavier, A., (Bavier & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Bawasah, T., (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Bawden, C. C. P., navigating lieutenant H.B M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Baxter, A. G., Taku Pilot Co., Taku
Bayfield, G., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bayley, W. B., passed asst. engineer U S.S. *Monocacy*
Bayly, G. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Bayne, W. G., agent, North China Insurance Company, Yokohama
Baynes, H. C. A., lieutenant H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
Baynes, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Baynes, G., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
Bayo, M. L., engineer Public Works department, Manila
Bazangeon, M. L., deputy, Court of appeal, Saigon
Beadon, R. J., barrister-at-law, and legal adviser to Japanese Government, Tokio
Beale, J. E., overseer, *Daily Press* office
Beaman, G. W., paymaster U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Beamont, J., provisor, ecclesiastical department, Manil.
Bean, C., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Penang
Bean, W., merchant, Chinkiang
Beart, E., secretary, Hongkong Club
Beato, F., merchant, Yokohama
Beaton, K., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
Beaton, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
Beattie, J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Beatty, Thos. E., (Kobe Iron Works) boilermaker, Hiogo
Beatty, R., (H. Pagden) assistant, Yokohama
Beaufort, de, clerk, Privy Council, Saigon
Beauvisage, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Beazeley M., Maritime Customs assistant lighthouse engineer, Amoy
Beazley, H., (Beazley, Paget & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Beck, M., assistant Dock Company, Bangkok
Becke, F. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ichang
Becker, H., auctioneer, Yokohama
Beckhoff, Jas., overseer of roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Beebe, C. G., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Beer, G. de, (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Bèer, commiss. auxiliaire, French consulate, Shanghai
Beeton, J. C., mechanical engineer, Goto's Taukosha, Nagasaki
Begley, C. W., (Foochow Ice Co.) manager, Foochow
Beguerra, F. G., magistrate, Manila
Beincke, A., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Behnke, H. A., Maritime Customs signalman, Taku
Behr, Meyer, (Katz Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Behr, Max, (Katz Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Beins, M., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Beirs, Madame de, storekeeper, Hanoi
Belem, J. P., Macao
Béliard, E., secretary-general, Direction of the Interior, Saigon

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Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Belknap, C., lieutenant, executive officer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Bell, P. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Bell, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Bell, G., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Hiroshima-maru*, Tokio
Bellamy, A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bellamy, E. A., consul for Brazil, Manila
Bellasis, H., (F. V. Dickins) solicitor, Yokohama
Belle, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Bello, J. G., treasurer sociedad economica, Manila
Bello, B. G., interventor, Tax department, Manila
Belogolovy, A. A., merchant, Tientsin
Beltrão, I., boarding house keeper, Tank lane
Bender, Rev. H., missionary, Basil Mission (Chong-tshun)
Bendicht, W., (W. Bendicht & Co.) storekeeper, d'Aguilar street
Benedicto, T., (Lasarte & Co.) merchant, Manila
Benedictsen, T., mariner, Bangkok
Bénézech, A., tavern keeper, Saigon
Benham, A. E. K., captain U.S.S. *Richmond*
Benites, F., profesor de farmacia, University, Manila
Benjamin, B. D., merchant, Shanghai
Benkema, T. W., physician to Military Hospital, Tokio
Bennett, W. E., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Bennett, J. W., chief officer, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Bennett, H., Naval College, Tokio
Bennett, C. C., (Mustard & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Bennett, G. W., commander, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Bennett, W. R., bill and bullion broker, Yokohama
Benning, A. H., captain, steamer *Kinshan*, Hongkong & Canton
Benning, T. T., captain, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Benoist, P., storekeeper, Saigon
Bensheim, A., (Staehelin and Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
Benson, E. S., United States vice-consul, Hiogo
Benson, P., third engineer steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Bentivegni, C. A. von, (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Praya
Bentley, A. J. M., M.B.C.M., proprietor "Straits Dispensary," Singapore
Bentley, T., captain steam tug *Feiloong*, Keelung
Bentley, H., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Keelung
Bentran, S., professor of philosophy, Manila
Berg, A. E., lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Amoy
Berger, E., Yokohama
Berges, —., (Codry & Berges) architect and contractor, Saigon
Bergeu, Mrs., milliner, Hiogo
Bergmann, G., (J. Oppel) assistant, Manila
Berkeley, G. A., pilot, Bangkok
Bernabe, J. P. de, commandant general of Apostadero, Manila
Bernard, R. W., (E. E. Australasian & China Telegraph Co.) superdt., Singapore
Bernard, C., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Bernard, F., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Bernard, A., bill and stock broker, Singapore
Bernard, C. B., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bernardo, F. G., commissary army administration, Cavite, Philippines
Bernardos, F. G., comisario de guerra, Manila
Berndsen, mariner, Bangkok
Bernhard, R., (Heinemann & Co.) ship broker, Bank Buildings
Bernhard, E. M., (C. Schomburgk & Co.) clerk, Singapore

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Bernheim, L., storekeeper, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Bernom, Rev. A., French missionary, Swatow
Berrick, G. B., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, Yokohama
Berrick, J., (Berrick Brothers) stationer, Yokohama
Berruete, R., contador, audit department, Manila
Berry, Lieut. A. G., watch officer U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Berson, G. F., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Berteaud, J., contractor, Saigon
Bertha, pilot Haiphong
Berthel, E., watchmaker, Singapore
Berthelot, C., French Municipal police, Shanghai
Berthet, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Berthier, V., planter, Takéo, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Bertier, deputy judge, tribunal of first instance, Saigon
Bertin, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Bertin d'Avesnes, administrador of native affairs, Saigon
Bertoluci, M., Sociedad Seguros Maritimos, Manila
Bertrand, retail dealer, Saigon
Bertrand, L., ("Sweetmeat Castle") clerk, Shanghai
Bessac, B., assistant engineer Chinese gunboat *Tsing.po*, Canton
Bessard, F., commander Chinese gunboat *Ching-tsing*, Canton
Best, C. H, (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bettembourg, Rev. N., Procure des Lazaristes, Shanghai
Betteridge, G., fitter, H.M. Naval Yard
Beurmann, C., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Bevis, M. L., first lieutenant, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Bevis, H. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Bewick, G., (Thompson & Bewick) ship chandler, Hakodate
Beyer, L., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Praya
Beyfuss, C., (Bryner & Beyfuss) merchant, Shanghai
Bezaure, Vte. G. de, interprete chancelier, French consulate, Foochow
Bézian, E., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
Bezier, Thos., proprietor, "London Tavern," Nagasaki
Bhabha, S. B., ship broker, Elgin street
Bhasania, B. P., merchant, Canton
Biagioni, F., (Jubin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Bidwell, H. S., Shanghai
Bieber, Th., (J. Lembke & Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
Bieber, Dr. E., German consul, Singapore
Bieg, F. C., cadet engineer U.S.S. *Alert*
Biehl, J. C., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Bielfeld, A., auctioneer and broker, Shanghai
Bielke, J. de, chancelier interpreter, French consulate, Tientsin (absent)
Bienvenue, staff surgeon, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Biggleston, R. A., superintendent of works, Lighthouse Department, Yokohama
Bignold, W. L., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Bigrel, director of Marine Arsenal, Saigon
Bigrel, commander of flagship *Tilsitt*, Saigon
Billabs, M., inspectore de hacienda, Manila
Billequin, A., professor of chemistry, Peking
Billia, D. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Bing, A. C., marine surveyor & pilot, Singapore
Bingham, Hon. J. A., United States Minister, Tokio (absent)
Bingham, T., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Binos, J., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai

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Bird, E. A., (Pratt, Bird & Co.) draper, Yokohama
Birt, W., (W. Birt & Co.) silk and commission merchant, Shanghai
Bisbee, A. M., divisional inspector and harbour master, Shanghai (absent)
Bischoff, S., watchmaker, Iloilo
Bischoff, J. J., merchant, Iloilo
Bischoff, J. S., (J. J. Bischoff & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Bishop, F. C., director Galena Mining Co., Singapore
Bishop, R., registrar, H.B.M.'s Court, Yokohama
Bishop, J. D., C.E., telegraph engineer, Shanghai
Bismarck, C., German consul, Amoy
Bisset, J., merchant, Yokohama
Bissey, telegraphist, Saigon
Bi tard, receiver, registry of lands office, Saigon
Bjurling, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Black, J., engineer steam tug *Cape Clear*, Bangkok
Black, (Poh Chin Soo's Rice Mill) engineer, Bangkok
Black, G., third officer steamer *Thales*, Coast
Black, A. F, (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Singapore
Black, A., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Black, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Black, A., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
Black, J. R., editor *Far East*, Shanghai
Blackburne, J., third officer steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Blackert, H. sergeant, Municipal police, Hankow
Blackford, B. F., pilot, Newchwang
Blackmore, J., merchant, Hiogo
Blackmore, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Tamsui
Blackwell, R., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Blades, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's Road
Blain, John, (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Blair, John, assistant manager Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Blaise, director of boys' public schools, Saigon
Blakeley, Chas., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Blakely, Rev. J. B., missionary, Shao-wu-fu, Foochow
Blakeway, Geo., (Jubin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Blakiston, T. W., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
Blanc, F., ("Sweetmeat Castle") cook, Shanghai
Blanc, B., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
Blanc, E., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Singapore
Blanchard, A., smith, H.M. Naval Yard
Blanchard, administrator of Native affairs, Saigon
Blanchard, H. M., (O.O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Blanchet, Rev. C. T., missionary, Tokio
Blanco, Fr. M., R. cura parroco, Iloilo
Blanco, R., interpreter, Colonial office, Manila
Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, Saigon
Bland, C. S., bill broker, Yokohama
Blandford, H., (J. Edwards) assistant, Yokohama
Blandy, A. R., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Blankanheyen, L. C., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Blankenagel, Rev. A., missionary, Canton
Bl ss, P., (Kobe Iron Works) rigger, Hiogo

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Blazac, Jauffrau de, officer d'administration, French frigate *Bourayne*, Haiphong
Blaze, L. E., (Edwin Koek) clerk, Singapore
Bled, nav. sub-lieutenant, *Antilope*, Saigon
Bleecker, A., assistant, Sailors' Home
Bleifuss, R., (H. Grauert) clerk, Yokohama
Blethen, C. P., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Blethen, C., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Bleyvar, A., (Bazar Arances) proprietor, Manila
Blodget, Rev. Henry, D D., missionary, Peking
Blogg, J. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Blondel, ensign French gunboat *Lynx*
Bloom, H., pilot, Bangkok
Blow, H. McC., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Blumer, F., (Austin & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Bluntschli, G., (Lacroix Cousins & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Blustein, (Ogliastro & Blustien) Tamhoi, Saigon
Boad, W., pilot, Taku
Boag, T. L., assistant, (Hudson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Board, W. K., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Bocquillon, administrator of Native affairs, Saigon
Boeddinghaus, C. E., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Boehmer, L., Agricultural Section, Tokio
Boerner, G., (J. Oppel) assistant, Manila
Boffey, Wm., (Lane, Crawford & Co,) assistant, Queen's road
Bogaardt, T., (W. Mansfield & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Bogart, E. S., surgeon U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Bogel, F. N., (Mitsu Bishi S S. Co,) Tokio
Böger, H , (Kirchner & Böger) merchant, Shanghai
Bohigas, J., assistant, audit department, Manila
Bohlschau, P., (Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
Böhncke, A. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Bohnen, C., (W. H. Aretz) clerk, Shanghai
Bohr, Lieut. H. G. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) chief engineer, Shanghai (absent)
Boie, R., chemist, Manila
Boilloux, chief registrar of lands, Saigon
Bois, J. C., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Boissonade de Fontarabie, G., legal adviser, Shihoso, Tokio
Bojesen, Lieut. C. C., (Gt. Nor. Telegraph Co.) electrician, Gutzlaff Station, Shanghai
Boldero, A. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Bolens, W., Hiogo
Boleslawski, C. C. de, Austro-Hungarian consul, Shanghai
Boll, R., " La Casa de Berlin," Manila
Bollhorst, H., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bollon, French interpreter, Saigon
Bolmida, G., merchant, Yokohama
Bolster, G., staff surgeon, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Bolton, G., (C.M.S.N. Co.) marine surveyor, Shanghai
Bolton, F., (Ker & Co) clerk, Manila
Bomanjee, F., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bomonjee, P., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
Bon, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Bonabeau, J., (Messageries Maritimes) premier commissaire, Shanghai
Bond, C. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Bond, I. S., M.L.C., barrister-at-law, Singapore
Bonger, M. C., (Bonger Brothers) architect and surveyor, Hiogo
Bonger, W. C., (Bonger Brothers) architect and surveyor, Hiogo

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Bonnaire, chief of the cabinet, Saigon
Bonnat, L., "Grand Hotel," Yokohama
Bonneau, E., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
Bonnefoy, chief commissioner Revues office, Saigon
Bonnet, French interpreter, Saigon
Bonneville, E., (Bangkok Saw Mill) proprietor, Bangkok (absent)
Bono, C. V., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Bookey, D. B., surgeon H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Booth, A. J., R.N., lieutenant, Revenue steamer *Fei Hu*, Amoy
Booth, R. G., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Booth, G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Borchardt, F., (Gas Company) clerk, Shanghai
Bordoy, M, justice of Tondo district, Manila
Boreham, C., (Hongkong Ice Co.) assistant, Ice House Lane
Borelle, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Borges, Jos, proprietor San Francisco Tavern, Queen's road
Bornaud, C. E., watchmaker, Manila
Bornträger, Dr., assistant surgeon German corvette *Leipzig*
Borrowdale, J. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Bory, pastry baker, Saigon
Boryer, H., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Bose, C. W. B. von, (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Bosma, H., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Hiogo
Bossart, A., (G. Hieber & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Bosse, judge of the peace, Saigon
Bosustow, W., pilot, Singapore
Boswell, J., chief engineer H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Botado, A. A., college of Sta. Roza, Macao
Botelho, J. M., (Adamson Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Botelho, B. M., Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Botelho, D. F., lightkeeper, Tsing-seu lighthouse, Amoy
Botelho, R. F., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Botelho, A. A., apothecary, Civil Hospital
Botelho, A. C., clerk, Harbour Master's office
Botelho, G. S., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Botelho, A. A., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Botelho, A. G., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Botelho, F. S., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Botet, D., army medical department, Manila
Bottado, R., (Norton & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Bottomley, C. D., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) merchant, Praya
Bougeault, administrator of Native affairs, Saigon
Bouger, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Boughey, Captain H., 74th Highlanders
Bouillon, inspector of police, Saigon
Boulouze, G., chancelier, French consulate, Arbuthnot road
Bounal, administrator of Native affairs, Saigon
Bourgarel, E., attaché, French Legation, Peking
Bourgoin, commander *La Rance*, Saigon
Bourgon, telegraph overseer, Saigon
Bourguignon-Duperré, Le, aide-de-camp to the Governor, Saigon
Bourguignon-Duperré, Le, commander gunboat *Harpon*, Saigon
Bourke, R., (R. Bourke & Co.) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Bourne, F. S. A., student, British Legation, Peking
Bourne, Wm., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, Yokohama

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Bouteiller, clerk, Privy council, Saigon
Boutinière, E., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
Bouvet, Henri, Yokohama
Bovet, A., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Bovet, G., (Bovet Bros. & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bowdler, E., assistant Surveyor-general
Bowen, commander E.E. A. & C. Telegraph, Co.'s steamer *Sherard Osborn*, Singapore
Bowen, E., superintendent, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
Bowers, S., (Wm. Rees & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Bowler, T. I., broker, Gage street
Bowman, Jas., second constable, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
Bowman, A. R., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Boyd, T., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Boyd, R., commander, U.S.S. *Alert*
Boyd, R. H., (National Bank of India) acting accountant, Queen's road
Boyd, T. D., (Boyd & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Boyer, lieutenant French gunboat *Lynx*
Boyer, chief of Marine Administrative Service, Saigon
Boyer, A., storekeeper, Haiphong
Boyes, F., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Boyol, H. V., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Boyol, J. S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Bozec, Le, paymaster, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Bozier, G., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Brabo, R. N., judge of Binondo district, Manila
Brackenridge, J., Maritime Customs examiner, (absent)
Bradbery, E., deputy shipping master, marine Department, Singapore
Braddell, Hon. T., attorney general, Singapore
Braddon, H. E., broker, Hongkong Hotel
Bradfield, J., proprietor, Shanghai Medical Hall, Shanghai
Bradley, W. M., merchant and commission agent, Foochow
Bradley, D. B., printer, Bangkok
Braees, C., (Braees & Co.) merchant, Hiogo, and acting consul for Netherlands, Osaka
Braga, F. C., (J. Forster & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Bramann, M., (Möller & Meisner) assistant, Bangkok
Bramfitt, Rev. T., missionary, Hankow
Bramsen, W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight manager, Tokio
Branchi, G., acting consul-general for Italy, Shanghai
Brand, E., pilot, Shanghai
Brand, D., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Brand, W., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
Brandao, A. J., lieutenant, National Battalion, Macao
Brandão, A. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Brandão, A. C., second substitute, judicial department, Macao
Brandão, A. J., secretary, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, Macao
Brandguart, clerk, colonial treasury, Saigon
Brandon, E. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Brandt, M. von, German Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking (absent)
Brandt, O., broker, Shanghai
Brandt, D., (D. Brandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Brannschweig, kapitain-lieutenant German corvette *Freya*
Branzell, A., (V. Roque) agent in the interior, Saigon
Brasier, P., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Singapore

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Bray, Roman Catholic bishop, Kiukiang (absent)
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Bredon, R. E., chief secretary, Inspectorate of Customs, Peking
Breen, J., pilot and supplier of fresh water, Nagasaki
Breetveld, J., (Kobe Iron Works) ship carpenter, Hiogo
Bremer, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Bremner, —., sergeant in charge of police, Aberdeen station
Bremner, J., paymaster, R.N., naval and victualling storekeeper, Naval Yard
Brenan, B., acting Chinese secretary, British Legation, Peking
Brenan, E. V., Maritime Customs Harbour Master, Shanghai
Brenh, W., (Ed., Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Brenier de Montmorand, Vte., Minister for France, Peking
Brennan, W., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Chinhai Station, Ningpo
Brennand, J., (Brennand & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Brennwald, C., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, Yokohama
Brent, W., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Brent, W. R., "Japan Dispensary," Yokohama
Brent, A., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Brereton, Rev. —, missionary, Peking
Brereton, J. G., medical practitioner, Chefoo
Brereton, W. H., solicitor, &c., Queen's road
Bret, J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Breton, surgeon, French frigate *Bourayne*, Haiphong
Bretones, A. M. y, assistant army administration, Manila
Bretschneider, L., (Kiangnan Arsenal) drill instructor, Shanghai
Bretschneider, E., M.D., physician, Russian Legation, Peking
Brewer, T., (Kelly & Walsh) assistant, Shanghai
Brewer, Rev. J. W., missionary, Hankow
Brewitt, P., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya
Brianskih, J. N., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Bridford, Captain S. T., superintendent of Admiralty Department of Works, Yokohama
Bridgford, S. T., captain marine artillery, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Bridgman, J. R., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Brière, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Brillet, professor, Saigon seminary, Saigon
Brindley, G. S., Engineering College, Tokio
Brinkley, Lieut. F., R.A., gunnery instructor, Naval College, Tokio
Brinkworth, J. M. S., (Kelly & Co.) manager, Yokohama
Brison, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Bristow, H. B., acting interpreter, British Consulate, Tientsin
Bristow, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Britto, C. A. de, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
Britto, J. H., sorter, Post-office
Britto, J. L., proprietor, French Dispensary, Queen's road
Britto, A. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Broadley, J. R., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Brochdorf, H. J., Maritime Customs, watcher, Canton
Brockelmann, J. R., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Brockett, T., (Robertson & Co.) assistant, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Brockett, G. F., (Dunnill & Brockett) tailor and commission agent, Foochow
Brocq, telegraphist, Saigon
Brohart, J., surveyor of Public Works, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Brondeau, telegraphist, Saigon
Brooke, A., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama

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Brōschen, H., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Brosse, B. de la, clerk of telegraph service, Saigon
Brotelande, Rev. C. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Brou, telegraphist, Saigon
Brough, J., third engineer steamer *A. Apcar*, Coast
Broumton, J. F., missionary, Kuei-yang
Brower, T. L., (Japan Safety Match Co.) manager, Yokohama
Brown, J. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Brown, Z. T., assistant paymaster, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Brown, Ch., steward "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies," Shanghai
Brown, T., (Kelly & Walsh) bookseller, &c., Shanghai
Brown, W., godown keeper, Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Brown, T. F., engineer H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Brown, H. O., commissioner of customs, Canton (unattached)
Brown, C., overman, Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Brown, G. H., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Brown, Chas, (Kobe Iron Works) rigger, Hiogo
Brown, W. J., assistant paymaster H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Brown, W. J., assistant engineer H.B.M.S. gun-vessel *Fly*
Brown, J., in charge of C M.S.N. Co.'s hulk, Hankow
Brown, J. L., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Brown, G. W., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Brown, T. Marsh, deputy commissioner of customs, Canton (unattached)
Brown, A. N., (Morris & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Brown, Edward, auctioneer, Pakhoi
Brown, John, manager, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Brown, R. C., commission agent, Shanghai
Brown, J. W., (P.M.S.S. Co.), supt. of coalyard, Yokohama
Brown, F., (R. H. Powers & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Brown, J. McLeavy, Statistical Secretary, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Brown, Rev. S. R., D.D., missionary, Yokohama
Brown, Rev. N., D.D., missionary, Tokio
Brown, Matthew, Junr., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Brown, J., constable, British consulate, Nagasaki
Brown, F. C., (F. C. Brown & Co.) milliner, &c., Amoy
Brown, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Browne, H. X., surgeon, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Browne, O. P., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Browne, H. St. John, (Browne & Co.) merchant, and chairman Ch. of Commerce, Hiogo
Browning, L. O., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Brows, A. J., clerk, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Bruce, F. W., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bruce, R., constable, British consulate, Kiungchow
Bruce, R. J., (I. S. Bond) clerk, Singapore
Bruce, constable, British Legation, Peking
Bruce, J., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Bruce, R. H., (Tait & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Bruhn, L., mariner, Bangkok
Brull y Sinnes, A., sub-inspector, engineering department, Manila
Brull, A., professor, Infantry Cadets' school, Manila
Brumell, assistant clerk, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Brun, telegraphist, Saigon

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Brun, H., farrier, Saigon
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Brunner, J. G., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Bruse, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Brussel, J., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Bryan, S. M., supt. of Foreign Mails, Japanese Post office, Yokohama
Bryant, N. E., (Knight & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Bryant, C. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton
Bryant, Rev. E., missionary, Hankow
Bryner, J. A., (Vogel & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Bryner, L., (Bryner & Beyfuss) clerk, Shanghai
Bryner, J., (Bryner & Beyfuss) merchant, Shanghai
Bryson, Rev. Thos., missionary, Wuchang
Buchanan, W., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Buchanan, G., proprietor United Service Hotel, Singapore
Buchanan, Jas., (J. P. Bisset & Co.) land agent and broker, Shanghai
Buchheister, J. J., (Buchheister, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Buchholdt, L. P., mariner, Bangkok
Buchwalter, post master, Saigon (absent)
Buckle, W. T., M.B., medical practitioner, Yokohama
Buckley, C. B., (Rodyk & Davidson) managing clerk, Singapore
Buckley, H. P., (R. Nichol) assistant, Shanghai
Budd, H E., (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
Budler, H., interpreter, German consulate, Amoy
Bueler, G., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Buil, E., telegraph clerk, Manila
Buison, F., professor, San Juan de Letram College, Manila
Bulgin, Jas., editor, *China Mail*, Wyndham street
Buling, J., (Vano & Reyes) godown keeper, Cebu
Bunbury, R. M., lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Charybdis*
Bunch, Jas., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Bunker, C. G., (T. Anthony & Co.) assistant, Praya central
Burchard, E., (Kirchner & Böger) clerk, Shanghai
Burchard, M., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Burchardi, F. A., merchant, Shanghai
Burd, G. E., cadet engineer U.S.S. *Alert*
Burdis, G. S., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) Yokohama
Burdon, Right Rev. J. S., D.D., Bishop of the Diocese
Burge, F. J., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Burger, Oscar, chemist, Cebu
Burghignoli, Very Rev. G., pro-vicar apostolic, Wellington street
Burjorjee, Dadabhoy, broker, Shanghai
Burjorjee, C., (Tata & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Burke, J. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Burke, J., M.D., surgeon to British and United States consulates, &c., Manila
Burke, R., civil doctor, Manila
Burkhard, E., (Jamie & Burkhardt) merchant, Singapore
Burkill, A. R., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Burkinshaw, J., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) attorney, Singapore
Burls, J. S., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
Burman, A., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Burmeister, Emil, (Buchheister, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Burmeister, Ed., (Buchheister, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Burnett, Robert, agent National Bible Society of Scotland, Ichang
Burnett, J. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Wenchow
Burnett, J., lightkeeper, Public works department, Yokohama

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Burns, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Burr, W. A., pilot, Shanghai
Burrell, T., (Martin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Burrows, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Burrows, W., superintendent, Pilot Association, Singapore
Burrows, T. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton (unattached)
Busch, H., (Simon, Evers & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Busch, H., (Möller & Meisner) shipchandler, Bangkok
Buschmann, J., pilot, Amoy
Buschmann, R., (E. Schellhass & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Buse, J., (F. Peil) clerk, Shanghai
Bush, Henry E., (Bush Brothers) merchant, Newchwang
Bush, L. L., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Bush, Capt. John, Harbour master, and managing director of Dock Co., Bangkok
Bush, F. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Bushell, S. W., M.D., surgeon to British Legation, Peking
Bustamante, J., (Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Isabela, Philippines
Bustamante, B., civil doctor, Manila
Butcher, Very Rev. C. H., D.D., dean of the Cathedral, British consular chaplain, S'hai
Buthmann, mariner, Bangkok
Butler, T., (Chapman, King & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Butler, G., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Butler, Rev. John, missionary, Ningpo
Butt, G. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Butzow, H. E., E. de, Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking (absent)
Bux, S. E., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
Buxoo, M., steam launch *Morning Star*
Buyers, J. C., (Buyers & Robb) shipwright, Singapore
Byramjee, R., (Sorabjee Mancherjee & Co.) merchant
Byramjee, Bomanjee, broker, Hollywood road
Byrne, E., broker and marine surveyor, Hiogo
Byrne, E., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Byron, C. E., assist. paymaster in charge H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*

Caballero, A., Army medical department, Manila
Caballero, F., assistant, Public works department, Manila
Cabeldu, P. S., merchant tailor, &c., Hiogo
Cabral, J. A. R., professor of Portuguese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Cabreira, L., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
Cacho, F., sub-delegado de farmacia, Iloilo
Cadell, W. A., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cadell, G. E. A., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Caderdina, P. M., (H. A. Esmail & Co.) manager, Hollywood road
Cadet, E., (Société de Commissions &c.) assistant, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Cadonau, A., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cairns, J., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) engineer, Bangkok
Cairns, R. H., marine surveyor, Club Chambers
Cajigas, J. de las, (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) clerk, Manila
Calame, C., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Calda, R., contador, colecciones y labores, Manila
Caldbeck, E. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Caldeira, M. d'A., teacher St. Joseph's College, Macao

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Caldwell, G. A., Hollywood Road
Caldwell, W. A., Surveyor-general's Office
Calero, F., Bazar Japones, Manila
Calhoun, G. A., master U.S.S. *Palos*
Callaço, A., (Moalle & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Callender, A. F., mate, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Callway, R. C., engineer, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Calpe, N., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Calver, E. V., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Calvo, comisario de guerra, Manila
Camacho, A., ayudante, floral department, Manila
Camajee, H. D., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Camajee, D. N., (D. N. Camajee & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Camara, M., engineer, comison de montes y caminos, Iloilo
Camara, A. de la, engineer, Public works department, Manila
Camara, M. de, assistant, Public works department, Manila
Cambécédès, sub-lieutenant *Antelope*, Saigon
Cameron, John, (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Cameron, J., inspector of police, Kowloon station
Cameron, H., Shanghai Pilot Association, Shanghai
Cameron, Ewen, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) manager, Shanghai (absent)
Camp, W. de la, (Pickenpack, Thies & Co) clerk, Bangkok
Camp, H. O. de la, (P. Heinemann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Campana, gaoler, Saigon (absent)
Campbell, T. N., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Campbell, T., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
Campbell, W., army medical department
Campbell, J. P., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Campbell, Alexander, merchant, Kiukiang
Campbell, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Campbell, Jno., chief engineer, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
Campbell, R., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Campbell, D. C , pilot, Shanghai
Campbell, Rev. Wm., missionary, Taiwan
Campbell, A., (J. Forster & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Campbell, T. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Campbell, James, (National Bank of India) manager, Shanghai
Campbell, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Campbell, P., (Campbell & Co.) shipchandler, Swatow
Campion, J. H. F., clerk to British Vice-Admiral's Secretary
Campos, J. H. da C., lieutenant 3rd Battalion, Macao
Campos, J. M., foreman, Ordnance Store Department
Campos, T. de, lightkeeper, Shanghai
Campos, J. P., proprietor Macao Hotel, Macao
Campos, A. H. de, mariner, Bangkok
Campos, L. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Campos, E. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Campos, B. P., (Noronha & Sons) foreman, Hollywood road
Campos, F. N. de, (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Shanghai
Camran, Chas., proprietor, "Union Hotel," Whampoa
Cance, W., (Little & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Candau, V., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
Candelas, J. A., civil doctor, and health officer of port, Manila

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Cann, J. J., auctioneer, and agent for Reuter's Telegram Co., Hiogo
Canning, W., third engineer steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Cano, R. B. y, assistant army administration, Cebu
Cano, S., administrador de Hacienda Publica, Iloilo
Cano, C., army medical department, Manila
Cano, M., colonel, engineer department, Manila
Cantillo, J. G., telegraph official, Manila
Capdevila, M. A., hotel keeper, Iloilo
Capel, Rev. A., missionary, Chefoo
Caracuel, J., interventor, Estancadas, Manila
Carapiet, M. J., merchant, Singapore
Carasusan, J. R., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Carballo, E., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carballo, J., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carbonell, J., major, Army medical department, Manila
Cardell, J. profesor de derecho civil, University, Manila
Cardi, J., medical practitioner, Saigon
Cardwell, J. E., missionary, Kiukiang
Caré, D., baker, Shanghai
Carey, Lieut. C. W., adjutant, 74th Highlanders
Carey, W. M., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
Cargill, T., engineer to municipality, Singapore
Carion, F., (*Far East* Office) accountant, Shanghai
Carl, A., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
Carlabilarte, M., (Aldecoa & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carles, pilot, Saigon
Carlill, A. J. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Carlos, S. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carlos, B, pilot, Newchwang
Carlos, T. S., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Carlson, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Carlson, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Woosung Station, Shanghai
Carlson, W., third berthing officer, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai (absent)
Carmen, B., bedel, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Carmichael, A., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Carmo, R. de, College of Sta. Roza, Macao
Carnanza, J., assistant harbour master's department, Manila
Carneiro, J., ward-master, Civil Hospital
Carnie, F., commission agent, Chinkiang
Caro, R., telegraph official, Manila
Carpenter, J. B., chief engineer U.S.S. *Ranger*
Carr, R. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Carr, W. H., assistant, Imperial Japanese postal agency, Shanghai
Carr, S. R., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Carr, R A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Carrall, J. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Carrean, commander of troops and acting French Consul, Hanoi
Carretero, A., captain, Maestranza de Artilleria, Manila
Carrew, H. J., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Genrio-maru*
Carrion, M., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carroll, J., master of navigation school, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Carroll, A., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama

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Carroll, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
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Carrow, F., M D., medical practitioner, Canton
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Carst, Captain Jan, Yokohama
Carter, A. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
Carter, W. H., (Carter & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Cartes, M., (Marshall & Co.) foreman of engine shop, Manila
Cartman, F. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Cartwright, W., Maritime Customs commissioner, Canton
Carvajal, J., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Carvajal, J. G., assistant, custom house, Manila
Carvalho, Rev. A. L de, archdeacon, Macao
Carvalho, C., (W. H. Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Carvalho, L. F., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Carvalho, J. A. de, first clerk and cashier, Colonial Treasury
Carvalho, M. de, (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Carvalho, P. M. de, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Carvalho, M. A. de, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Carveajal, J., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk and secretary, Swedish consulate, Manila
Cary, A. G., captain, steamer *White Cloud*, Macao
Casademunt, F, secretary, Public Works department, Manila
Casalta, Hotel de l'Univers, Yokohama
Casamor, L, abogado fiscal, real audiencia, Manila
Casans, D., Governor-general's office, Manila
Cascawosa, R., inspector, administration colecciones y labores, Manila
Case, F. B., cadet midshipman U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Case, A. L., ensign, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Cashin, J. W., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
Cass, R., captain, steamer *Ningpo*, Coast
Cass, F., (Elles & Co) clerk, Tamsui
Cass, J. Gratton, (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Cassimer, C., baker, Yokohama
Cassumally, Anverally, merchant, Wellington street
Cassumbhoy, H., (Gulam Hoosein John Mahomed) clerk, Gage street
Cassumbhoy, S., (E. Cassumbhoy) furniture dealer, Wellington street
Cassumbhoy, E., furniture dealer, Wellington street
Castané, J., army medical department, Manila
Castell, M. P. assistant army administration, Manila
Castelli, P., Italian consul, and acting consul general for Peru, Tokio
Castello, L., president of the Tribunal de Cuentas, Manila (absent)
Castellote, R., magistrate, Manila
Castera, pilot, Saigon
Castilho, M. V. de, contador, Revenue department, Macao
Castillo, restaurant keeper, Manila
Castillo, J. de U. y, sub-intendente, Army Administration, Manila
Castillo, S. P. de, purser, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Castle, W. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Castro, H. de, (Puig y Llagostera Hermanos) clerk, Manila
Castro, F., chemist and druggist, Ilo-lo
Castro, G., cajero, comandancia de provincia, Iloilo
Castro, J., ayudante, cuerpo de carabineros, Iloilo
Castro, L., major, Army Medical department, Manila
Castro, G. B. A., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Castro, C. C. de, Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Catalan, M., restaurant keeper, Manila

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Caudrelier, L., storekeeper, Yokohama
Cave, sub-commissioner Approvisionnements office, Saigon.
Cavendish, Lieut. C. C., 74th Highlanders
Cawasjee, Framjee, (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Foochow
Cawasjee, S., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
Cazalas, J. B., manager, Tempeins Estate, Singapore
Cazalas, J., (J. Cazales & Sons) engineer, Singapore
Cazeau, retail dealer, Saigon
Cécillon, M., telegraphist, Saigon
Cembrano, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Centeno, J., inspector of mines, Manila
Center, A., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) agent, Yokohama
Cercal, Baron de, (De Mello & Co.) merchant, & consul for Italy &c., Macao
Cereso, A., dentist, Manila
Cespedes, L., architect, Public Works department, Manila
Chaalons, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Chagas, M. J., inspector of cargo boats and junks, Harbour Master's department
Chagas, F. X. das, clerk, Surveyor-general's office
Chagas, J. N. das, voter, Junta do Lancamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
Chalmers, W. B., (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Chalmers, J. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Chalmers, Rev. J., L.L.D., missionary, Canton
Chamberlain, C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Chamberlain, B. H., Naval College, Tokio
Chambers, H. J., (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Chamonards, H., (L. Gouillond) clerk, Shanghai
Champeaux, de, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Champromain, H. Maignan, French postmaster, Shanghai
Chanavat, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Chandler, Rev. D. W., missionary, Foochow
Chandlin, Rev. G. T., missionary, Tientsin
Chanseaux, administrator of Native affairs, Saigon
Chapin, Rev. L. D., missionary, Tung-chau
Chaplin, W. S., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Chapman, E. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Chapmen, J., lightkeeper, Fisher Island Lighthouse, Amoy
Chapuis, Rev. H., vice-procureur, F.R.C. Mission, Staunton street
Chariot, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Charleson, G., light-keeper, Public Works department, Yokohama
Charlesworth, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Charrier, A., proprietor, French Livery stables, Shanghai
Chart, A., engineer, Praya east
Chartin, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton
Chassignol, A., (U. Pila & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Chastel, Ed., wine merchant, Bank Buildings
Chaster, J. W., assistant paymaster, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings
Chater, J. T., share broker, Bank Buildings
Chatron, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Chaumet, B. M., French missionary, Hatsakè, Siam
Chaumont, M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Chaumont, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai

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Cheetham, J, C., captain Mitsu Bishi barque *Kunokuni-maru*
Cheetham, J. F., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Chenoweth, R., second officer, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
Cherepanoff, F. G., (Cherepanoff & Marien) merchant, Hankow (absent)
Cherry, G. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Cheshire, F. D., vice-consul and interpreter, U.S. Consulate, Foochow
Chesney, J. H., chief engineer, steamer *Kinshan*, Hongkong and Canton
Chevrier, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Cheyne, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Chibras, J. S. y, assistant army administration, Manila
Chicote, J., army medical department, Manila
Child, Thos., gas engineer, Maritime Customs, Peking
Chinchamp, de, clerk, privy council, Saigon
Chinchon, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao
Chiney, G., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
Ching, Lawrence, commander H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Chipp, C. W., lieutenant, navigator U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Chipps, W., boatswain's mate, Naval College, Tokio
Chirkoff, S. A., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Chit, F., photographer, Bangkok
Chivers, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Paknam, Bangkok
Chomley, F., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Chopard, H D., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
Chophard, H. A., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Chrisman, W. O., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Christensen, J. C., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) bargekeeper, Nagasaki
Christensen, A. F., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Wakanoura-maru*, Tokio
Christensen, T. A., captain, Mitsu Bishi st. barque *Kozaki-maru*, Nagasaki
Christian, A., pilot, Yokohama
Christians, J. H., pilot, Bangkok
Christiansen, B. F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Christiernsson, Dr. B, vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Shanghai
Christison, J., ship's corporal, Naval College, Tokio
Christy, W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Chuttoo, C., (R. Alladinbhoy) manager, Hollywood road
Ciceri, Rev., Roman Catholic Missionary, Kiukiang
Cicufuegos, J., professor, San Juan de Letram College, Manila
Cinatti, D., assistant Harbour Master, Macao
Clanchy, A., captain, steamer *Danube*, Bangkok
Clark, W. E., first officer, steamer *White Cloud*, Macao
Cipuentes, A., captain of the port, Iloilo
Civer, V., telegraph clerk, Manila
Clark, J. A., (Shanghai Gas Company) meter inspector, Shanghai
Clark, Rev. C., chaplain, Royal Naval Hospital and receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Clark, D., postmaster, Imperial Japanese Post-office, Nagasaki
Clark, C. B., surveyor, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Clark, W. L., Yokohama
Clark, J. D., (E. Lösch) assistant, Shanghai
Clark-Kennedy, A. C., lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Clarke, R. E., lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Clarke, S. R., missionary, Chung-king
Clarke, R. F. N., assistant commissary, Ordnance Store Department
Clarke, W., Jr., chief engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast

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Clarke, W. J., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, and Vice-consul for Denmark, Chefoo
Clarke, Robt., bread and biscuit baker, Yokohama
Clarke, B. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Clarke, G., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Hankow
Clarks, R., Engineering College, Tokio
Claude, storekeeper, Commissariat, Haiphong
Clayson, W. H., deputy commissioner of customs, Canton
Cleave, S. W., (Watson, Cleave & Co.) chemist, Shanghai
Cleaver, J., inspector of nuisances
Clemente, M., racionero, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Clemente, M., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
Clemente, J. P., sub-director, civil service, Manila (absent)
Cléonie, registrar, Tribunal of Commerce, Saigon
Clerc, P., com. of archives and library, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Cleveland, H. F., captain H B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Clifford, Mrs., (Hall & Holtz) dressmaker, Shanghai
Clifford, C , acting foreman of magazines, Ordnance Store department
Clifford, W. W., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Clifton, A. S. T., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Climent, J., secretary ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
Climent, R., army medical department, Manila
Clipperton, H., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) clerk, Queen's road (absent)
Clodd, W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, (absent)
Clode, A. J., reporter, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Clough, B., Upper Yangtsze Pilot, Shanghai
Clouth, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Castle road
Clunis, J., civil architect, Bangkok
Clyatt, W. B., (Clyatt & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Clyma, H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Coates, Albert, (Ker & Co.) merchant, Manila
Cobden, C. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Cochran, Rev. G., missionary, Tokio
Cochrane, B. E., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Cockburn, Rev. Geo., M.A., missionary, Ichang
Cocker, T. E., captain, Revenue cruiser *Feihoo*, Amoy
Cocking, S., Jr., (Cocking & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Codino, E., auditor of apostadero, Manila
Codry, E. (Codry & Berges) architect and contractor, Saigon
Coffin, Lieut. J. H. C., watch officer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Coffin, F. M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Coghlan, J. B , executive officer U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Cohen, A. S., broker, Lyndhurst terrace
Cohen, C. C., (Cohen & Heaton) broker, Queen's road
Cohen, H., (Cohen & Heaton) broker, Queen's road
Cole, Thos., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
Coleman, W. C., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Coit, F., (Coit & Co) merchant, Ningpo
Cojondassany, bailiff, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Coker, Lieut. J. A. L., R.A.
Colaham, C. E., lieutenant, navigator U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Colas, J., carpenter, Saigon
Colby, J. C. S., United States consul, Chinkiang
Colding, L., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki

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Cole, C., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Coleman, W., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Coles, Geo., clerk, Royal Naval Hospital
Colgan, J. M., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Colins, J. M., clerk, United States Consulate, Hiogo
Collaçao, A. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Collaço, J. M., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Collaço, F. C., in charge of signal station, Victoria Peak
Collaço, L., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Collaço, Madame M., Victoria hair dressing saloon, Queen's road
Collaço, J. J., inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour Master's department
Collaço, F. X., retired major, Macao
Collier, A. J., (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
Collin, J., commis., French consulate, Shanghai
Collingwood, G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Cebu
Collins, Jas., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Collins, C., Naval College, Tokio
Collins, J., Naval College, Tokio
Collins, G. W., (Geo. W. Collins & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Collins, Rev. W. H., missionary, and chaplain, British Legation, Peking
Collins, H., foreman, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Collis, J. P. (E. E., Australasia & China Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
Collomb, F., (Ravetta & Co.) storekeeper, Osaka
Colmenares, D., first auditor del apostadero, Manila
Colomb, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Colomb, J., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Colomb, P., (J. Colomb & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Colombert, Monseigneur, bishop of Samosate, Saigon
Colombet, E. A., French missionary, Bangkok
Colomer, Rev. R., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Colomo, J., sub-inspector, Army department, Manila
Colquhoun, W., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
Colson, E N., secretary to the bishop, Saigon
Colston, W., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
Colville, Captain Thos., 74th Highlanders
Combes, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic Mission, Bt-num, Cambodia
Combulazier, telegraphist, Saigon
Compton, J., proprietor, "N. C. Livery Stables," Shanghai
Conceiçao, J., ("Hotel de l'Europe") assistant, Singapore
Conception, mariner, Bangkok
Conche, telegraphist, Saigon
Conder, J., Engineering College, Tokio
Conejos, M., fiscal, Juzgado de Guerra, Manila
Conigni, A. G., consul for Austria-Hungary, Singapore (absent)
Conil, A., (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Yokohama
Constant, W. M., cadet midshipman U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Constantin, E, (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
Constantine, V., chef Hermitage Hotel, Shanghai
Consterdine, H., navy contractor and storekeeper, Chefoo
Contamine, J., chief of section, civil service, Manila (absent)
Conui, I., proprietor, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu
Cook, Rev. A. J., missionary, Kiukiang
Cook, J., proprietor Stag Hotel, Queen's road
Cook, J., pilot, Yokohama
Cook, Henry, shipbuilder, Yokohama
Cook, R. H., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama

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Cook, H. L., newsagent, Yokohama
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Cooke, J. E., Genl., Anglo-Chinese Force, cont. of police & magistrate, Ningpo
Coolican, J. S., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cooper, F. P., (Bush Brothers) clerk, Newchwang
Cooper, H., (Associated Wharves) assistant, Shanghai
Cooper, William, boatswain H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Cooper, R., engineer, steam-tug *Rocket*, Shanghai
Cooper, H. N., (H. N. Cooper & Co.) merchant, Pottinger street and Canton
Cooper, Rev. W. B., missionary, Tokio
Cooper, W. M., British consul, and consul for Denmark and Austro-Hungary, Ningpo
Coote, Robert, C. B., vice-admiral commanding H.B.M.'s N. Forces in China & Japan
Cooverjee, H., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Cope, S., agent, Reuter's Telegram Company (absent)
Cope, F. A., auctioneer, Yokohama
Cope, A. E., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Cope, Herbert, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Singapore
Copeland, W., "Spring Valley Brewery," Yokohama
Copp, Alfred, missionary, Ichang
Coqret, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Coquengmot, Rev. E., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Coquet, Colonel of the Troops, Saigon
Corbach, W. van, Shanghai Association Pilot, Shanghai
Corbett, Rev. H., missionary, Chefoo
Corcoran, J., inspector of police, Central station
Cordeiro, J. A., (H.K. C. & M. S. B. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cordeiro, R. E., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Singapore
Cordeiro, P., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Cordeiro, A. A., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Cordeiro, L. J., porter, St. Michael's public cemetery, Macao
Cordeiro, A., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Corder, G. A., second engineer, revenue cruiser, *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
Cordes, Aug. C., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, Tientsin (absent)
Cordes, Ad. S., (A. Cordes & Co.) merchant, & vice-consul for Sdn. & Nwy., Tientsin
Cording, student interpreter, British consulate, Bangkok
Cordova, J., assistant, custom house, Manila
Coria, M. F. y, harbour master, Manila
Cork, T. F., (I. S. Bond) managing clerk, Singapore
Cornabé, W. A., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
Cornand, plumber and tinman, Saigon
Cornelius, B. M., clerk, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
Cornelius, J. M. L., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cornelli, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Corner, A., com. agent, sec. Ch. of Commerce, and agent Reuter's Telegram Co., Amoy
Corner, G. R., acct., sec. Ch. of Commerce, and agent Reuter's Telegram Co., Shanghai
Cornu, president of tribunal of commerce, Saigon
Cornu, Albert, (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Cornwell, C. C., lieutenant U.S.S. *Palos*
Cörper, sub-lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Corral, D., professor of medicine, University, Manila
Corre, Rev. J. M., R.C. missionary, Nagasaki
Correa, A. J., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Correia, J. L., continuo, revenue department, Macao
Correia, J. C. P., ensign, 3rd Battalion, Macao

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Correll, Rev. I. H., missionary, Yokohama
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Cortes, L. R. y, assistant, army administration, Porto Princesa, Philippines
Cortina, J. M. de la, professor de farmacia, University, Manila
Corveth, C. C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Corveth, C., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Cory, J. M., (Kidner & Cory) architect, Shanghai
Cosieng, J., interpreter, Spanish Consulate, Amoy
Cosmes, A., accountant general's office, Manila
Costa, Rev., prefect St. Joseph's College, Macao
Costa, J. P. da, Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Co., Peel street
Costa, H. A. F. da, clerk, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
Costa, José, telegraph clerk, Manila
Costa, J. da, in charge of steamer *Powan*, Canton
Costa, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Costa, J. C. da, compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Costa, F. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) foreman printer
Costa, J. M. F. de, manager Petrew Rice Mills, Patrew, Bangkok
Costa, A. P. da, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Costa, D. A. da, marine sorter, Post-office
Costa, P. A. da, (H'kong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.) secretary, Queen's road
Costa, J. P. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Costa, L. da, (Typographia Mercantil) foreman, Macao
Costa, G. G. da, (De Souza & Co.) compositor
Costa, J. M. da, clerk and notary public, Macao
Costar, B., captain river steamer *Tonquin*, Haiphong
Costeker, J., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Cotiany, midshipman French Cruiser *Cosmao*
Coton, C., assistant, public works department, Manila
Cotta, R., de, (Eastern Extension, Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
Cottam, J. P., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Cottell, C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Cottle, Thos., store-issuer, H.B.M. Naval Yard, Shanghai
Cotton, E. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cotwall, M. M., (J. Jamasjee) assistant, Hollywood road
Couder, J., French Bakery, Nagasaki
Couder, J. C., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
Coughtrie, J. B., (China Fire Insurance Company) secretary, Queen's road
Coulson, A., lieutenant Customs Cruiser *Shen Chi*, Canton
Coulthard, J. R., assistant, British Consulate, Amoy
Courage, G. M., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Coursieres, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Courtade, P., (Société de Commissions, &c.) assistant, Cambodia
Courtau, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Anping, Formosa
Courtois, director of the Royal Engineers, Saigon
Cousin, Rev. J. A., missionaire apostolic, Catholic Mission, Yokohoma
Cousin, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Cousins, A. W. V., Registrar General and coroner, Singapore
Cousins, E., (Fergusson & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Coutel, (Drell & Coutel) contractor, Saigon
Couto, E. J. de, (Jardine, Matheson & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Coutris, A., (Coutris & Co.) auctioneer, &c., Chefoo
Couvreur, Rev. N. T., vice-procureur, French Mission, Staunton street
Coveney, W., manager, fitting department of Gas Co., Singapore
Covil, T., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Amoy
Cowan, D., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer, gun manufactory, Shangha

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Cowasjee, S., (J. Manecjee & Co.) clerk, Peel street
Cowasjee, H., merchant, Canton
Cowasjee, H., (D. Nowrojee) clerk, Queen's road
Cowderoy, J. J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Cowie, English interpreter, Saigon
Cowie, Geo. J. W., solicitor, and secretary Shanghai Dock Co., Shanghai
Cowles, W. S., lieutenant, executive officer U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Cowles, J. P., Junr., acting professor of English, Peking
Cox, D. S., (W. Bird & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Cox, R. L., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cox, G. C., sub-editor, *Daily Press* office
Cox, J. H. (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cox, John S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker, Seymour terrace
Coye, A., Tokio
Cozic, assistant chief of the cabinet, Governor's office, Saigon
Cozon, J., (Lacroix Cousins & Co.) Canton
Crack, John, sergeant, British Legation Escort, Peking
Cradock, J., inspector of police, Central station
Craig, P. S., carpenter, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Craig, W. G., chief officer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
Craig, R., (Boustead & Co,) clerk, Singapore
Craig, Siamese Navy, Bangkok
Craig, Robt., (Craig & Co.) merchant, Swatow
Crane, H. A., (Crane Bros.) assistant, Singapore
Crane, C. E., (Crane Bros.) auctioneer, Singapore
Crane, W. A., pianoforte tuner, Yokohama
Crasemann, E., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, Chefoo (absent)
Craven, J. T., (Emmerson's Hotel) manager, Singapore
Craven, T., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Craveri, M., acting French consul, Singapore
Crawford, chief officer steamer *Diamante*
Crawford, (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) assistant, Singapore
Crawford, J., chief engineer, Customs cruiser, *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton (absent)
Crawford, D. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Crawford, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Crawford, Rev. T. P., missionary, Chefoo
Creagh, E. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Foochow
Creagh, C. V., deputy superintendent of police, acting police magistrate and coroner
Crescini, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Manila
Creus, M., garrison, Manila
Creus, C., (Chartered Bank of India) clerk, Manila
Creyk, J. G. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Hiogo
Crichton, F, captain Mitsu Bishi barque *Awajishima-maru*
Crighton, R. T., master, lightship *Tungsha*, Shanghai
Croal, R. W., commander, receiving ship *Ariel*, Shanghai
Crochet, pilot, Haiphong
Crockford, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) pilot, Singapore
Croker, J. W., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) engineer, West point
Croley, J., (Borneo Co.'s rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
Crombie, D. A. J., (Oriental Bank) acting manager, Queen's road
Cromo, M., (Moses & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Crooke, S., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
Cros, R., chief administrator of government monopolies, Manila
Crosette, Rev. J. F., missionary, Chee-nan-foo
Crovat, P. L., (Williams & Co.) commission merchant, Swatow

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Crozat, Ch., storekeeper, Hanoi
Cruice, W., (*Celestial Empire* Office) accountant, Shanghai
Cruickshank, W., chemist, Victoria Dispensary, Peddar's wharf
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Crutch, S. J., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Shanghai
Crutchley, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Crutchley, F., (Crutchley & Skinner) Hiogo
Cruz, G. da, manager Victoria Undertakers, Queen's road east
Cruz, B. A., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Cruz, J. M. da, (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Cruz, O. A. da, (China Traders' Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Cruz, Z. A. de, clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
Cruz, S. M. da, (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Cruz, F. A. da, (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, & consular agent for Italy, &c., Macao
Cruz, A. A. da, (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Cruz, E. da, (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Cruze, J. da, (New Harbour Dock Co.) storekeeper, Singapore
Cuartero, M., obispo, Gobierno Eclesiastico, Iloilo
Cuddy, Jas., lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Cuejilo, L., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Cuesta, J., profesor, Universidad de Filipinos, Manila
Cueto, J., vice-rector, university, vice-censor, Sociedad Economica, Manila
Cuff, J. C., (E. E. A., & China Telegraph Co.) assist. electr. & mechanician, Singapore
Cuffe, G. M., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Culbertson, Rev. J. N., missionary, Bangkok
Cullen, R., captain, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
Cullen, J. G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) confectioner, Yokohama
Cullinane, J., boatswain, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Culty, A., hairdresser, Yokohama
Culty, T. H., hairdresser, Yokohama
Cumine, Chas., (Cumine & Co) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Cumine, A. G. T., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cummins, F., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Cumroodin, A. S., (Abdulcader Esmailjee) manager, Cochrane street
Cunha, A. d'A. e, Junr., conductor of public works, Macao
Cunha, F. M. da, Macao
Cunha, J. da, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Cunniffy, P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Cunningham, H. M., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Cunningham, T., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Cunningham, T. B., (Russell & Co.) agent, & vice-con. for Sweden, &c., Canton
Curchill, C. E., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Curet, cemetery superintendent, Saigon
Currie, A., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Currumsey, M., (N. Kessowjee & Co.) manager, Shanghai
Curry, R., (Keelung Colliery) brakesman, Keelung
Cursetjee, F., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Curt, Dé, chancelier, French consulate, Haiphong
Curtis, G. M., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Curtis, A. W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) Tokio
Curtis, Captain W. F. de H., R.A., inspector of Warlike Stores
Curtis, W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.), Yokohama
Custine, de, clerk post office, Saigon
Cuthbertson, J. K., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Cuthbertson, R. B., pianoforte tuner, Yokohama
Cuthbertson, T., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)

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Cutting, G., boatswain, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Cutting, W. H., paymaster's clerk, U.S.S. *Alert*
Cuyugan, V., notario, ecclesiastical department, Manila

Daae, I. M., Chinese Secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Dabin, G. A. M., student, Roman Catholic Mission, Bangkok
Daclin, watchmaker, Saigon
Dahim, J. B., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Dalgliesh, W. H., (Carter & Co.) silk broker, Shanghai
Dallas, A. A., clerk, surveyor's office, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Dallas, Barnes, bill broker, Shanghai
Dallas, C. H., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Dalman, C. B., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Dalrymple, S. O., pilot, Shanghai
Dalrymple, H. L., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Dalton-Hawkins, H., (R. F. Hoskyn) clerk, Iloilo
Daly, S., broker, Shanghai
Dalziel, Jas., China Inland Mission, Shanghai
Dames, M., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
Danby, W., clerk of works, Surveyor-general's office
Dandan, P., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Daneer, Miss, (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Danenberg, C., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Praya
Danenberg, V., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Danenberg, H., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Danenberg, J., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Daniel, J., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Daniel, H. W., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Daniels, G. R., lightkeeper, Chefoo
Danielsen, J. W., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Danilovitch, G., teacher, Foreign Language School, Tokio
Daoulas, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Darbier, J. P., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
Darby, W. H. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Dare, A. H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Yokohama
Dark, G. P., quarter master, Customs Cruiser *Li She*, Canton
Darling, D. A., (Brown & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Dassonville, H., (E. Moulron) clerk, Yokohama
Datardina, R., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Dauver, H. R., (Dauver & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Davenport, Lieut. F. G., aid, and fleet signal officer, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Davenport, A., British consul, Shanghai
David, A. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
David, D. M., merchant, Chinkiang
David, S. A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Davida, A., presidente de Sala, Supreme Court, Manila
Davids, H. S., chief engineer U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Davidson, W. S., captain Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kiushiu-maru*
Davidson, J. G., (Rodyk & Davidson) advocate and attorney, Singapore
Davidson, E. C., government telegraph engineer, Bangkok
Davidson, G. D., (Kiangnan Arsenal) draughtsman, Shanghai
Davidson, T., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Davidson, — chief engineer, steamer *Japan*, Coast
Davidson, J., second engineer, steamer *Japan*, Coast
Davidson, Patrick (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Davidson, W. R., (Davidson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo

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Davies, T. E., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Davies, D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda anchorage, Foochow
Davies, F. H., lieutenant H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Davies, T., storekeeper, Newchwang
Davies, G. L., (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) mechanician, Singapore
Davies, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Davies, J. C., pilot, Singapore
Davies, E. J., (China Navigation Co.) hulk-keeper, Chinkiang
Davies, T., constable, British Legation escort, Tokio
Davis, C. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Tamsui
Davis, J., chief officer steamer *Thales*, Coast
Davis, D., overman Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Davis, G. W., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Davis, Rev. J. D., Kioto, Japan
Davis, E., (Olyphant & Co.) tea inspector, Canton
Davis, Mrs. E., milliner, Yokohama
Davis, Rev. G. R., missionary, Tientsin
Davis, H. W., (Davis & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Davis, J. K., (North China Insurance Co.) agent, Queen's road (absent)
Davis, L., general trader, Yokohama
Davison, T., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Davison, Rev. J. C., missionary, Nagasaki
Davison, Rev. W. C., missionary, Hakodate
Davisson, Rev. M. C., missionary, Yokohama
Davys, Rev. E., M.A., West Point
Dawson, J. D., (Oriental Bank Corporation) acting manager, Singapore
Dayot, J., (J. Dayot & Co.) proprietor, "Libreria Religiosa," Manila
Deacon, E. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Wuhu
Deacon, E. (Deacon & Co.) public tea inspector, Canton (absent)
Deacon, H., (Odell & Leyburn) clerk, Foochow
Deacon, Richard, bill and bullion broker, Queen's road and College Gardens
Deal, W., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Dean, H. Y., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Dean, Rev. Wm., D.D., missionary, Bangkok
Deane, J. D., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Deane, W. M., captain superintendent of Police
Deare, Major R. E., 74th Highlanders
Deas, Jas., (Kiangnan Arsenal) overseer of brass manufacture, Shanghai
Deas, J., police constable, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
De Ath, A., auctioneer, Hiogo
De Bay, E., (De Bay, Gòtte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Deboeck, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
De Cotta, J. L., pianoforte instructor, Singapore
De Deane, A., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
De Forest, Rev. J. H., missionary, Osaka
Degenaer, F., merchant, and agent Maritime Customs of Canton, Zetland street
De Geoffroy, French Minister Plenipotentiary, Tokio
De Gludic, pilot, Saigon
Degoul, H., law agent, Saigon
Degron, H., director, French Post-office, Yokohama
Deidenbach, J., (Langfieldt & Mayers) clerk, Yokohama
Deighton-Braysher, C., Harbour Master, Newchwang
De Jong, Dr. C. G., Yokohama
Delgado, Rev. A. A., chaplain to the troops, Macao

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Delgado, R., ecclesiastical department, Manila
De Langle, interpreter, French Consulate, Haiphong
De Lano, M. M., U.S. Consul, and acting consul for Germany, Foochow
Delaplace, L. G., Vicaire Apostolique, Roman Catholic mission, Peking
Delaporte, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Delden, M. E van, (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Delemasure, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Delestre, E., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
Deletraz, Rev. P. C., director of orphanage, French Mission, Canton
Dell'Oro, I., (Dell'Oro & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Dell'Oro, Joseph, (Dell'Oro & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Delmont, lieutenant commanding gunboat *Coutelas*, Haiphong
Delpit, lieutenant French cruiser *Hugon*
Demars, superintendent of telegraphic service, Saigon
Demée, F., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Demée, A. F., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Demetrius, G., purser, steamer *A. Apcar*
Demianoff, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
De Montherot, attaché, French Legation, Tokio
Deneke, C., share broker, Bank Buildings
Denès, sub-lieutenant, French Military detachment, Hanoi
Deniand, J., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Dening, Rev. W., missionary, Hakodate (absent)
Denis, G., (Denis Frères) merchant, Saigon
Denis, A., (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
Denison, Hon. H. A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Dennemont, pilot, Saigon
Dennis, G. E., steward, Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Denny, O. N., United States Consul, Tientsin
Denny, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Dennys, N. B., Ph.D., assistant protector of Chinese, Singapore
Dennys, H. L., solicitor, Bank Buildings; and secty., librarian, and curator, City Hall
Dent, E. C. H., (A. Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Dent, A., (Alfred Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Dent, H. F., (Birley & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Dentzau, mariner, Bangkok
Dermer, T. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Derrick, E. J., (Patrew rice mill) engineer, Bangkok
Derrick, (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) assistant, Singapore
Derrick, G., chief engineer, E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s str. *Edinburgh*, Singapore
Derring, C. W., ensign U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
D'Escudié, telegraphist, Saigon
Desjacques, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Desker, H. F., (Desker & Co.) butcher, Singapore
Desker, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Des Landes, F., assistant, French Post-office, Shanghai
Desmier, A., secretary second office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Desmonet, (Societe de Commission &c.) assistant, Saigon
Desormaux, telegraphist, Saigon
Dessalles, Rev., French missionary, Bangkok
Dethleffsen, P. J. S., mariner, Bangkok
Detmering, W., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Detmers, W., (Rädecker & Co.) clerk, Wyndham street
Detring, Gustav, Commissioner of Customs, Tientsin
Devéria, G., interpreter, French Legation, Peking
Devèze, A., (V. Aymonin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama

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Devic, ensign, French frigate *Bourayne*, Haiphong
Devise, hair dresser, Saigon
Devjee, Rehmtoola, merchant, Peel street
Dewit, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Dewitt, C. Jenks, M.D., missionary, Hiogo
Dezes, midshipman, French crusier *Gosmao*
Dhurumsey, F., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst Terrace
Diaz, "Las Novedades," Manila
Diaz, J. N. y, commissary, Army administration, Manila
Diaz, R., assistant, Post-office, Manila
Dick, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Dick, J., lightkeeper, Public Works department, Yokohama
Dickie, H., (China Sugar Refining Co.) manager, East point
Dickins, F. V., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
Dickinson, H., boatswain, U.S.S. *Alert*
Dickinson, W. W., (G. W. Collins & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Diercks, F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Dierx, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) accountant, Saigon
Diesbach, —., third secretary, French Legation, Tokio
Diethelm, W. H., (Hooglandt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Dietrich, Rev. W., missionary, Long hëu, Canton
Dietz, J., second officer, Lightship, Newchwang
D'Iffanger, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dillon, E., constable, British consulate, Tokio
Dillon, C., French consul, Tientsin
Dillon, E., B.A., F.C.S., technical adviser and assayer, Government mint, Kawasaki
Dilthey, Rev. W., missionary, Canton
Dimitrevsky, P., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Dimock, C. W., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Diniz, A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Diniz, S. J., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Diniz, C. X., Junr., aide-de-camp to the Governor of Macao
Diniz, A. J. (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Dinnen, H. J., engineer, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Dinsdale, G. K., secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Yokohama
Dinwiddie, R., assistant paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Dissmeyer, G., light keeper, Turnabout Lighthouse, Amoy
Dithlefsen, P. A., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tamaura-maru*, Tokio
Dittmer, F., (Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Dittmer, F. C., (Sander & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Divers, E., Engineering College, Tokio
Dixon, W. G., Engineering College, Tokio
Dixon, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) engineer, Singapore
Dockrell, H. J., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Dodd, Jas., quarter-master in charge Customs cruiser *Yao-te*, Canton
Dodd, C. H., (Campbell & Co.) assistant, Swatow
Dodd, John, (Dodd & Co.) merchant, & consul for Netherlands and consular agent for United States, Tamsui and Keelung
Dodd, Rev. S., missionary, Hangchow
Dodds, Jas., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Yokohama
Dodwell, F., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Dodwell, G. B., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Doel, P., superintendent, Municipal Council, Osaka
Dohmen, M., British vice-consul, and chancellier British Legation, Tokio
Dolan, W., sailmaker, Hongkong
Dollieule, surgeon, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon

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Dominy, J. T., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Domoney, Geo., (Domoney & Co.) storekeeper, Hiogo
Donaldson, A. L., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) attorney, Singapore
Donaldson, D., Naval College, Tokio
Donaldson, C. M., H.B.M. Works department, Formosa
Donaldson, C. P. M., clerk, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
Donelan, J., civil doctor, Iloilo
Dönitz, Dr. W., medical adviser, Police department, Tokio
Donnelly, A. R., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Donough, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Donovan, Major General E. W., commanding H.B.M.'s Forces in China and Straits
Donovan, J., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant electrician, Singapore
Donovan, J. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wenchow
Dorabjee, F., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Dorabjee, D., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
Doral, P. R., (Hughes & Legge) clerk, Queen's road
Doral, J. P., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Dorel, C., (Jubin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Dorrinck, J. J., (Ed. Schellhass & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Doty, Lieut. W., navigator U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Dougal, W. H. M., flag lieutenant, British Navy
Dougal, W., (Chartered Bank) accountant, Singapore
Douglas, J., (Japan Photographic Association) assistant, Yokohama
Douglas, W., Patent slip, Koseki, Nagasaki
Douglas, A. L., commander, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Douthwaite, W., missionary, Kiuchow
Dowdall, C., solicitor, Shanghai
Dowling, A.D.W. (E. E., Australasia & China Telegraph Co.) clerk, Saigon
Doyle, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Genkai-maru*, Tokio
Drake, C., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Drell, (Drell & Coutel) contractor, Saigon
Dreusche, H. von, (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Drew, E. B., Commissioner of Customs, Ningpo
Drewes, T. W., captain, steamer *Amoy*, Coast
Driscoll, T. N., tailor, Queen's road
Drishaus, G. O., (Drishaus & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Dross, R., (J. Mannich & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
Drought, J. A. H., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Drouhet, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Drummond, Lieut. A. S., Scots Guards, aide-de-camp to Major General Donovan
Drummond, G., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) accountant, Singapore
Drummond, W. V., barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Drummond, J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Drummond, J., captain Mitsu Bishi str *Kumamoto-maru*, Tokio
Drury, G., lieutenant H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
Drysdale, T. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Duarte, J. T., Jr., lieutenant 3rd Battalion, Macao
Dubail, A., attaché French Legation, Peking
Dubard, lieutenant, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Dubarry, P. R., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Dubois, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton (unattached)
Du Boulet de Bonneuil, captain, French troops, Hanoi
Duburquois, rear-admiral, French Naval Squadron

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Du Cazal, (Messageries Maritime) assistant, Saigon
Duchamp, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Ducluzeau, receiver, registry of lands office, Saigon
Ducos, J., joint administrator French Protectorate, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Ducos, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Dudemaine, French consul, Manila
Dudgeon, Chas. J., (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Dudgeon, John, M.D., missionary, & professor of anatomy & physiology, Peking
Duer, Y., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Duff, Thos. W., merchant, Wuhu
Duff, Alex., editor *Straits Times*, Singapore
Duffus, Rev. Wm., missionary, Swatow
Dugat-Estublier, E., M.D., physician to French Legation, Peking (absent)
Duggan, C., clerk, Central Police Station
Duggleby, T. W., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's Road
Duhamel, C., coffee house keeper, Manila
Dührsen, mariner, Bangkok
Duivenbode, D. W. K. M. van L. van, in charge of Japanese Hospital, Nagasaki
Duke, L. H., Keelung Colliery, Keelung
Dülberg, F. W. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Dumaresq, P. K., (P.M.S.S. Co.) agent, Shanghai
Dumas, J. A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Dumas-Vanes, captain French cruiser *Cosmao*
Dume, lieutenant *La Rance*, Saigon
Dumelin, A., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
Dun, E., Agricultural Section, Tokio
Duncan, A., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
Duncan, A., constable, British consulate, Canton
Dunlap, Rev. E. P., missionary, Bangkok
Dunlop, Chas., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Dunlop, C. G., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Dunlop, R., (Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Dunlop, C. J. T., (Edwin Koek) advocate and attorney, Singapore
Dunlop, C., (Powell & Co.) auctioneer, Singapore
Dunlop, Capt. S., Inspector General of Police of Straits Settlements (absent)
Dunman, Wm., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Dunman, R., (G. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Dunmore, D., storeman H.M. Naval Yard
Dunn, C. A., (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Dunn, W. E. H., (Dunn, Melbye & Co.) merchant, Praya
Dunn, Thomas, (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Dunnill, J., (Dunnill & Brockett) tailor, & commission agent, Foochow
Dunning, W. B., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Dupont, G., secretary, Court Marshal office, Bangkok
Dupuis, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Dupuis, A. E., commander, H.B.M gun-vessel *Frolic*
Durand, U., (Durand & Co.) saddler, Yokohama
Durham, W. G., storekeeper, Government railway service, Yokohama
Dürr, Oscar, (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Dussol, H., contractor, Saigon
Dussol, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Dussutour, Mme., mistress Girls' Public School, Saigon
Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Saigon
Dutras, Rev. José, Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Dutronquoy, S., bowling saloon keeper, Hiogo
Dutruc, chief engineer, Pnom-penh, Cambodia

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Duzac, pilot, Saigon
Dwars, B. W., Imperial school of Chemistry, Osaka
Dybowski, A., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Dyce, C. M., (G. Barnet & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Dyer, S., (British and Foreign Society) acting agent, Shanghai
Dyer, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Dyer, H., Engineering College, Tokio
Dziezaski, J. R. purser gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Dziouk, M. F., (A. Robinson) clerk, Shanghai

Eagan, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Eagling, E., apothecary U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Earle, T. E., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Earnshaw, D., (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, and surveyor to Lloyds' agents, Manila
Earwaker, C., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Eastlack, W. R., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Eastlack, R. F., (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Eastlacke, W. C., dentist, Queen's Road Central
Easton, Geo., gunner, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Easton, G. F., missionary, Ichang
Eaton, J. S., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Eaton, J., Imperial Government school, Osaka
Ebell, H., (Herten, Ebell & Co.)merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, Swatow
Eber, J. L., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Eber, A., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Eber, D., assistant, Mission Press office, Singapore
Ebrahim, E., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) merchant, Cochrane street
Eça, D. A. d', Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Co., Peel street
Eça, D. A. d', purser, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
Eccles, I., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Ecclestone, G., pilot, Bangkok
Ecclestone, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Echavarria, M., inspector, colecciones y labores, Manila
Echevarria, E. T., "Los Catalanes," Manila
Echevarria, M., assistant, Public Works department, Manila
Eckford, P., chief engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Eckford, A. M., (Cornabé & Co.) merchant, and consular agent U.S.A., &c., Chefoo
Eckhold, M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Edbrook, C., carriage builder, Shanghai
Eddy, F. H., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Ede, J. M., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila
Ede, N. J., secretary, Union Insurance Society, Peddar's wharf
Edelmann, W., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Edgar, J , (Edgar & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Edgar, J., Maritime Customs, watcher, Canton
Edgar, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Edgar, G., (Edgar & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Edgar, H., Maritime Customs acting deputy commissioner, Hankow
Edge, Rev. J. C., missionary, London Mission House, and military chaplain
Edger, J. S., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Edkins, Rev. J., D.D., missionary, Peking
Edlesen, captain tug steamer *Bangkok*, Bangkok
Edmond, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*

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Edwards, W. M. M., sub-lieutenant 74th Highlanders
Edwards, Fred., commander H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Edwards, R M., chief engineer Chinese gunboat *An-lan*, Canton
Edwards, R. S., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
Edwards, E. J., chief officer, steamer *Japan*, Coast
Edwards, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Edwards, O. E., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Edwards, St. J. H., clerk & marshal, United States consulate, Amoy
Edwards, E., (Marshall & Co.) outside manager, Manila
Edwards, J., storekeeper, Yokohama
Eggemann, commissioner, Marine Hospital, Saigon
Eggers, H., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Eggert, J., Maritime Customs, watcher, Canton
Eguaras, R., (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) clerk, Manila
Egville, L. H., d', first lieutenant Chinese gunboat *Sin-tsing*, Canton
Ehlers, J., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Ehlers, A., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Eichler, Rev. R., missionary, Canton
Eisendecher, K. von, German Minister, Tokio
Eitel, Rev. E. J., M.A., Ph.D., missionary, act. insptr. of schools, London Mission House
Ekstrand, J. W., captain Mitsui Bishi steamer *Kanagawa-maru*
Elberg, J., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Elder, W., (Samsen Rice Mill Co.) engineer, Bangkok
Eldridge, H., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Canton
Eldridge, Stuart, M.D., physician, General Hospital, Yokohama
Elera, C. de, professor, University, Manila
Elfen, H., (Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Elias, J. B., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Elias, E. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Elie, registrar of the Court of appeal and of first instance, Saigon
Elizalde, E. de, consiliario, Maritime Association, Manila
Elizalde, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
Ellert, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Elles, Jamieson, (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Elles, J. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Elliott, G., second officer, steamer *Taiwan*, Coast
Elliott, F. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Elliott, Geo., engineer H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Elliott, J. R., (Hunt, Hellyer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Elliott, G., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ellis, H., master attendant and shipping master, Marine department, Singapore
Ellis, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Sharlo-maru*, Tokio
Elman, N., storekeeper, Hiogo
Elmer, G. W., deputy marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
Elmore, J. F., LL.D., minister, Peruvian Legation, Tokio and Peking
Elser, W., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Canton
Elshout, J. M, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wenchow
Elwell, F. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, and vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, Amoy
Elwes, E. G., lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Elwin, Rev. A., missionary, Hangchow (absent)
Emanuel, P. H., reporter, *Daily Press* office
Emanuel, J. M., (Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya central
Emery, D. A., (Wadliegh & Emery) merchant, and U.S. vice-consul, Chinkiang
Emery, W., boatswain, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Japan
Emmerson, C., veterinary & shoeing establishment, and proprietor Hotel, Singapore
Emory, G. B., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) agent, Queen's road

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Endicott, H. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Engelhardt, H., (F. Beato) clerk, Yokohama
Engert, M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
England, C. R., commission agent and auctioneer, Shanghai
Engler, A., (Herton, Elsell & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Ennes, D. M. B. de S., bishop, Ecclesiastical department, Macao
Epron, director of the Gendarmerie, Saigon
Erb, A., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Ercole, telegraphist, Saigon
Erdmann, C., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Praya central
Ermerius, Dr., Osaka Hospital, Osaka
Erskine, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) moulder, Singapore
Erskine, S., (Howarth, Erskine & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Escalante, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Escalera, J. de, president court of justice, Manila
Escarrer, G., (Sartorius & Moerike) assistant, Lipa, Philippines
Escassi, J. M., printer, Iloilo
Escondrillas, D., architect, Cebu
Escoubet, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Escribano, F., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Esdale, C., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Esdale, J. T., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Esmail, M. S. H., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) merchant, Gage street
España, H. E. Don Carlos de, minister plenipotentiary for Span, Peking
Especkerman, B. H., proprietor, Mercantile Press, Singapore
Especkermann, H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Espin, T. G., promoter fiscal, Iloilo
Espino, M., constable Spanish Consulate, Amoy
Esquer, president, Court of appeal, Saigon
Esson, D., (New Harbour Dock Co.) boilermaker, Singapore
Estavislao, E., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
Esteves, J. J., teacher, Government school, Macao
Estorges, telegraphist, Saigon
Estrada, Dr. A., secretary, Universidad de Filipinos, Manila
Estranch, F., comisario de guerra, Manila
Estruch, A., assistant, Mint, Manila
Estudillo, P., ayudante, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Ethé, C., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Ethelson, A. P., midshipman H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Eugster, F., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Eugster, E., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk, Manila
Eugster, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) merchant, Manila
Eusden, R., British Consul, and acting consul for Austria-Hungary, &c., Hakodate
Eustace, F. O., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Evans, R., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Evans, B. G. L., assist. paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Evans, L., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Evans, Quarter-master Sergt. J. T., military foreman of works
Evans, H., (Evans & Co.) baker, and proprietor of "Empire Brewery," Shanghai
Evans, J. H., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Shanghai and Hankow (absent)
Evans, M. P., (Reid, Evans & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Everall, H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Everard, C. W., assistant and interpreter, British consulate, Newchwang

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Evers, A., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Evington, Rev. H., B.A., missionary, Osaka
Evrard, interpreter, French Legation, Tokio
Evrard, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Ewalt, E., pilot, Yokohama
Ewer, F. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton (unattached)
Ewing, J. A., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Ewing, G. C., dispenser in charge of stores, Royal Naval Hospital
Exley, Rev. W., missionary, Ningpo
Eymard-Rapine, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Eytel, W., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Eyton, J. L. O., (Spring Valley Brewery) assistant, Yokohama
Ezekiel, M. D., (D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Ezekiel, F., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ezekiel, N. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Ezra, E. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Ezra, I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) agent, Tientsin

Faber, Rev. E., missionary, Canton
Faber, H., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Fabian, A., (Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, and acting vice-consul for Russia, Manila
Fabiani, assistant treasurer and chief accountant, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Fabie, F. R., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Faboile, clerk, Royal Customs, Hanoi
Fabregas, C., juez, Alcaldias Mayores, Potatan, Philippines
Fabrice, H. von, (Sartorius & Moerike) assistant, Iloilo
Fabrice, E., druggist, Jaro, Philippines
Fabris, F. W., (Fabris & Co.) merchant, Canton
Fabris, J. M., (Fabris & Co.) clerk, Canton
Fabris, E. A., assistant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Faichney, J., boatswain, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Japan
Fairbairn, John, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Fairhurst, T., (Fairhurst, Reeves & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Fairless, J., (E. Lösch) assistant, Shanghai (absent)
Fajard, E., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Fakeeranee, M. (E. Pubaney) manager, Shanghai
Falbre, principal conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Falck, C., (Kniffler & Co.) godownman, Yokohama
Falcon, Y., (Marshall & Co.) cashier, Manila
Falconer, Alexander, acting head master, Central School, Gough street
Falconer, M., (C. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Falk, G., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Falque, P., (Maron & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Fane, A., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Farago, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Farant, B., civil engineer, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Fargeot, Mme., (Baudran & Fargeot) dressmaker, Saigon
Fargues, sub-lieutenant, steamer *Antilope*, Saigon
Faria, S. L. de, typographer, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Farinole, J. B., storekeeper, Saigon
Farinos, F., major, Army medical department, Manila
Farley, Gus., Jr., (Fraser, Farley & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Farmer, E., chief engineer U.S.S. *Alert*
Farmer, J. Morgan, (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Farnham, Rev. J. M. W., missionary, Shanghai
Farnham, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai

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Farsari, A., (Sargent, Farsari & Co.) newsagent, Yokohama
Fattey, clerk, colonial treasury, Saigon
Faulds, H., physician, Tokio
Faunch, H., quarter-master, Customs cruiser *Hsuan-wei*, Canton
Fauque, Rev. J. A., French missionary, Bangkok
Faure, M., (Societe de Commission &c.) assistant, Saigon
Faurie, Rev. W., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Fauvel, A A., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Fauvelle, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Favacho, V. A., (Linstead & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fave, E., boarding house keeper, Saigon
Favier, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Favre, V., proprietor, "Hotel de l'Univers," Wyndham street
Favre-Brandt, C., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) watch importer, & consular agent for Belgium & Switzerland, Osaka
Favre-Brandt, J., (C. & J. Favre-Brandt) watch importer, Yokohama
Fawcett, J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Fearon, J. S., (Fearon, Low & Co) merchant, Shanghai
Fearon, G. D., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
Fearon, R. I., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Feindel, Ch., assistant interpreter, German Legation, Peking
Feit, J., bandmaster to the Second King, Bangkok
Felgas, José, lieutenant gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Feliciano, B., (Tatuban Rope Factory) assistant, Manila
Feliciano, M., (Tutuban Rope Factory) manager, Manila
Felizardo, J., (Wilks & Earnshaw) clerk, Manila
Felton, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wuhu
Fenaillon, conductor, Public Works department, Manila
Fenner, E. C., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Fenning, W., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Shanghai
Fenollosa, E. F., professor Imperial University, Tokio
Fenton, J. W., professor of music, Naval College, Tokio
Fenton, M., instructer, Imperial University, Tokio
Fenton, R. B., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Fentum, G B., professor of music, Shanghai
Fenwick, Geo., (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring Gardens
Fereer, M., assistant, audit department, Manila
Ferguson, J. H., Netherlands minister, Peking
Ferguson, J., sergeant, river police, Shanghai
Ferguson, A., proprietor, "The Farm," Maloo, Shanghai
Fergusson, R., (Morriss & Fergusson) bill and bullion broker, Shanghai
Fergusson, W. S , (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Fergusson, T. T., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, & Belgian consul, Chefoo
Fernandes, A. M., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Fernandes, B. de S., merchant, and consul for Siam, Macao
Fernandes, N. T., proprietor, *Boletim de Macao e Timor*, Macao
Fernandes, F. F., (Horse Repository) assistant, Garden road
Fernandes, Rev. F. A., deacon, ecclesiastical department, Macao
Fernandes, J., assistant usher and process server, Magistracy
Fernandez, D., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Amoy
Fernandez, J., mayor general, apostadero, Manila
Fernandez, V., (J. B. Rozas) clerk, Manila
Fernandez, H., inspector, Exchequer department, Manila
Fernandez, M. F., lieutenant of cavalry, Manila

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Fernandez, L. P., rigger, Kobe Iron Works, Hiogo
Fernandez, J, postmaster, Iloilo
Fernandez, M., restaurant keeper, Manila
Fernandez, A., coffee house keeper, Manila
Fernandez, J. V., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Fernandez, R., chemist, Manila
Fernandez, Y., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Fernier, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Ferrand, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Ferrás, J. A., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Ferreara, V., lightkeeper Lamocks lighthouse, Amoy
Ferreira, C. J., (O. & O. S.S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ferreira, J. A., lieutenant, Police, Macao
Ferreira, F., barrack clerk, Commissariat
Ferreira, L., lawyer, Macao
Ferreira, L. A., acting administrator, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
Ferres, M., (Garchitorena & Smith) assistant, Manila
Ferretti, P., engineering college, Tokio
Ferrier, V., (H. Bouvet & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Ferris, F. F., (G. Harrison & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Ferru, commander gunboat *Framee*, Saigon
Fesefiseld, G., Imperial Government school, Osaka
Festa, Chevalier C. S., Italian consul, Singapore
Festa, E., (Borneo Co) clerk, Singapore
Fiard, Mme., dealer in provisions, Saigon
Fiaschi, commander gunboat *Sagaie*, Saigon
Fickbohm, H. F., master, U.S.S. *Palos*
Fiede, R., (C. Schomburgk & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Figera, M., (Figera Brothers) merchant, Iloilo
Figera, J., (Figera Brothers) merchant, Iloilo
Figueiredo, H. C. K. de, (Goto's Tankosha) assistant, Nagasaki
Figueredo, A. de, enfermeiro, commisão do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
Figuier, L., ("Sweetmeat Castle") steward, Shanghai
Fillingham, F., military clerk, Army Pay department
Finck, R., (Bangkok Saw Mill) clerk, Bangkok
Findlay, J., (Blain & Co.) merchant Shanghai
Fine, N., assistant, Municipal council, Saigon
Fioritti, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Fischer, P., doctor of medicine, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Fischer, S., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Fischer, H., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Fischer, Ed., (E. Fischer & Co.) merchant, & acting consul general for Hawaii, Yhama
Fischer, F. von, (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Fischer, O., (Baer, Senior & Co) clerk, Isabela, Philippines
Fischer, G., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Fisher, Ed., (Dodd & Co.) godown keeper, Tamsui
Fisher, T. F., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Fisher, J., rice merchant, Singapore
Fisher, A. A., (Müller and Fisher) carriage builder, Shanghai
Fisher, H. T., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) electrician, Singapore
Fisher, E., bill and bullion broker, Hankow
Fisher, C. L., U.S. vice-consul and consul for Hawaii, Nagasaki
Fisher, H. J., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai

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Fitzgerald, R., (Kobe Iron Works) fitter, Hiogo
Fitz Henry, D., (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris) accountant, Shanghai
Fitzhugh, W. E., captain, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Fitzsimmons, P., surgeon U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Flacks, F., chief officer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, Coast
Flagg, A. E., Upper Yangtsze Pilot, Shanghai
Flanagan, Quartermaster Sergeant J., Military Staff clerk, R. E. department
Flavianus, Rev., Russian Greek Catholic missionary, Peking
Fleischer, H. M., agent Messageries Maritimes and Danish consul, Nagasaki
Flemming, L., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Canton
Fletcher, C. A., captain Mitsu Bishi steamer *Chiri-maru*, Japan
Fletcher, F., (McAllister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Fleury, M., (M. Perez) engineer, Manila
Flores, C. H., (J. F. Scheffer) assistant, Praya
Flores, S. S., "Exposicion de Filadelfia," Manila
Flores, V., "Exposicion de Filadelfia," Manila
Flores, D., "Exposicion de Filadelfia" assistant, Manila
Flores, V. L., "Exposicion de Filadelfia," assistant, Manila
Flores, S., "Exposicion de Filadelfia," assistant, Manila
Flores, E., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Flores, A., ayudante, Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Flourent, V., Tategami dry dock, Nagasaki
Flowers, Marcus, H.B.M.'s consul, and acting consul for France, Austria, &c., Hiogo
Floyd, H. R. P., sub-lieutenant H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Flynn, J., Martime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Fobes, A. S., (C. & J. Trading Co.) agent, Yokohama
Fock, Dr., H. M., Imperial Hospital, Niigata
Fock, O., (B. Telge) clerk, Shanghai
Focke, Dr. J. H., Junr., German consul, and acting consul for Russia, Hiogo
Focken, E. W., pilot, Swatow
Foiret, surgeon, French Troops, Haiphong
Fölser, J., pilot, Taku
Fonsales, (Denis Frères) clerk, Saigon
Fonseca, J A. da, clerk, Japanese Post-office, Yokohama
Fonseca, A. J. da, commission agent, Macao
Fonseca, J., rector of University, Manila
Fonseca, J. B., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Fonseca, A., Junr., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Fonseca, F. V. da, (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fonseca, A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown keeper, Wanchi
Fonseca, E. F., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Fonseca, F. V., purser, receiving ship *Wellington*, Shanghai
Fontaine, surveyor Royal Customs, Haiphong
Fontarabie, G. B. de, legal adviser, Council of State, Tokio
Forbes, W. H., (W. Forbes) clerk, Tientsin
Forbes, D. A., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) merchant, Manila
Forbes, Wm., merchant and Belgian consul, Tientsin
Forbes, F. B., (Russell & Co.) merchant, & consul gen. for Sweden, &c., Shanghai
Forbes, W. H., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
Forbes, J. M., Jr., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Praya
Forbes, H. de C., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ford, Chas., superintendent Government Gardens

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Forde, F., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fordham, Rev. J. S., missionary, Hankow
Foreshaw, Miss, (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Forestier-Fourès, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Forrejon, M. S. y, assistant, army administration, Manila
Forrest, Thos., (Chartered Bank of India &c.) manager, Shanghai
Forrest, Wm., (Chartered Bank of India &c.) manager, Queen's road
Forrest, R. J., consul for Great Britain, Austria, &c., Tientsin
Forrester, W., (Forrester. Lavers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Forsaith, J. A , Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Forssblad, B., M.Ph.C., medical practitioner, Chefoo
Forster, John, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Foss, Rev. H. J., missionary, Hiogo
Foss, H , (Borneo Co.) manager, Bangkok (absent)
Foster, E., overman, Goto's Taukosha, Nagasaki
Foster, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Foster, E. gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Foster, F. E., (P.M.S.S. Co.) general agent for China and Japan, Yokohama
Foster, Jas., (MacKenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Foster, F T. P., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Foster, J. T., district superintendent of telegraphs, Hiroshima, Japan
Fougera, J. H., commission merchant, Taiwan (absent)
Foulhoux, in charge of public buildings, Saigon
Foulk, G. C., aid midshipman, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Foulon, lime-kiln, Pnom-lau-long, Cambodia
Fouque, P. F., teacher, Shihoso, Suruga-dai, Tokio
Fouque, C. A., proprietor, French Bakery, Shanghai
Fourcade, J. J., storekeeper, Yokohama
Fourcros, assistant engineer, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Fournier, lieutenant commanding French gunboat *Lynx*
Fowler, W., inspector of municipal police. Central station, Shanghai
Fox, W. R., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Frahm, I., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Seirio-maru*, Tokio
Frahm, P., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Shinagawa-maru*, Tokio
Fraineau, Rev. T. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Framjee, Cursetjee, (N. D. Ollia) merchant, Amoy
Francis, J. J., barrister-at-law, Queen's road, acting police magistrate
Francis, R., (R. Francis & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Francis, A., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Tamsui
Francisco, J., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
Francisco, R., manager, Mercantile Press office, Singapore
Francisco, Thos , ("Hotel de la Paix") assistant, Singapore
Francisco, Pedro, (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Francke, O., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Francke, H., (Schinne & Francke) merchant, Yokohama
Franco, J., professor of Medicine, University, Manila
Franco, F. (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Franco, L. A., substitute, Municipal Council, Macao
Franco, F. M., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Franco, R., restaurant keeper, Manila
Franco, F. M. Jr., foreman, Ordnance Store Department
Francois, (Morice Jeune and Bailly) assistant, Hanoi
Frandin, H., student, French Legation, Peking
Frank, H., (G. Hieber & Co.) commission agent, Singapore

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Fraser, J., proprietor and manager Mission Press, Singapore
Fraser, Jas., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Fraser, J., secretary, Galena Mining Co., Singapore
Fraser, Hugh, secretary of British Legation, Peking
Fraser, E. J., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Fraser, J. A., (Fraser, Farley & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Fraser, L., (Forrester, Lavers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Fraser-Smith, R., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) accountant, Club Chambers
Frater, A., British consul, and vice-consul for Germany, &c., Tamsui
Frazer, M. F. A., assistant, British consulate and Post-office agent, Foochow
Frazer, John, medical practitioner, Tientsin
Freame, W. H., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Nagasaki
Fréchet, I., sodawater manufacturer, Saigon
Frederic, Miss, (Mrs. Bergen) assistant, Hiogo
Fredricksen, A. F., pilot, Newchwang
Freeman, A. T., master, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Freeman, F. H. P. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Freeth, J. G., quartermaster, Customs Cruiser *Yi Hu*, Canton
Freirno, E. P., army medical department, Manila
Freire, F., (Linstead & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Freitas, T. J. de, (Macao Dispensary) assistant, Macao
French, G., chief justice, H.B.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai
French, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taku
French, E. H., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
Fressel, Carl, (Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Freund, J., tavern keeper, Saigon
Freusberg, C., acting vice-consul, German consulate
Frewin, Henry, pilot, Swatow
Frey, Mrs., Farukawa Machi, Osaka
Fricker, H., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Friedrich, R., (Botica de la Escolta) druggist, Manila
Friend, Lieut. L. B., Royal Engineer
Friend, Rev. H., missionary, Canton
Fries, S. von, Maritime Customs clerk, Canton
Frischling, H. J., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Fritsche, Dr. H., director, Russian Observatory, Peking
Fritz, J., (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Frois, B. S., (Edwin Koek) clerk, Singapore
Frois, A., foreman, *Straits Times* office, Singapore
Frois, R. A., (Edwin Koek) clerk, Singapore
Fry, F. W., (Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Fry, J. O., district superintendent Government telegraph service, Tokio
Fryer, H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) gunner, Pootung, Shanghai
Fryer, John, scientific translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, Shanghai
Fubal, F., (Vano & Reyes) godown keeper, Bohol, Philippines
Fuckirbhoy, M., (E. Pubaney) manager, Shanghai
Fuente, M. de la, (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Fuentes, J. M. de, assistant public works department, Manila
Fukushima, Major K., Japanese consul, Amoy
Fulford, R. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Fuller, W., proprietor Pignatel's Hotel, Chefoo
Fuller, C. O., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton

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Funel, clerk, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Funfgeld, E., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Furber, W. G., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Hiroshima-maru*
Fusco, M., bandmaster, Bangkok
Fushing, C., (Knight & Co.) clerk, Newchwang
Fuss, E., (Botica de la Escolta) assistant, Vigan, Philippines
Futtabhoy Ameejee, merchant, Canton
Futtakia, S. R., merchant, Canton
Fyfe, J. W., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) foreman engineer, West point
Fyfe, W. S., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Fyfe, E., (J. S. Fyfe) clerk, Iloilo
Fyfe, J. S., merchant, Iloilo
Fyfe, S., (J. S. Fyfe) clerk, Iloilo
Fyson, Rev. P. K., missionary, Niigata

Gabaldon, L., chief of the Tax department, Manila
Gabaretta, R., "The Relief Fire Brigade," Yokohama
Gabriel, R., (Marshall & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gabriel, J., assistant, Siamese consulate, Singapore
Gabriel, P., clerk, Siamese consulate, Singapore
Gage, H., cadet engineer U.S.S. *Alert*
Gahagan, A. G., (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) assistant, Singapore
Gaillard, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Gaillard, hair dresser, Saigon
Galache, captain commander French cruiser *Hugon*
Galambert, G. de., Maritime Customs assistant, Chefoo
Galan, B, (Societe de Commission, &c.) assistant, Saigon
Galbraith, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Galdie, W. F., engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Gale, W. C. H., engineer H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Gale, S. R., (Mustard & Co.) assistant and librarian Shanghai Library, Shanghai
Gale, R., quartermaster, Customs revenue steam launch *Yi-hu*, Canton
Gall, B. E., pilot, Hiogo
Gallagher, F., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Whampoa
Gallardo, F., captain steamer *Lola*, Iloilo
Galle, P. E., M.D., medical attendant, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Galles, G., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Galles, F. W., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Galloway, J., painter, Ordnance Store department
Galpin, Rev. F., missionary, Ningpo
Galster, I., lieutenant German corvette *Freya*
Galt, Jas., M.D., missionary, Hangchow
Galton, W. P., (Westall, Galton & Co.) public tea-inspector, Foochow
Galvan, F. de P., chief of negociados, civil service, Manila
Gambetgrass, legal adviser, Police department, Tokio
Gamble, R., second officer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Gamir, S., chief of Estado Mayor, Manila
Gange, Wm., quartermaster Customs Cruiser *Peng Chao Hai*, Canton
Gaphoar, C. S. A., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Garabate, A., (F. Ramirez & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Garay, A., de, Spanish consul, Shanghai
Garcerie, A., timber merchant, Pnom-penh, Cambodia

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Garchitorena, M. P., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage builder, Manila
Garchitorena, A. M., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage builder, Manila
Garcia, J., assistant, custom house, Manila
Garcia, F, assistant, public works department, Manila
Garcia, J. P., (Cuculu & Co.) merchant, Manila
Garcia, J. M., professor of philosophy, University, Manila
Garcia, B., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Garcia, A. J., major, commanding Monte Fort, Macao
Garcia, N., (B. A. Barretto & Co.) engineer and machinist, Manila
Gardès, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Gardner, Mrs. F. E., baker and hotel keeper, Chefoo
Gardner, W. J., (Wilkinson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gardner, C. T., British consul, Chefoo
Gardner, H. A., constable, British consulate, Bangkok
Gardner, J. P. Wade, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Garfit, A. S., (China Traders' Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gargan, J., Yokohama
Gargaritano, M., (F. Ramirez & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Gargollo, G., (Gargola Brothers) merchant, Iloilo
Gargollo, A., (Gargola Brothers) merchant, Iloilo
Gargollo, B., (Gargola Brothers) merchant, Iloilo
Garnier, A., (Maron & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Garratt, Rev. W. F. H., M A., incumbent Christ's Church, Yokohama
Garrels, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Garriel, J. S., (F. Ramirez & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Garrigues, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Gärtner, Dr., assistant surgeon German gunboat *Cyclop*
Garwood, S., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Gasataga, S., (F. Ramirez & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Gascoigne, T., amourer sergeant, Ordnance Store department
Gaspar, F., oficial del detalla, arsenal, Manila
Gaspar, Enrique, consul for Spain, Macao
Gaspar, M. A. L., director, Tan-Dinh school, Saigon
Gasper, F, (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gauche, J., comisario de guerra, Manila
Gauld, W., M.A., M.D., missionary, Swatow
Gavierez, clerk, juzgado de guerra, Manila
Gavierez, A. G., Real Audiencia, Manila
Gavini, pilot, Saigon
Gavira, J., (Mestres Brothers) clerk, Manila
Gay, V., assistant, Colonial department, Iloilo
Gay, A. O., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Geandey, distributor, Post office, Saigon
Gearing, J. G. W., (Gearing & Co.) merchant, Chinkiang
Geary, H. S., (O'yphant & Co.) merchant, Praya
Gebhardt, F., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Geffeney, C. H., hair-dresser, Yokohama
Geiger, H. W., agent P. & O. S. N. Co., Singapore
Geller, R., (U. Pila & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Genato, M., restaurant keeper, Manila
Genato, M., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
Genato, Vte. A., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer and commission agent, Manila
Genouilhac, assistant treasurer, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Gentili, Rt. Rev. Dr. Thos., Roman Catholic missionary, Foochow
Génu, L., (Guichard et Fils) merchant, Manila
Geoffroy, de, Minister for France, Tokio

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Geoghegan, E. J., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Yokohama
George, J. C. F., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Singapore
George, E., secretary to the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce
George, T., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
George, pilot, Haiphong
Gepp, A. M., (Gepp & Co.) merchant, Canton
Gerard, A., manufacturer, Yokohama (absent)
Gérardin, Very Rev. J., French missionary, Canton
Geraud, P., hotel keeper, Saigon
Gerbaud, agent, opium and spirit farm, Saigon
Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner, Alexandra Terrace
Germann, C., merchant, and consul for Switzerland, Manila (absent)
Gernot, C. J., provicar general, Saigon
Geronimo, G., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Gerrard, John, acting Registrar-general, and registrar of marriages, &c.
Gervais, commander *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
Gervais, blacksmith, Haiphong
Geslieu, H., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gesseit, A., broker, Shanghai
Getley, A., lieutenant, Customs cruiser *Sieu-chi*, Canton
Getmeyer, A., (Möller & Meisner) assistant, Bangkok
Gheeting, T., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Ghika, N. D., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Ichang
Giaretto, J., storekeeper, Yokohama
Gibarta, Rev. M., Roman Catholic Missionary, Bangkok
Gibb, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) engineer, Singapore
Gibb, H. B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
Gibbs, J. B., proprietor, "Snug Saloon," Yokohama
Gibson, R., Keelung Colliery, Keelung
Gibson, Rev. J., missionary, Canton
Gibson, Rev. J. C., M.A., missionary, Swatow
Gierke, Dr. H., professor, Medical College, Tokio
Gigo, J. G. y, army medical department, Manila
Gil, G. L., assistant, army administration, Jolo, Philippines
Gil, G., (Figera Brothers) clerk, Iloilo
Gilbert, nav. sub-lieutenant *La Rance*, Saigon
Gilbert, J., (Hecht, Lilientha & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gilbert, G., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gilbert, S. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gilborne, R., deputy surgeon-general, Army Medical department
Giles, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Giles, H. A., first assistant, British consulate, Amoy
Gilfillan, S., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Gill, E. H., (Browne & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gillanders, A., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
Gillbee, W., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Gillett, B., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama
Gillies, D., secretary, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Club Chambers
Gillingham, J., commission agent, Hiogo
Gillingham, A. W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Gillmore, J. C., midshipman U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Gillot, telegraphist, Saigon
Gilmour, D., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Gilmour, Rev. J., M.A., missionary, Peking
Giminez, F. M., captain of cavalry, Manila
Gimlett, C. T., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*

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Gioc, A. d'Avila, (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Gipperich, G., (Crasemann & Hagen) clerk, Chefoo
Gipperich, E., merchant, Shanghai
Giquel, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow (absent)
Giquel, P., director, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow (absent)
Girard, U., (Lacroix Cousins & Co.) clerk, Canton
Girard, Mme., coffee house keeper, Saigon
Girard, inspector of police force, Cholen, Saigon
Giraudier, B., (Ramirez & Giraudier) printer, Manila
Gittins, J., (Newman, Gittins & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Giudicelli, T., comptable, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Giussani, C., silk inspector and broker, Yokohama
Glanvill, S., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Wyndham street
Glass, C. C. U., (McAlister & Co.) ship broker, Singapore
Glass, D., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Glass, L. R., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Glennie, A. W., merchant, & public tea inspector, Yokohama
Glinz, J. C., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Gloria, V., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Glover, Geo. B., Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai (absent)
Glover, T. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Glover, A. B., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Goble, Rev. J., missionary, Yokohama
Godaert, R., assistant, "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies," Shanghai
Goddard, Rev. J. R., missionary, Ningpo
Goddard, F. D., chief officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Godeaux, French Consul General, Shanghai
Godinez, F., abogado, hospital de Sn. Juan, Manila
Godsil, John, captain, Governor-General's gunboat *Anlan*, Canton
Godwin, A. A., Maritime Customs examiner, Kiukiang
Goemaer, telegraph overseer, Saigon
Goertz, Dr. A., physician to General Hospital, Yokohama
Goettlinger, L., Variety store, Hiogo
Goetz, A., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Gogorza, M., ayudante Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Golding, Thomas B., police superintendent, Ningpo
Goldsmith, B., (China Traders Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Golfier, chief of the Governor's staff, Saigon
Gomar, Rev. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao
Gomard, mariner, Bangkok
Gomboyeff, N., postmaster, Russian Legation, Peking
Gomes, M. A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Kowloon
Gomes, A., (A. A. de Mello & Co.) clerk, Macao
Gomes, A. S., M.D., medical practitioner, Shelley street
Gomes, N. J., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Gomes, F. N. X., clerk, Harbour master's office, Macao
Gomes, F. A., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, J. B., merchant, Macao
Gomes, A., (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) fitter, West point
Gomes, J. B. Jr., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
Gomes, A. J., (Brandão & Co.) merchant, Wellington street
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Gomez, M., Major, Army medical department, Manila
Gomez, J. A., professor de derecho civil, university, Manila

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Gomez, J. A., real audiencia, Manila
Gomez, M., professor of philosophy, University, Manila
Gomez, J., proprietor, "Welcome Tavern," Queen's road central
Gomma, C., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
Goñi, J. R., comandante, Guardia Civil Veterana, Manila
Gonsalves, J. B., ensign Police, Macao
Gonsalves, M. G., boarding officer, Import and Export office, Singapore
Gonsalves, N. P., assistant, Revenue department, Macao
Gonsalves, F. M., (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Gonsalves, C J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Gonsalves, B. F., (Deacon & Co.) clerk, Canton
Gontharet, C. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Gonzales, P., commandant of Arsenal, Manila
Gonzales, D., comandante de provincia Bahia, Philippines
Gonzalez, P., second gefe, Apostadero, Manila
Gonzalez, E. M. y, assistant, army administration, Manila
Gonzalez, A. V., real audiencia, Manila
Gonzalez, R., consiliario de commercio, Sociedad Economica, Manila
Gonzalez, F., (Aldecoa & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gonzalez, Victor, storekeeper, Cebu
Goode, F. P. C., captain steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Goodfellow, W., (Gas Co.) foreman fitter, Shanghai
Goodfellow, J. F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Goodhead, J., fitter, railway department, Yokohama
Goodison, F. S., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Goodrich, Rev. C., missionary, T'ung-chau
Goodridge, R., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Goodwin, A. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Goodwin, W., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
Goodwin, Staff Sergt. J., clerk, Brigade office
Goolamally Mahomedazum, Mahomedan priest, Shanghai
Goolam Hoosin John Mahomed, merchant, Gage street (absent)
Goolamhosen, A., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) Shanghai
Goold-Adams, Lieut. R. E., 74th Highlanders
Goosmann, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Gordo, F. J. F., private clerk, Register department, Macao
Gordo, G. F., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Gordon, J., quarter-master Custom cruiser *Yao-te*, Canton
Gordon, A. G., (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring Gardens
Gordon, W., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gordon, Rev. M. L., M.D., missionary, Osaka
Gordon, H. L., (China & Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gordon, Rev. R, M.A., missionary, Amoy
Gordon, W. G., (Gordon Bros.) commission agent, Hankow
Gordon, C. W. (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Gore-Booth, R. N. H., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, Shanghai
Gore-Booth, R. H., broker, Shanghai (absent)
Gorham, J., (Gorham & Warburton) stevedore, Hiogo (absent)
Gorlach, W. H., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Akitsushima-maru*, Tokio
Gorman, H. T., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Tokio
Gorordo, M., (E. Pellicer) clerk, Bohol, Philippines
Gutierrez, A. de, apoderado, hospicio de San José, Manila

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Gosset, surveyor of Telegraphs, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
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Gottburg, W., M.D., physician, Shanghai (absent)
Gòtte, R., (De Bay, Gòtte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Gottlieb, F. H., acting magistrate, Penang
Götz, W., (Elles & Co.) in charge of receiving ship *Cæsar*, Tamsui
Goudareau, G., wine merchant, Yokohama
Goudot, ensign French cruiser *Hugon*
Gough, Rev. F. F., missionary, Ningpo
Gouilloud, L., merchant, Ta-lay Buildings, Shanghai
Gouineau, pilot, Saigon
Goularte, D., (National Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
Goularte, J. B., clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Goulbourn, W., clerk, Victoria Gaol, and secretary, United Club
Gould, C., teacher, Government service, Tokio
Gould, E. B., assistant, British consulate, Bangkok
Gould, J., overseer of Hongkew roads, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Gourdin, A. O'D., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Prava
Gourdone, second lieutenant, Chinese gunboat *Tsing-po*, Canton
Gourg, L., (V. Roque) clerk, Saigon
Gouveia, Rev. Dean M. L. de, commission of Portuguese missions, Macao
Gouy, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Gowan, P., M.D., physician to H.M. the King, Bangkok
Gowland, T. G., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Gowland, Wm., F.C.S., metallurgist and chemist, Government mint, Kawasaki
Goyenechea, A., sociedad de seguros maritimos, Manila
Grabe, O., (E. Meyer & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Graça, L. A. de, auctioneer & commission agent, Macao
Graça, V. A. de, merchant, Macao
Graça, F. M. da, Macao
Grace, C. H., (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
Gracias, C. J., Macao
Gracias, V. J., Macao
Graham, J. W., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Formosa
Graham, W., staff surgeon, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Graham, J., watchmaker, jeweller, &c, Singapore
Graham, M., second engineer, steamer *A. Apcar*, Coast
Graham, Jas., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Graham, C. G., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Graham, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Urada-maru*, Japan
Graham, G. G., stevedore, Bangkok
Gram, C. C., Maritime Customs godown keeper, Pootung, Shanghai
Granada, M., (F. Ramirez & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Granado, J., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Granados, G., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Grand, Rev. J. P., French missionary, Kon buri, Siam
Grandon, A., Maritime Customs diver, Shanghai
Grandpierre, Rev. J. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Canton
Granger, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Granier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Grant, M., surgeon major, army medical department
Grant, W., (New Harbour Dock Co.) blacksmith, Singapore
Grant, J., (McAlister & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Grant, P. McGregor, (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Hankow

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Grant, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) supt. shipwright, Singapore
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Grant, C. Lyall, (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Grant, P. V., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Grassi, A., (J. Grassi and brother) builder, contractor, &c., Bangkok
Grassi, J., (J. Grassi and brother) builder, contractor, &c., Bangkok
Grauert, H., merchant, Yokohama
Graves, Rev. R. H., missionary, Canton
Gray, E., British Consul, Iloilo
Gray, J. J., chief steward, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Japan
Gray, A T., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Gray, Ven. J. H., M.A., Archdeacon of Victoria, & chap. of Christ Church, Canton (abt.)
Gray, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Gray, B. C. T., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gray, T., Engineering College, Tokio
Gray, H. P., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Gray, R. M., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Praya
Grayson, T. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Grayston, B. R., (ayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Greaves, A. R., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Green, F. J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Green, J. G., lieut.-commander U.S.S. *Palos*
Green, C. J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) storekeeper, Singapore
Green, Mrs., milliner, Shanghai
Green, Mrs., manager, "Hiogo Hotel," Hiogo
Green, J. H., lightkeeper in charge, Lamocks lighthouse, Amoy
Green, S., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Greene, Rev. O. M., missionary, Tokio
Greenough, H., Junr., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Legaspi, Philippines
Greenway, E. C., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Greenwood, Rev. M., M.A., missionary, Chefoo
Greer, Lieut. J. H., 74th Highlanders
Greey, H. J., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Gregory, Wm., British Consul, Swatow
Gregory, third engineer, steamer *Japan*, Coast
Gregory, J., purser, steamer *Japan*, Coast
Gregory, G. E., English teacher, Gov. telegraph school, Tokio
Greig, Sergeant G., military foreman of works
Greig, W. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hankow
Greig, R., (Deacon & Co.) tea inspector, Canton
Greig, M. W., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Grelier, E., lithographer, Shanghai
Grey, G. A. G., lieutenant, commanding H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Grey, T., inspector of police, Central station
Grierson, J. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Gries, H., student interpreter, German L gation, Peking
Griffin, J. T., (Cornes & Co.) silk inspector, Yokohama
Griffiths, J. H., carpenter H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Griffiths, D. K., (A-Fong) photographer, Queen's road
Grimani, E. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Grimble, F., clerk, Ordnance Store department
Grimble, Jos., acting usher and process server, Magistracy
Grimble, P., chief foreman, Ordnance Store department
Grimes, J., inspector of water police, hulk *John Adam*
Grim, B., (Siam Dispensary) chemist, Bangkok

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Grobien, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Groenewort, J. A. A., (Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Gronner, A., (A. Hoeflich) assistant, Shanghai
Groom, A. H., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Groom, F. A., architect, Shanghai
Groote, Ch. de, Belgian Minister, Tokio (absent)
Grope, D., assistant surgeon, German gunboat *Albatross*
Grosclaude, E., (E. & U. Grosclaude) watchmaker, Hiogo
Grosclaude, U., watchmaker, Hankow
Grose, F., (W. Hewett & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Grösser, F., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Grosser, E., (Grosser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Grossmann, G. A., (Grossmann & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
Grossmann, C. F., (Grossmann & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
Grote, A., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Grote, M., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Groth, A., (Klöpfer & Co.) merchant, Manila
Grün, E., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) merchant, and Austrian consul, &c., Saigon
Grunauer, Louis, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Grundy, Rev. J., missionary, St. Stephen's Mission Church
Grundy, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Grunwald, F., (H. C. Morf & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Grupe, G., (J. Zobel) chemist, Manila
Grupe, H., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Gsell, E., photographer, Saigon
Guarda, E. de la, sub-director de Hacienda, Manila
Gubbay, R. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Gubbay, M. S., (M. S. Gubbay & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Gubbins, G. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*
Gubbins, W. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Gubbins, J. H., assistant and interpreter, British consulate, Hiogo
Guedes, F. D., clerk, Ordnance Store Department
Guedes, J. M., Jr., auctioneer and commission agent, Queen's road
Guedon, pilot, Saigon
Guego, Rev. M., French missionary, Bang-pla-soi, Bangkok
Guéno, Ch., (V. Roque) agent, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Guépratte, nav. sub-lieutenant, *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
Guerin, (Lautier & Guerin) hair dresser, Saigon
Guerra, M., ayudante mayor, arsenal, Manila
Guerra, F., shipchandler, Manila
Guerrero, J. G., (A. Franco & Co., in liquidation) merchant, Manila
Guerrero, E., ministro, tribunal de Cuentas, Manila (absent)
Guevara, F., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Guevare, A. L. de, army medical department, Manila
Gueve, M., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Calbayog, Philippines
Guierry, Mgr. E. F., Roman Catholic vicar apostolic of Chekiang
Guillarmon, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Guillemin, Right Rev. P. F., French missionary, Canton
Guillen, A., postmaster-general, Manila
Guillot, A., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Guimarães, Lieut. J. M. T., acting secretary of Legation, Macao
Guissani, C., silk inspector, Yokohama

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Guivelondo, J., agent for steamer *Lipa*, Manila
Guixa, Rev. N., Roman Catholic missionary, Amoy
Gulick, Rev. J. T., missionary, Kalgan (absent)
Gulick, Rev. O. H., missionary, Hiogo
Gulland, W. G., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Gültzow, A., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Gunn, Alex. J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Singapore
Gunn, D. A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) assistant accountant, Hankow
Günther, J. H. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Chinkiang
Guppy, H. B., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Gussmann, Rev. G. A., missionary, Basil Mission, Nyenhavgli
Gutbrod, H., clerk, German consulate, Hiogo
Guterres, L. M., (W. V. Drummond) clerk, Shanghai
Guterres, A. P., clerk, Mercantile Marine office, West point
Guthrie, A., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Gutierrez, J. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Gutierrez, F., comission de montes y caminos, Iloilo
Gutierrez, V., assistant, audit department, Manila
Gutierrez, J. P., (Genato & Co) assistant, Manila
Gutierrez, P., restaurant keeper, Manila
Gutierrez, M., clerk, Surveyor-general's office,
Gutierrez, Q. J., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Gutierrez, R. F., printer, Wyndham street
Gutierrez, J. A., (Russell & Co.) clerk. Praya
Gutierrez y Ossa, R., first secretary Spanish Legation, Peking
Gutschmid, Baron von, secretary of German Legation, Tokio
Gutschow, Paul, (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Gutteres, F., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) clerk Hiogo
Gutterres, E. B., (Agra Bank), clerk, Shanghai
Gutterres, N. Q., (Agra Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Gutterres, D. M., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Guttierrez, A. A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Guttierrez, A. O., (China Fire Ins. Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Guyot, Captain, commander of French Troops, Haiphong
Guzder, F. D., (Nowrojee & Co.) clerk, Hollywood road
Guzman, A. de, (Forbes, Munn & Co.) clerk, Manila

Haalcke, W., (Paseelag & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Haas, J., interpreter, Austro-Hungarian consulate, Shanghai (absent)
Haden, C. S., (Russell & Co.) clerk. Praya
Haden, G. W., editor, *North China Herald*, Shanghai
Hadley, A. J., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Hadley, A., boiler maker. H.M. Naval Yard
Hadrup, E., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) engineer, Singapore
Haenni, C., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, and chan. of Swiss consulate, Yokohama
Haffenden, H. R., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Haffenden, W., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) wharfinger, Singapore
Haffenden, J., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Hagart, H. W., (Hagart & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hagedorn, E., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) merchant, Singapore
Hagen, C., (Crasemann & Hagen) merchant, & vice-consul for Germany, Chefoo
Hagen, W. N., professor of German and Russian, Peking (absent)
Hagenah, J., messenger, German Legation, Tokio
Hagge, H., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Hagge, H., (B. Telge & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Haggitt, J. R., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama

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Hague, E. P., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
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Hainard, watchmaker, Saigon
Haines, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Hake, Th., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hakimna, H. R., (N. Mody & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hale, W. G., (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, Saigon (absent)
Hales, G., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Hall, A. L., cadet midshipman U.S.S. *Monogahela*
Hall, J., acting gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Hall, J., fitter, Railway department, Yokohama
Hall, Lieut. Colonel L. F., commanding Royal Artillery in China & Straits
Hall, T., chief officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Hall, J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Hall, J. H., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Hall, J. W., accountant and agent of Oriental Telegram Co., Yokohama
Hall, J., veterinary surgeon, French livery stables, Shanghai
Hall, J. C., second assistant, British consulate, Yokohama (absent)
Hall, C. P., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Halsey, W. P., ensign, U.S.S. *Palos*
Halsey, J. S., Maritime Customs tide surveyor, and harbour master, Hankow
Hamel, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Hamilton, Captain E. J., 74th Highlanders
Hamilton, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Hamilton, Geo., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Hamlyn, J. C., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Newchwang
Hammond, H., lightkeeper, Okseu lighthouse, Amoy
Hammond, F., quarter-master, Naval College, Tokio
Hammond, W. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Hamon, surgeon, French Military detachment, Hanoi
Hampshire, F. K., M.B., colonial surgeon, Singapore
Hams, Miss T. C., (F. C. Brown & Co.) milliner, Amoy
Hams, Mrs., (F. C. Brown & Co.) milliner, Amoy
Hance, E. W., commander's clerk, U.S.S. *Alert*
Hance, T. A. W., Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
Hance, H. F., British Vice-consul, Whampoa, acting consul, Canton
Hancock, W., Maritime Customs assistant, Hoihow
Hancock, A., bill and bullion broker, "The Castle"
Hancock, S., bill and bullion broker
Handel, H., (Kilner & Handel) tailor, Yokohama
Hanisch, S. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Hanisch, F. O., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Hanlon, J. M., head master, Victoria Boys' School, Hollywood road
Hannen, C., Commissioner of Customs, Foochow
Hannen, N. J., barrister-at-law, and British Crown advocate, Shanghai
Hansen, C. A. H., (H. Sietas & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Hansen, A., stevedore, Hiogo
Hansen, H., (H. Sietas & Co.) assistant, Chefoo
Hansen, C., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Hansen, F. J., proprietor, "Commercial Press," Singapore
Hansen, J. A., teacher of music
Hansen, C., mariner, Bangkok
Hansen, H. A. D., mariner, Bangkok
Hant, J., Tokio
Happer, Rev. A. P., D.D. missionary, Canton

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Harburn, G., assistant, Mint, Manila
Harcourt, J. d', ayudante de capitan general, Manila
Harcourt, W. T., chief officer, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
Hardicand, W., third engineer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
Harding, J. W., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harding, H., Yokohama aerated water manufactory, Yokohama
Hardoon, S. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Hare, A. J., Tokio
Hargreaves, Rev. G., missionary, Canton
Harkness, T. G., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Harley, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Foochow
Harling, G., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya
Harling, W. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Harlow, L., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokio-maru*, Japan
Harman, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Harman, C. D., (P M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Harmand, A., (Jubin & Co.) silk inspector, Yokohama
Harmon, J., (Williams & Co.) commission merchant, Swatow
Harold, B., proprietor, "Brooklyn Hotel," Yokohama
Harp, J., lightkeeper, Lamocks lighthouse, Amoy
Harrington, M. W., professor of Astronomy and Meteorology, Peking
Harris, T., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) gunner, Shanghai
Harris, U. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Harris, H. C., second officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Harris, Wilmer, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Harris, W., shipwright and blacksmith, Swatow
Harris, J., M.D., (Harris & Thornicroft) medical practitioner, Hiogo
Harris, Rev. M. C., missionary, and U.S. consular agent, Hakodate
Harrison, J., (Jos. H. L. Higgin) clerk, Iloilo
Harrison, G. W. L., staff-surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Harrison, H. M., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Harrison, G. L., pilot, Singapore
Harrison, G., (G. Harrison & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Harrison, W. G., Maritime Customs examiner, Hoihow
Harrocks, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Harrold, F., chief engineer, steamer *Kiukiang*, Canton river
Harrold, J., chief engineer, steamer *Spark*, Canton and Macao
Harry, W., (Cheap Jack & Co.) shipchandler, Shanghai
Hart, Robert, inspector general, Maritime Customs, Peking
Hart, G. M., assistant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Hart, J., (Turner & Co.) merchant and chairman Municipal Council, Shanghai
Hart, J. H., Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
Hart, Rev. V. C., missionary, Kiukiang
Hartie, M. A., staff-surgeon, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Hartley, J., (J. Hartley & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Hartmann, J., (A. Cordes & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Hartmann, G., (C. Germann) clerk, Manila
Hartog, kapitain-lieutenant German corvette *Freya*
Harton, C. F., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Harton, W. H., Jr., (Gilman & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Hartwell, Rev. Charles, missionary, Foochow
Hartwig, F. von, shipchandler, Singapore
Harvey, Ed., sub-lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Harvie, J. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Harwood, J. W., chief instructor in gunnery, Anping Forts, Taiwan
Haseler, von, sub-lieutenant German corvette *Leipzig*

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Haselwood, A. H. C., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Haskell, F. E., (China & Japan Trading Co.) agent, Shanghai
Haslam, R. H., (Silverlock & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Hassell, J. G. T., (Birley & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Haste, W., quarter-master, Customs cruiser *Li She*, Canton
Hastings, R., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
Haswell, E. W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Suminoye-maru*, Tokio
Haswell, C. H., Jun., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hatch, John J., (Hatch & Co.) merchant, and Portuguese consul, Tientsin
Hauenstein, G., pilot, Amoy
Haughton, W. A., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Haughton, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Haugwitz, G. von, kapitain-lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Haupt, ensign French frigate *Bourayne*, Haiphong
Hauschild, L., secretary, Hongkong Hotel Co.
Hausmann, T., secretary, German consulate, Bangkok
Hausser, P. F., student, British Legation, Peking
Havergal, A., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Hawes, J. E., (E. E., Aust., & China Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Saigon
Hawes, J. A. (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hawkins, Rev. W. W., M.A., British chaplain, Foochow
Hawkins, H. J., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Hawkshaw, H. B., navigating sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Hawkshaw, C. B., (Brennand & Co) clerk, Singapore
Hawkshaw, R. P., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Hay, Drummond, (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hay, Captain J. A., 74th Highlanders
Hay, G., (Bangkok Saw Mill) superintendent, Bangkok
Hay, C. W., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Hay, C. E., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Hayden, Dr. van der, Kobe Hospital, Hiogo
Hayden, G. W , lightkeeper, Shanghai
Haye, J. B., lieutenant and commander, H.B M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
Hayes, A. M. E., lieut. marines H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Haygarth, F. H., lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Hayllar, T. C., Q.C., barrister-at-law, Queen's Road
Hayward, Geo., warden Victoria Gaol
Hayward, E., superintendent of Police, Malacca
Hayward, R., chaplain, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Hazeland, F., clerk to Puisne Judge, Supreme Court
Hazell, W., municipal constable, Yokohama
Hazle, Ed., sub-editor, *Straits Times*, Singapore
Hazlitt, A., police force, Hiogo
Head, R. L., (Fergusson & Co.) merchant, Chefoo
Head, F. S , (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Hearn, R. H., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Heart, G., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Heather, Staff Commander G. P., R.N., master attendant, H.M. Naval Yard
Heaton, A. MacG., (Cohen & Heaton) broker, Queen's road
Heaysman, D. S., (Hongkong Hotel) assistant, Queen's road
Heckmann, A., Roman catholic missionary, Ningpo
Heco, J., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Hector, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Hedge, T. B., (Hedge & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Hee, C. T., M.D., physician to the Siamese Army, Bangkok
Heemskerk, J. J., (P. Maclean & Co.) clerk, & chancelier of Netherlands con., S'hai

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Heermann, C., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) watchmaker, Queen's road
Heim, F., engineer, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Heimann, Chas. A., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Heine, J., (Katz Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Heinemann, Paul, merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Heinszen, N., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Heinszen, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Heintzmann, W., (Ed. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Heitor, A., architect, Public Works department, Macao
Helbronner, G., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Helby, E. C. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Helden, E., mate in charge, lightship *Kintoan*, Shanghai
Helland, A., secretary, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Helland, G. J., (Gt. Northern Tele. Co.) general agent for China and Japan, Shanghai
Hellequin, telegraphist, Saigon
Hellstœm, J. L., mariner, Bangkok
Hellyer, T. W., (Howell & Co.) clerk, Hakodate
Hellyer, F., (Alt & Co., Nagasaki, & Hunt, Hellyer & Co., Hiogo) merchant, Nagasaki
Helm, A., teacher, Foreign Language School, Tokio
Helm, Rev. B., missionary, Hangchow (absent)
Helm, J., (Cliff Dairy) manager, Yokohama
Hemert, J. P. von, merchant, Yokohama
Henderson, Arnot, sub-lieutenant H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Henderson, J., (Boustead & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Henderson, J., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Henderson, Rev. J., acting military chaplain
Henderson, W., (National Bank of India) accountant, Shanghai
Henderson, J. J., U.S. consul for Amoy, and Formosa Ports, Amoy
Henderson, W. A., medical practitioner, Chefoo
Henderson, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
Henderson, Ed., M.D., medical practitioner, & municipal officer of health, S'ghai (absent)
Henderson, G., clerk, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
Henderson, D. M., C.E., chief engineer, Maritime Customs, Shanghai (absent)
Hendriks, N. T., (Bangkok Dock Company) clerk, Bangkok
Hendriks, A., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Hendriks, R., interpreter, German consulate, Bangkok
Hendriks, S. O., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hendriks, J. W., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hendriks, D. J., (E. Koek) clerk, Singapore
Hendriks, G., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hendry, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kiushiu-maru*, Japan
Heneage, A. R., sub-lieutenant, 74th Highlanders
Henley, L. W., student, British Legation, Peking
Henley, H. P., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hennequin, L., (Messageries Maritimes) acting agent, Praya central
Hennessy, H. E. John Pope, C.M.G., Governor
Henningsen, J., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Amoy
Henrry, M., agent, Messageries Maritimes, Manila
Henry, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Henry, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Henry, Rev. B. C., missionary, Canton
Hens, J. Ph., (H. van P. Petel & Co.) merchant, consul for Belgium, and acting consul for Netherlands, Manila
Henschell, J. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Hepburn, S. D., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) Yokohama
Hepburn, J. C., M.D., missionary, Yokohama

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Herbst, E., (Heuermann, Herbst & Co.) storekeeper, &c., Queen's road
Heredero, S., military aide de-camp, Manila
Herenaes, J., (A. D. Lasarte & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Heriot, F. M., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Herman, A. R., (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hermens, A. H., secretary, Netherlands consulate, Singapore
Hermida, E., letrado, Sociedad Economica, Manila
Hermoso, J. G., commissary, army administration, Zamboanga
Hermoso, R. L., assistant, public works department, Manila
Hermido, E., consejo de administracion, Manila
Hernandez, M., chemist and druggist, Malolos, Philippines
Hernandez, M., assistant, public works department, Manila
Hernandez, F, notario, auditoria del apostadero, Manila
Herndon, C. J., surgeon U.S.S. *Palos*
Heron, F. G., U.S. vice-consul, Manila (absent)
Herrera, P. C. D., direccion de administracion civil, Manila
Herrera, F., "Establecimiento de Tejido," Manila
Herrera, T., "Establecimiento de Tejido," Manila
Herrera, J. C., director, Civil Administration, Manila
Herring, R. D., chief constable, British Legation Escort, Peking
Herring, T., (James & Wilson) dairyman, Yokohama
Hersen, H., (Societe de Commission, &c) assistant, Chan-toi, French Cochin China
Herton, E., (Herton, Ebell & Co.) commission merchant, Swatow, Hoihow, &c.
Hertz, H., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) Shanghai
Herwig, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Hescroff, T., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tagonoura-maru*, Japan
Hesnard, M., teacher, Foreign Language School, Tokio
Hess, C. T., confectioner, Tokio
Hetherington, T., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Heuckendorff, J. J., (F. A. Schultze & Co.) storekeeper, Newchwang
Heuermann, F. W., (Heuermann, Herbst & Co.) storkeeper, &c., Queen's road
Hewetson, H. W., secretary to municipality, Singapore
Hewetson, C., bandmaster to H. M. the King, Bangkok
Hewett, W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hewitt, Captain J. R. S. O., R.A.
Hewitt, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) engineer, Singapore
Hewlett, A.R., H.B.M. consul, Taiwanfoo
Hey, E., broker & auctioneer, Shanghai
Heyde, O. von der, (Schriever & Co.) merchant, Haiphong
Heyde, E. von der, (C. Rhode & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Heymann J , (Baer, Senior & Co.) merchant, and Russian vice-consul, Manila (absent)
Hibbert, H. T., midshipman H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Hickey, P. S., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Hickling, H., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Hickling, A., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hicks, S., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
Hicks, G. W., pilot, Taku
Hicks, J. G., commissioner of customs, Bangkok
Hidalgo, A., consul for Portugal, Manila
Hidulph, Rev., director, St. Joseph's English College, Caine road
Hieber, J., (G. Hieber & Co.) clerk, Penang
Hieber, G., (G. Hieber & Co.) commission agent, Singapore
Higgin, J. L. B., timber merchant, Iloilo

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Hill, Robt. H., (Bradley & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Hill, G. W., councillor-at-law, Tokio
Hill, J. C., pilot, Taku
Hill, G. B., commander, receiving ship *Nuen-fah*, Shanghai
Hill, Rev. D., missionary, Hankow
Hillier, W. C., interpreter, British Consulate, Ningpo
Hillier, H. M., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Hilty, R., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
Hiltz, J. T., (Hiltz & Co.) sailmaker, Yokohama
Hinckley, N. B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hing, T., (Cobb & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Hinnekindt, H., Junr., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, Singapore
Hinnekindt, H., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) merchant, & consul for Belgium, Singapore (absent)
Hinz, E., constable, Municipal Council, Tientsin
Hippisley, A. E., assistant statistical secretary, Maritime Customs, Shanghai (absent)
Hirabe, G., attaché, Japanese Consulate, Queen's road
Hirbec, J. A., professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Hirsbrunner, J., merchant & commission agent, Shanghai
Hirsbrunner, J., watchmaker, Shanghai
Hirst, C., (Hesse & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hirth, F., acting assistant statistical secretary, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Hitch, F. D., (Russell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hitchcock, F., engineer, Customs cruiser *Shen Chi*, Canton
Hjausberry, E., pilot, Shanghai
Hoar, J. H., pilot, Ningpo
Hoare, Rev. J. C., missionary, Ningpo
Hobson, T., inspector Government telegraph service, Tokio
Hobson, H. E., Commissioner of Customs, Takao and Anping
Hobson, R. M., Maritime Customs assistant (absent)
Hochreuter, A., mariner, Bangkok
Hodder, R. C., assist. pay master in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Hodge, J. W., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Hodges, G. J., first assistant, British consulate, Yokohama
Hodges, G., constable, British consulate, Yokohama
Hodgson, John G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Foo how
Hodsole, R., (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hoeflich, A., merchant, Shanghai
Hoff, mariner, Bangkok
Hog, R., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Tokai-maru*, Tokio
Hogg, E. C., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Hohnholz, H. W., shipchandler, Yokohama
Holburn, R., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kwanko-maru*, Tokio
Holcombe, C., Chargé d'Affaires U.S. Legation, Peking
Hole, C. R., (R. Burke & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Holemberg, S., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) turner, Singapore
Holland, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Holland, W., assistant British consulate, Tamao
Hollander, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Holliday, C. W., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Holliday, J. F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hollins, H. H., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Holme, R., (Goto's Taukosha) agent, Nagasaki
Holmes, Battery Sergeant-major H., military staff clerk, District office, R.A.

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Holmogoroff, N., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Holst, F. M., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Woosung, Shanghai
Holstins, O., assistant, Shanghai Dispensary, Shanghai
Holt, Rev. W. S., missionary, Shanghai
Holtham, E. J., principal engineer, Government railway service, Tokio
Holwill, E. T., Maritime Customs assistant in charge, Kiukiang
Holz, J. C. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tien sin
Honey, G. A. K., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, Manila
Hont, Rev. A. d', French missionary, Bangkok
Hood, W., in charge P. & O. coal depôt, Yokohama
Hooglandt, L. D. A., (Hooglandt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Hooper, C. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hooper, W., (Japan Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
Hopkins, D. L., surgeon dentist, Shanghai
Hopkins, G., captain, steamer *Rajanattiannhar*, Bangkok
Hopkins, L. C., assistant, British consulate, Shanghai
Hopkins, G. G., freight and coal broker, Shanghai
Hopkins, W., butcher, Shanghai
Hoppius, H., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Hopton, H., Naval College, Tokio
Horan, W., assistant commissary, Ordnance Store Department
Hore, Thos., chief usher, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Horgan, J. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Horn, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Horne, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) godown-keeper, Swatow
Horrigan, Jas., boatswain H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Horrocks, H. C., lieutenant marines, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Horsley, L., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Horspool, G., acting chief inspector of police, Central station
Hort, H., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Horton, W., inspector of brothels, Wanchi
Hosie, A., assistant, British Consulate, Canton
Hoskings, T. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
Hoskings, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Hoskyn, R. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Hoskyn, R. F., merchant, Iloilo
Hoskyn, H. C, (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Gabat, Philippines
Hospital, C., teniente, cuerpo de ejercito, Iloilo
Hossunjee, D., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) merchant, Cochrane street
Hotham, C. F., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Houdinet, clerk, Chamber of Commerce, Saigon
Hough, B. F., chief officer, steamer *Taiwan*, Coast
Hough, R., assistant Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Hough, H., cable foreman, E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Edinburgh*, Singapore
Houghton, H., foreman, Government railway service, Shinbashi, Japan
House, E. H., editor *Tokio Times*, Yokohama
Houstin, lime-kiln, Pnom lau long, Cambodia
How, A. J., broker, Shanghai
Howard, W. C., harbour master, Amoy
Howe, H. A., Jr., (Mitsu Bishi M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Howell, J., inspector, river police, Shanghai
Howes, John, (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai

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Howes, J., inspector of nuisances, &c., Municipal Council, Shanghai
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Howie, Robt., (Deacon & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Howlett, T., coiner, Government Mint, Kawasaki
Howland, G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Hoyland, J. P., captain, steamer *Spark*, Canton & Macao
Hubbard, I. C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Toyoshima-maru*, Tokio
Hübbe, P. G., (Siemssen & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Hubenet, H., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sumida-maru*, Tokio
Huber, A., commissioner of Customs, Swatow
Huber, H., (Kahlenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hubert, d', surgeon *La Rance*, Saigon
Hubert, commissaire, Commissariat, Haiphong
Hubert, J., merchant, Saigon
Hubrig, Rev. F., missionary, Canton (absent)
Huc, French interpreter, Saigon
Huchting F., (Rodewald & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hudsen, J., lightkeeper, Chefoo
Hudson, C. T. P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Hudson, J., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Hudson, J. S., (Hudson & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Huérbana, T., (Vano & Reyes) storekeeper, Bohol, Philippines
Hughes, E. M., master, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Hughes, Geo., Commissioner of Customs, Newchwang
Hughes, T., third officer steamer *Albay*, Coast
Hughes, T. F., deputy Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai
Hughes, E. J., (Hughes & Legge) clerk, Queen's road
Hughes, S., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Praya
Hughes, J. C., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hughes, J. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Singapore
Hughes, P. J., consul for Great Britain, Denmark, &c., Hankow
Hughes, R., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hughes, W. Kerfoot, (Hughes & Legge) broker, Queen's road
Hull, W. M., (Hall & Holtz), assistant, Shanghai
Hüse, W., (Dircks & Co.) merchant, Swatow
Humbert, professor, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Humblot, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Humby, J., proprietor, "Empire tavern," Queen's road central
Hume, H., clerk, telegraph service, Kobe
Hume, J. W., Shanghai Pilot Association, Shanghai
Hummel, G. L., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Humphrey, H. J., chief engineer Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tsumaura-maru*, Japan
Humphreys, J. D., proprietor, Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's road
Humphreys, W. G., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Hunt, J., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Hunt, E., (Hunt, Hellyer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo (absent)
Hunt, J. H., Maritime Customs clerk, Kiukiang
Hunt, H. J., (Alt & Co. Nagasaki, and Hunt, Hellyer & Co., Hiogo) merchant, Nagasaki
Hunte, F., mariner, Bangkok
Hunter, R., planter, Takéo, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Hunter, J. H., quarter-master Customs cruiser *Hua Shan*, Canton
Hunter, R. P., (Jardine Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hunter, E. H., (Hunter & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Hunter, J., M.D., missionary, Newchwang
Hunter, A. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Hunter, J. W., chief officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast

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Huot, C., (C. & J. Favre Brandt) clerk, Yokohama
Hurlimann, G., (Reiss & Co) clerk, Yokohama
Hurst, R. W., assistant, British consulate, Chefoo
Husband, J. N., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Huskisson, Major S. G., 80th Regiment, assistant Military Secretary
Hussey, P., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kokonoye-maru*, Tokio
Hutchings, F., butcher, Wellington street
Hutchings, C. H., (Wm. Papps & Co.) wine and spirit importer, Shanghai
Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., physician, Bangkok
Hutchinson, Rev. A. B., missionary, St. Stephen's mission church
Hutchison, J., Keelung Colliery, Keelung
Hutchison, J. D., merchant, Gough street
Hutchison, T. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Hutchison, J. D., (Strachan & Thomas) clerk, Yokohama
Huteau, (Banque de l'Indo Chine) sub-accountant, Saigon
Hutter, G. E., ensign, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Hutton, W., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Hyde, F., (Gepp & Co.) clerk, Canton
Hyde, captain steamer *Ban Yong Seng*, Bangkok
Hyde, W. W., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) Shanghai
Hykes, Rev. J. R., missionary, Kiukiang
Hyman, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Hyndman, H., Jr., arsenal foreman, Ordnance Store Department
Hyndman, H., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
Hyndmann, F., professor of English, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Hynes, Wm., senior clerk, H.M. Naval Yard
Hyver, J. P., commission agent, Nagasaki

Ibañez, P. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Ibañez, F. B., (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) assistant, Manila
Iburg, J. C. H., music teacher and piano tuner, Shanghai
Icaza, J. de, (Pasco Rope Factory) agent, Manila
Idinaëli, director of D'Adran School, Saigon
Idle, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistan , Shanghai
Ilbert, A., (Ilbert & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Illescas, L. M., assistant, Public Works department, Manila
Illies, C., (Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Imbrie, Rev. W., missionary, Tokio
Imecourt, Cte. d', military attaché, French Legation, Peking (absent)
Impey, G., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Inchausti, R. C., (Inchausti & Co.) clerk, Manila
Inchausti, J. J. de, (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, & director Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Inglis, J., clerk, Ordnance Store Department
Inglis, John, (Inglis & Co.) engineer, Spring Gardens
Innes, T., (Innes & Keyzer) merchant, Iloilo
Innes, R., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road (absent)
Innocent, J. W., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Innocent, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Inverarity, A. J. M., (Chartered Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road
Irminger, F., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Amoy
Irquierdo, M. professor de notariado, University, Manila
Irvine, Lieut. J. C., watch officer, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Irving, Hon. C. J., Auditor General, Singapore
Irving, E. A., assist. Colonial Secretary, Singapore
Irving, J. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Irwin, Dr. Andrew, medical practitioner, Tientsin

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Isaac, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Isaacs, R., (R. Isaacs & Brother) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Isaacs, Israel, (R. Isaacs & Brother) merchant, Yokohama
Isaacson, J. F., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Shanghai
Isaka, T. M., (Hudson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Isidore, H., bill collector, Saigon
Iversen, F. W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Seirio-maru*, Tokio
Iveson, Egbert, (Iveson & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Iwersen, H., consul for Germany and acting consul for Belgium, Nagasaki
Izolphe, E., (Geo. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
Izquierdo, J. R., secretary of aposadero, Manila

Jacinto, M., (Guichard et Fils) clerk, Manila
Jack, E., engineer, Customs cruiser *Peng-Chao-Hai*, Canton
Jack, W., (G to's Tankosha) captain of tug, Nagasaki
Jackson, D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Jackson, Rev. J., missionary, Canton (absent)
Jackson, O., second engineer, steamer *Kiukiang* Canton river
Jackson, E., C.E., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co) engineer, Singapore
Jackson, Ed., broker, Manila
Jackson, Thos., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) chief manager, Queen's road
Jackson, J. A., missionary, Wenchow
Jacquemain, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
Jacques, butcher, Saigon
Jaffray, A., "Golden Gate" livery stable, Yokohama
Jago, Lt. Col. John, 74th Highlanders
Jago, C. W., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. dispatch vessel *Vigilant*
Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper, Cebu
Jalland, W., proprietor, Medical Hall, Nagasaki
Jamasjee, J., cotton and yarn broker, Hollywood road
Jamault, Rev. D., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki (absent)
Jame, G., notary public, Saigon
James, W. H., staff commander H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
James, J., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
James, T. H., engineer, Naval College, Tokio
James, D., (Hiltz & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
James, F. S., (Fraser, Farley & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
James, H. G., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) merchant, Queen's road central
Jameson, J. N., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jameson, J., (V. Roque) superintending engineer, Saigon
Jamie, R., (Singapore Dispensary) druggist, Singapore
Jamieson, C., Maritime Customs commissioner (absent)
Jamieson, pilot, Yokohama
Jamieson, G., acting vice-consul for Great Britain, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., consulting physician to Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Jamieson, W. B., broker, Shanghai
Jamieson, W., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Nagasaki
Jamsetjee, E., (Cursetjee Wookerjee) merchant, Peel street
Jamsetjee, P., broker, Graham street
Janin, R., assistant, public works department, Manila
Janus, H., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Canton
Jansen, M., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Jansen, A., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Jansen, D. C., proprietor and manager, "Astor House" hotel, Shanghai
Jantzen, C., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Jaynes, J., first-class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai

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Jarck, mariner, Bangkok
Jardine, W., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) foreman, Singapore
Jardine, James, M.D., physician, Kiukiang
Jarmain, J. J., superintendent of cemetery, Yokohama
Jarman, J. H., (Rose & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Jäschke, lieutenant German corvette *Leipzic*
Javier, J., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jean, Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Jeanningros, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Jeanrenand, Ch., (L. Vrard & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Jebsen, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Jenkins, J. T., lightkeeper in charge Ockseu lighthouse, Amoy
Jenkins, Rev. H., missionary, Shuoshing, Ningpo
Jenkins, T. O. S., consul for Belgium, Hiogo
Jenkins, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Foochow
Jenkins, M. A., interpreter, United States Consulate, Hankow
Jenks, Dewitt, C., M.D., missionary, Hiogo
Jennings, J., surgeon, H.B.M. gun vessel *Fly*
Jennings, T. C., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Chefoo
Jensen, C., inspector of nuisances
Jensen, J. M., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Jerdein, F., (Jerdein & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Jerdein, M. S., merchant and commission agent, Chinkiang
Jeremiah, C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Jeremiassen, C. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Anping, Formosa
Jermain, Jos, inspector of nuisances
Jessen, J., captain, steam tug *Cape Clear*, Bangkok
Jesus, J. V. de, professor "Escola Commercial," Macao
Jesus, C., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's Road
Jesus, J., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Hollywood road
Jesus, F. M. de, (F. de Jesus & Co.) storekeeper, Bangkok
Jesus, A. F. de, clerk, Foreign Office, Bangkok
Jesus, J. V. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Kowloon
Jesus, J. de, (Patent Slip and Dock Co.) assistant, West point
Jesus, J. J. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Aberdeen
Jesus, J. M. de, (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company) clerk, Aberdeen
Jewett, F. F., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Jeyes, H. O., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Jezewski, J. von, boat officer, Maritime Customs, Swatow
Joakim, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Joanin, J. N., Roman Catholic missionnry, Ningpo
Johannes, S. P., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Johanssen, C. H., M.D., physician, Amoy
John, Rev., Russian Greek Catholic missionary, Peking
John, M. H., pilot, Singapore
John, Rev. G., missionary, Hankow
Johnsford, A., tax collector, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Johnson, G. F., (P. & O. S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Johnsen, P., boatswain, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Johnson, A., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Johnson, F., pilot, Foochow
Johnson, M., officer in charge, Customs revenue steam launch *Yi-hu*, Canton
Johnson, W. G., (Johnson & Co.) auctioneer, Hiogo (absent)
Johnson, H., pilot, Yokohama
Johnson, A. B., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) solicitor, Supreme Court house
Johnson, R. B., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Foochow

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Johnson, F. B., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, & consul for Denmark, Shanghai
Johnson, J., M.D., medical officer, British consulate gaol, Shanghai
Johnston, A., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Johnston, J. C., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Johnston, A., manager, West Point Foundry
Johnston, A. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Johnston, H. A., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Johnston, G. R., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Johnston, Sir Wm., Bart., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant & cashier, Shanghai
Johnston, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Johnston, W., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Johnston, Jas, M.D., medical practitioner, Shanghai
Johnston, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Johnston, W. C., (Johnston & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Johnstone, R., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Johnstone, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Jokee, P. B., (D. D. Olivia & Co.) clerk, Amoy.
Jones, E. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Jones, T. F., (Hedge & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Jones, D. W. Ap, Industrial section, Tokio
Jones, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton
Jones, M.D., P.A. surgeon U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Jones, Rev. A. G., missionary, Chefoo
Jones, W. P., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Jones, D., (Union Insurance Society) agent, Shanghai
Jones, J. C. D., (E. E., Aust., & China Telegraph Co.) assistant electrician, Singapore
Jones, E. B., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Yokohama
Jones, W. M., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Jones, T., exchange broker, Foochow
Jones, T. M. R., resident engineer, Government railway service, Kioto
Jones, A. E., assistant, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Jones, J. H., constable, British consulate, Whampoa
Jordan, P., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Jordan, J. N., assistant, British Consulate, Shanghai
Jordana, R., engineer, inspeccion de montes, Manila
Jorey, E. B., accountant, H.M. Naval Yard
Jorge, C., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Jorge, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Jorge, E. A., (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Jorge, J. P., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Jorge, P., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jorge, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Jörgensen, mariner, Bangkok
Jörgensen, J., pilot, Newchwang
Jörgenson, A., master, Customs cruiser *Hwa Shu*, Newchwang
Jornales, F., restaurant "De San Vicente," Manila
José, S. A., lightkeeper, Shanghai
José, Felix, lightkeeper, Square Island, Ningpo
Joseph, E. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya
Joseph, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) assistant telegraphist, Singapore
Joseph, C., (Bangkok Saw Mill) assistant, Bangkok
Joseph, E., (Manasseh, Aaron & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Joseph, H. H., (P. & O S.N. Co.) chief clerk, Shanghai
Josephs, T., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Josephs, J., (Evans & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Jouan, commissaire, French cruiser *Hugon*

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Joubert, A. J., director, Thabert School, Saigon
Joubert, paymaster, French Military detachment, Hanoi
Jourdan, Rev. N., Roman Catholic missionary, Chefoo
Jourdan, P., assistant, Messageries Maritimes coal depôt, Yokohama
Journet-Chabanit, Mme. E., proprietor Hotel de l'Europe, Saigon
Jouve, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Jouvet, G, (Behre & Co,) clerk, Saigon
Jouvet, A., commission agent, Saigon
Jove, S., assistant, public works department, Manila
Juan, A. San, assistant, Mint, Manila
Juan, V. San, (Genato & Co.) clerk, Manila
Jubin E., (Jubin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Jubin, C., (Jubin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Jucker, A., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) manager, Bangkok (absent)
Judah, J. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya Central
Judah, J. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Jüdell, L., (Herton, Ebell & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Juéry, H., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
Jullien, St. Cyr, (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, & Italian con., Bangkok (absent)
Jung, Rev. S., French mission, Chantaboon, Siam
Junied, S. J. bin O. A., Ottoman consul, Singapore
Junor, Rev. K. F., missionary, Tamsui
Jurgens, H., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
Jürgensen, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Jürgensen, J., pilot, Shanghai
Just, H. Z., bill and bullion broker, "Greenmount," Bonham road
Juster, John, proprietor, "Liverpool Arms" tavern, Queen's road central
Jzirgin, J. J., (N. A. Nefedieff) clerk, Tientsin

Kahler, W. R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Kahler, W. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Kahn, C., (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Praya
Kalb, Moritz, (Reiss & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Kammerer, Rev. P., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong
Kamp, G., quarter-master Customs cruiser *Yü-min*, Canton
Karanjia, B. P, (B. S. Bhasania) manager, Canton
Katrak, M. H., (S. R. Futtakia) manager, Canton
Katz, A., (Katz Brothers) storekeeper, Singapore (absent)
Katz, C., (Deetjen & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Katz, H., (Katz Brothers) storekeeper, Singapore (absent)
Kaufmann, C, medical practitioner, Iloilo
Kaye, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Kays, Lieut. D. E., 74th Highlanders
Keast, John, engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Keating, J, (T. N. Driscoll) assistant, Queen's road
Keetch, J. Z., (Kobe Iron Works) bookkeeper, Hiogo
Kehling, F., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Keiser, J., (C. J. Gaupp & Co) watchmaker, Queen's road
Kelham, Lieut. H. R., 74th Highlanders, Fort Adjutant
Keller, Master, J. D., watch officer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Keller, E. A., (Lutz & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Switzerland, Manila
Keller, Wm., (Hongkong Distillery) manager, East point
Keller, Jno., assistant, Sailors' Home
Kelley, J. P., P. A. engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Kellmann, E., (Putfarcken, Rhe ner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Kellog, Lieut. W., watch officer, U.S.S. *Monongahela*

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Kelly, M. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
Kelly, J. P. P.A. engineer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Kelly, K. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Kempermann, T., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Kempermann, P. F., secretary interpreter, German Legation, Tokio
Kennedy, J. Gordon, secretary, British Legation, Tokio
Kennedy, J., chief engineer, steamer *A. Apcar*, Coast
Kennedy, J., (Horse Repository) proprietor, Garden road
Kennedy, H., third officer, steamer *A. Apcar*, Coast
Kenney, E. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Keppel, Ed. G., captain, 74th Highlanders
Kerr, mariner, Bangkok
Ker, R. A., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Kerr, C. D., (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kerr, C. Morland, (Oriental Bank) manager, Queen's road (absent)
Kerrien, in charge of public works, Saigon
Keswick, J. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, & act. con. gen. for Portugal, Y'hama
Keswick, Hon. W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) mert., & con. gen. for Hawaii, Queen's road
Ketchum, Miss, A. G., missionary, Ningpo
Keun, N. A., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Singapore
Keun, C. F, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Singapore
Keymeulen, J., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Keyzer, A., (Innes & Keyzer) merchant, Iloilo
Khamisa, Jooma, draper, Cochrane street
Khamisa, A. M., dealer in millinery, &c., Peel street
Khamisa, N. M., dealer in millinery, &c., Peel street
Khetsey, M., (Nursey Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Khetsey, J., (Nursey Kessowjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Khimjee, B., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Kiær, H., consul for Denmark, and Norway & Sweden
Kidd, Rev. R. H., colonial chaplain, residence, Bonham road
Kidner, W., (Kidner & Cory) architect, Shanghai (absent)
Kierulff, P., storekeeper and proprietor, "Danish Hotel," Peking
Kilburn, R., (Keelung Colliery) brakesman, Keelung
Kildoyle, Ed., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Fuso maru*, Tokio
Kilgour, G., shipchandler, Singapore
Killeen, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Kilner, W., (Kilner and Handel) tailor, Yokohama
Kimball, W. W., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Alert*
Kimbie, A., collector, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Kindblad, A. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Kinder, C. W., civil engineer and surveyor, Shanghai
Kindleberger, D., fleet surgeon, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
King, C. H., (Brand Bros & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
King, Geo., missionary, Ichang
King, A, Ishikawa Dock and Engine works, Yokohama
King, P. H., Maritime Customs assistant, Kiukiang
King, W. W., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
King-Harman, G. S., sub lieutenant, H.B.M. gun boat *Mosquito*
Kingdon, N. P., (Kingdon, Schwabe & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Kingsmill, Thomas W., civil engineer and architect, Shanghai
Kinnear, H. R., (Westall, Galton & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Kip, Rev. L. W., missionary, Amoy (absent)
Kirby, J., gunner, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Kirby, E. C., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Kirby, R., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Hiogo

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Kirchhoff, E., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Kirchhoff, H., (Vogel & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Kirchman, L., proprietor, "The Land We Live In" tavern, Queen's road central
Kirchner, A., (Kirchner & Böger) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Kirkpatrick, M. C., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Singapore
Kirkwood, T., chief engineer str. *Esmeralda*, Coast
Kirkwood J., first engineer, Revenue steamer *Fei Hu*, Amoy
Kirkwood, M., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
Kite, Wm., engineer, fire department, Shanghai
Kitching, F. W., (John Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Klassen, J. H., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Kleinwächter, F., Commissioner of Customs, Canton (unattached)
Kleinwort, O. A., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Klett, sub-lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Kliene, A., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour-master, Tientsin
Klinck, C., engineer, Santa Mesa rope factory, Manila
Klindt, mariner, Bangkok
Klitzke, Pastor E., superintendent, Berlin Foundling hospital, High street
Klöpfer, E., (Klöpfer & Co.) merchant, Manila
Klopp, H., (De Bay, Gòtte & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Klünder, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Klyne, B. A., compositor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Knäpel, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Kniffler, T. T. H., Tokio
Knight, W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Knight, F. P., (Knight & Co.) merchant, consul for United States, &c., Newchwang
Knight, W., butcher, Chefoo
Knobloch, A. von, interpreter, German consulate, Hiogo
Knoop, J., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Knowles, J. S., (China & Japan Trading Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Knox, Rev. G. W., missionary, Yokohama
Knox, Ed., baker, Bangkok
Knox, T. G., British political agent and consul-general for Siam, Bangkok
Knudsen, mariner, Bangkok
Kobke, F. C. C., surveyor and Danish Consul, Bangkok
Kobles, X., veterinary surgeon, Iloilo
Koch, H., (H. Koch & Co.) merchant, Niigata
Koch, O., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Koch, F., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Canton
Koch, Chr., proprietor, "City of Hamburg" tavern, Queen's road central
Koch, W. L., Junr., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kock, M., constable, German consulate, Shanghai
Kock, E., attorney, Singapore
Kœnitz, A. L., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Koffer, Th., proprietor, Medical Hall, Queen's road
Kofod, F. A., Shanghai Pilot Association, Shanghai
Kofod, J., in charge China Navigation Co.'s hulk *Sultan*, Kiukiang
Kofoed, mariner, Bangkok
Koger, W., (G. Hieber & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Kohrt, P., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Kolaig, F., clerk, telegraph service, Yokohama
Kolegin, W. T., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Kölling, W., acting secretary, German consulate, Shanghai
Koning, H. K., agent Reuter's Telegram Co., Nagasaki
Koolakoff, A. F., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Kalgan
Koosnetzoff, W. M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow

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Kooystra, H. M P., paymaster, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Kooznetsoff, A. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Kopp, C. O., (C. Gerard & Co.) shipchandler, &c., Amoy
Kopsch, H., commissioner of Maritime Customs, absent
Korschelt, O., professor, Medical College, Tokio
Koss, F., (Koss & Co.) tailor and clothier, Queen's road
Kostileff, B., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Tokio
Kotwall, D. R., (Sorabjee Mancherjee & Co.) clerk
Koyander, A., secretary of Russian Legation and chargè d'affaires, Peking
Kraal, S. A., (Dobbie & Co.) clerk, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Kraetzer, E., chancellier, French consulate, Yokohama (absent)
Kragh, C. H., Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) agent, Foochow
Krall, P. C., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Anping, Formosa
Kramer, paymaster, German corvette *Leipzig*
Kramer, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) silk-inspector, Canton
Kraul, W. H, second berthing officer, Harbour Master's Department, Shanghai
Krause, O., (Kniffler & Co) clerk, Yokohama
Krauss, A., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Krauss, Alfred A., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Krebs, F., director M.B.S.S. Co., Tokio
Krebs, C., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Kretzchmann, sub-lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Krey, W., Maritime Customs assistant in charge, Ichang
Kreyer, C. T., Ph. D., translator to the Taoutai, Shanghai
Krien, F., interpreter, German consulate, Yokohama
Krogmann, H., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Krohn, C., pilot, Takao
Krohn, W., (Schönfeld & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Krohn, W., (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Krüger, J., (L. Vrard & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Krummes, C., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Kruse, mariner, Bangkok
Küchler, L. W., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
Kugelmann, G., farrier, Singapore
Kuhardt. E. H. M., Hiogo
Kunk, E., (W. Meyerink) clerk, Shanghai
Kuhlmann, H., (Kruse & Co.) tobacconist, &c., Queen's road
Kühnell, M., chemist, Manila
Kume, boilermaker, Dock Company, Bangkok
Kurtzhalss, A., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Kyle, Ed., (Kiangnan Arsenal) foreman forger, Shanghai
Kyle, J., (Kyle & Bain) proprietor, Hongkong Ice Co., East Point

Labandero, "Las Novedades," Manila
Labarrière, De, chief of staff French Naval Squadron
Labastie, ensign, French frigate *Bourayne*, Haiphong
Labedan, J. B., restaurant keeper, Manila
Lablhart, J. C., consul for Austria-Hungary, Manila (absent)
Laborde, sub-commissioner, Revues Office, Saigon
Labussière, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Lacombe, clerk, Governor's office, Saigon
Lacoste, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Lacruz, J., army medical department, Manila
Lacy, O. M., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
Ladage, A., (Koss & Co.) tailor and clothier, Queen's road
Laen, P. L., (P. L. Laen & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin

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Lafond, H. E., Rear Admiral, Governor French Cochin China
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Lafrentz, C., (Patfurcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Lago, J. M., (Reyes & Co.) assistant, Manila
Laidlaw, W., (Boyd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui and Keelung
Laidler, T. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Laidrich, F., (L. Vrard & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai (absent)
Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Manila
Lajeat, G., (Lacroix, Cousins & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lake, Edward, (G. W. Lake & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Lalande, clerk, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Lalcaca, E. P., broker, Shanghai
Lallana, B. G. de, commissary, army administration, Manila
Lalljee, M., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
Lalor, J. P., commission agent & public tea inspector, Foochow
Lamache, P., surgeon dentist, Saigon
Lamas, F., promoter fiscal, Pototan, Philippines
Lambal, captain, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Lambert, J. S., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Lambert, E. B., Government School, Niigata
Lambert, R., (Lambert Brothers) coach builder, Singapore
Lambert, E., (Lambert Brothers) coach builder, Singapore
Lambert, J., staff surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*, for service in Yokohama Hospital
Lambert, A. G., shipbuilder, Shanghai (absent)
Lambert, pilot, Saigon
Lambuth, Rev. J. W., missionary, Shanghai
Lamke, J., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co) clerk, Praya
Lammert, G. R., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) shipchandler, Peddar's wharf
Lamond, W., (Carter & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lampe, L., pilot, Bangkok
Lancelot, F., navigating sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
Land, J. M., Maritime Customs examiner, Chefoo
Landale, R. J., missionary, Kuei-yang
Landeira, P., assistant, Custom-house, Manila
Landells, W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Landes, admininistrator of native affairs, Saigon
Landstein, W. R., (Landstein & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Lane, R. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant, & act. con. for Sweden & Norway, Manila
Lanen, M., French consul, Arbuthnot road
Lang, R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Lang, W., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai
Langdon, W. C., (Eastern Ext., Aust., and China Tele. Co.) assistant, Saigon
Lange, officer of ordnance, Saigon
Lange, C., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co) shipwright, Kowloon
Lange, Dr. R., professor, Medical College, Tokio
Lange, C., mariner, Bangkok
Langfeldt, A., (Langfeldt & Meyers) storekeeper, Yokohama
Langgaard, T., (Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Langgard, Dr. A., professor of medicine, Imperial University, Tokio
Langlais, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Langlais, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Langlands, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Lanksbury, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Lanneau de Marey, de, clerk, third office direction of the interior, Saigon
Lannes, surveyor, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Lanning, H., M.D., missionary, Osaka

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Lanora, M., contador, audit department, Manila
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Lants, J., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Lanuza, J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Laplace, E., (V. Rique) assistant, Saigon
Lapraik, John S., (D. Lapraik & Co.) merchant, Praya
Larcina, J. N., chancellor, Spanish consulate, Singapore
Laredo, J. M. de, secretary, Consejo de administracion, Manila
Large, J. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Lark, S. E., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Larkin, T. J., district superintendent of telegraphs, Kobe
Larnaudie, Rev. F. L., French missionary, Siam (absent)
Larosiére, De, commissioner of Customs, Hanoi
Larran, M. L., commandant of cavalry, Manila
Larrinaga, N. de, (Larrinaga & Co.) merchant, Manila
Larroque, lieut.-colonel of troops, Saigon
Lartigue, (Societe de Commission &c.) assistant, Cambodia
Lasarte, A. D. de, merchant, Iloilo
Lasserre, counsellor, Court of Appeal, Saigon
Lataste, (Denis, Frères) clerk, Saigon
Latham, H., (United States Consular Court) clerk of court, Shanghai
Lattimer, F., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Latty, E. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Laub, (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Laucaigne, J., Catholic Bishop, Nagasaki
Laughrin, H., engineer, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Laurence, S. F., constable, British consulate, Hakodate
Lautier, (Lautier & Guerin) hair dresser, Saigon
Laval, inspector of police force, Saigon
Lavastre, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic Mission, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Lavers, E. H., (Forrester, Lavers & Co.) merchant, and vice-chairman Municipal Council, Shanghai
Lavrentieff, T. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Law, R., (Kelly & Walsh) clerk, Shanghai
Law, H. D., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Law, H. L., P.A. surgeon, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Lawrenson, R. C. P., fleet surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Lawson, W., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Lay, W. T., Maritime Customs commissioner, Tamsui and Keelung
Lay, A., Maritime Customs assistant in charge, Hoihow
Layton, De Westley, (Ellis & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Layton, B., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lazaro, F. G., lieut.-colonel of cavalry, Manila
Lazaroo, P., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Lazaroo, V. W., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Lazarus, H., merchant, Shanghai
Leaman, Rev. C., missionary, Hangchow
Learned, Rev. E. W., missionary, Kioto
Leatherbarrow, T. M., in charge of powder depôt, Harbour Master's department
Leavitt, Rev. H. H., missionary, Osaka
Lebedeff, N. R., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Lebedeff, J. R., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Le Breton, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wuhu
Lebrun, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Lecaze, A., storekeeper, Saigon

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Lecaze, G., Saigon
Lechler, Rev. R., missionary, Basil Mission
Leckie, John, (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Le Clerc, director of central station, telegraph service, Saigon
Lecomte, nav. sub-lieutenant, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
Lecot, telegraphist, Saigon
Ledbury, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) office gunner, Praya
Lee, F. C., carpenter H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Lee, John, assistant inspector of brothels, Wanchi
Lees, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Lees, W., pilot, Hiogo
Leeuwen van Duivenbode, Dr. W.K.M. van, in charge Japan. Govt. Hospital, Nagasaki
Lefavour, G. B., first officer, steamer *Kinkiang*, Canton river
Lefebvre, L. Maritime Customs assistant, Keelung
Lefebvre, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kinkiang
Lefèvre de Montgolfier, nav. sub-lieutenant, *La Rance*, Saigon
Lefèvre, clerk, Colonial treasury, Saigon
Legal, lieutenant, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Legarda, T. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant, Manila
Le Garnisson, registrar of justice of the peace, Saigon
Legaux, (Banque de l'Indo-Chine) clerk, Saigon
Legendre, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Leger, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) manager, Saigon
Legg, H., lightkeeper, lightship, Hakodate
Legg, W. H., quarter-master, Customs cruiser *Hsuan-wei*, Canton
Legge, W., (Hughes & Legge) broker, Queen's road
Le Glay, Julien, (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Legrand, harbour master, Haiphong
Legrand, A., wine merchant and commission agent, Canton
Legras, ensign French frigate *Bourayne*, Haiphong
Legras, A., ingenieure, travaux publics, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Lehmann, J. B., agent Saigon Rice Mill, Saigon
Lehmann, R., Kioto, Japan
Leicester, W. S. N., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Leigh, Captain Richard, 74th Highlanders
Leigh, Albert, manager and secretary, Amoy Dock Co., Amoy
Leiria, A., sorter, Post-office
Leisk, W. R., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) merchant and acting Consul for Belgium, Singapore
Leite, L. P., clerk and notary public, Macao
Leithen, R., von der, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Leizer, A., Customs service, Bangkok
Lemarchand, F. W., (Agra Bank) manager, Shanghai (absent)
Lemaréchal, Rev. J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Le Marguand, J. A., lightkeeper, Fisher Island lighthouse, Amoy
Le Masurier, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Lembke, Justus P., merchant and commission agent, Club Chambers
Le Mée, l'Abbè, curate of Saigon
Lemercier, E., wine merchant, Singapore
Lemière, A., engineer, Steam Saw Mill, Pnom penh, Cambodia
Lemonnier, Rev. E., French Roman Catholic Mission, Staunton street
Lemos, V. de P. C. de, commissão do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
Lemos, Jose de, judge's clerk, Macao
Lent, Wm., Shanghai
Lent, R. J., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai (absent)
Lentz, A., Hiogo
Leny, A. C., "La Estrela del Norte," Manila

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Lenz, T., (Faber Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
Lenzy, N., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Lenzy, N., secretary, Russian consulate, Tientsin
Leo, surgeon, *Antilope*, Saigon
Leo, Brother, director, West Point Reformatory
Leon, J., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Léonetti, surveyor, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Lépissier, C. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Lerena, Ignacio de Soto, Spanish Consul, Singapore
Leroux, J., first lieutenant Chinese gunboat *Ching-tsing*, Canton
Lesag, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Lesage conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Lesbisel, Chas., assistant, "British Inn," Queen's road central
Lescasse, J., architect, Yokohama
Leslie, C. R., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Leslie, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Foochow
Lesoufaché, lieutenant commanding French gunboat *Hallebarde*, Haiphong
Lessler, Paul, (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)
Lester, H., architect, &c., Shanghai
Lethbridge, G., (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Foochow
Letvinoff, S. W., (Piatkoff, Melchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Leusch, R., (Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Levy, S. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Levy, A., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Lévy, C., proprietor *Echo du Japon*, Yokohama
Levysohn, A. C., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant and consul for Netherlands, Canton
Lewis, B., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Lewis, H., (American rice mill) millwright, Bangkok
Lewis, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Wuhu
Lewis, E., watchman at Pokfoolum, Surveyor-general's department
Lewis, A. J., (China Fire Insurance Company) assistant, Queen's road
Lewis, Evan, "British Queen" tavern, Yokohama
Lewis, G., ship broker, Shanghai
Lex, E., (Hyde, Hertz & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Leyburn, F., (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow
Leyenberger, Rev. J. A., missionary, Ningpo
Leygne, ensign, French cruiser *Hugon*
Leyser, A., inspector, Maritime Customs, Bangkok
Leysner, C. E. A., merchant & German consul, Niigata
Lezena, I. de S., Spanish vice-consul, Canton
Lezey, Rev. L. D. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
Liaigre, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Lichelle, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Lichtenstein, L., Yokohama
Liddell, C. O., (W. Birt & Co.) hide inspector, Shanghai
Liddell, J. G., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Kowloon
Liddell, W., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) engineer, Singapore
Liddell, A., (Amoy Dock Co.) engineer, Amoy
Liddelow, R., (Sayle & Co) tailor, draper, &c., Singapore
Liebich, R., (Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Liedcke, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Lieder, P., (B. Telge) clerk, Shanghai
Lightwood, H., chief officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Lilburn, J., (J. Hartley & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Lilley, E., Hongkong
Lillibridge, H. P., acting Hawaiian consul-general, Tokio

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Lilly, T. W., second officer, steamer *Thales*. Coast
Lima, M. A. dos Reise, attorney-general, Macao
Lima, F. M., (De Souza & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Lima, J. M. O., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Limby, H. J., (Forrester, Lavers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Limpo, J. C., (Marshall & Co.) book keeper, Manila
Limpo, J., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lincoln, C. P., United States consul, Canton
Lind, G. A., (Lind, Asmus & Co., in liquidation) Singapore
Lind, A. A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) silk inspector, &c., Canton
Linde, F. D., proprietor, "Star Hotel," Queen's road west
Lindsay, J., acting inspector of police, Central Station
Lindsay, G. A. (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lindsay, R., clerk, Ordnance Store Department
Lindsley, John, (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Linés, B. T. y, commissary, army administration, Manila
Lines, A. J., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Lingham, A., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Linklater, M., pilot, Swatow
Linstead, T. G., (Linstead & Co.) merchant, & con. for Italy & Belgium, Queen's road
Liontel, deputy attorney-general, Saigon
Liotard, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Lishman, Jas. W., R.N., paymaster in charge, Royal Naval Victualling yard, Y'hama
Lison, J., commissary, army administration, Manila
Lissa, A. M. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, Yokohama
Lissa, J. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) instrument maker, Yokohama
Lissa, L. A. P. van, (Van Lissa Brothers) assistant, Yokohama
Lister, W. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Lister, Wm., marine surveyor for London & German Lloyds, Newchwang
Lister, A., Postmaster-general and collector of Stamp Revenue
Lister, W., marine surveyor, Newchwang
Litchagoff, C. T., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Litchfield, H. C., barrister-at-law, Yokohama
Little, M., (John Little & Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
Little, R., M.D., Singapore Dispensary, Singapore
Little, R. W., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Little, L. S., M.D., physician to General Hospital, Shanghai
Little, Arch. J., (Little & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Littlefield, C. W., assist. paymaster, U.S.S. *Palos*
Livesey, J., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
Livingston, proprietor "Centennial Saloon," Yokohama
Livingston, T., pilot, Taku
Livingston, J., constable, river police, Shanghai
Livingstone, H. W., (Ed. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Lizarraga, T., (A. D. Lesarte) merchant, Iloilo
Llagostera, Miguel Puig y, merchant, Manila
Llagostera, Magin Puig y, merchant, Manila
Llagostera, J. Puig y, merchant, Manila
Llagostera, R. Puig y, merchant, Manila
Llamas, G., director, Sociedad Economica, Manila
Llanos, P. S., almacenero, Estancadas, Manila
Llewellin, Rev. J., B.A., chaplain H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Lloyd, W. H., acting marshal, U.S. Consulate, Amoy
Lloyd, Rev. L., missionary, Foochow
Lloyd, C. H., (Lloyd, Kho Tiong Poh & Co.) merchant, Swatow (absent)
Lloyd, J. T., (Powell & Co.) auctioneer, Singapore

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Loam, W. B., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Lobo, A. F., secretary Public Works Department, Macao
Lobo, F., lawyer, Macao
Lobo, A. A. F., conductor of public works, Macao
Lochhead, John H., M.D., Elgin street
Loercher, Rev. J., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong
Loft, L., lightkeeper, in charge Chapel Island lighthouse, Amoy
Loftus, A., Government surveyor, Bangkok
Logan, J. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tamsui
Logan, D., Solicitor general, Singapore
Lohan, O., secretary, German Consulate, Singapore
Lohmann, H., (Lohmann & Co.) tailor, &c., Yokohama
Lohss, E., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Lombard, Rev. E. L., French missionary, Mu'ang Phrom, Bangkok
Long, A., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Long, W. J., clerk, U.S. Naval Depôt, Nagasaki
Long, B., compositor, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Longman, H., second officer, receiving ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Longneteau, sub-commissioner Marine hospital, Saigon
Longridge, Wm., (Keelung Colliery) chargeman, Keelung
Longridge, J., (Keelung Colliery) chargeman, Keelung
Lopes, D. V., assistant, Customs house, Manila
Lopes, L., (Rose & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Lopes, L. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Lopes, H. L., lieut. 74th Highlanders
Lopes, E. F. X., (Typographia Mercantil) Macao
Lopes, L. L., lighthkeeper, Cape d'Aguilar
Lopes, C. J., (W. H. Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Lopez, J. L. y, assistant, Custom house, Manila
Lopez, C., vice-consul for Portugal, Iloilo
Lopez, P., assistant, exchequer department, Iloilo
Lopez, C., army medical department, Manila
Lopez, E., clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Lopez, C. V., lieutenant, National Batallion, Manila
Lopez, V., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) clerk, Manila
Lord, C. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Lord, F., gunner, Chinese gunboat *An-lan*, Canton
Lord, Rev. E. C., D.D., U.S. consul, and missionary, Ningpo
Lording, W. S., deputy supt. of mercantile marine office, West point
Lores, M., clerk, Harbour Master's department, Iloilo
Lorgeou, interpreter, French consulate, Bangkok
Loring, H. S., U.S. vice-consul in charge, Arbuthnot road
Loring, C. H., fleet engineer, U.S.S. *Tennessee*
Lösch, E., merchant, Honan road, Shanghai
Loss, C. de, proprietor "Hotel de la Paix," Singapore
Lossen, engineer, Dock Company, Bangkok
Loubens de Verdalle, clerk, colonial treasury, Saigon
Loughran, J. J., clerk, Government telegraph service, Yokohama
Louis, Rev. W., Rhenish Missionary Society, Fukwing
Loup, F., (L. Vrard Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Loup, P., (L. Vrard & Co.) storekeeper, Tientsin
Loureiro, E., (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao
Lourenço, F., boatswain, Water police, Macao
Lousteau, overseer of quays, Saigon
Louvel, officer of ordnance, Saigon
Lovatt, W. N., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor (absent)

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Love, J., Junr., (Love & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
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Loveridge, T., (Robinson & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Low, E. G., (Fearon, Low & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Low, F., (Fearon, Low & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Lowcock, Hon. H., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
Lowder, J. F., counsel to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
Lowder, G. G., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Lowell, J., proprietor, "Union Hotel," Singapore
Lowndes, R. W., broker, Queen's road east
Lowry, Rev. H. H., missionary, Peking
Lowson, J. W., lieutenant, Customs cruiser *Peng Chao Hai*, Canton
Loxley, W. R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Loxton, W., municipal police sergeant, Yokohama
Lu, Rev. C. J. Paz, professor of Chinese, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Lübbes, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Lubeck, L., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's Lane
Lucas, C., (Brown, Jones & Co.) assistant, Hollywood road
Lucas, Henry, merchant, Hiogo
Lucciana, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Luccumsey, Jairazbhoy, (R. Habibbhoy) manager, Shanghai
Luce, G. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoihow
Luceno, P., accountant-general's office, Manila
Luchsinger, R., (Luchsinger & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Luchsinger, F., merchant, and vice-consul for Germany, Iloilo
Ludewig, J., chemist, Manila
Ludlam, T. E., (Tait & Co.) agent, Tamsui
Luedar, C., consul-general for Germany, Shanghai
Lugo, C., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Luhrss, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Luiz, R. M. y, intendente, administratavo del Ejercito, Manila
Luna, S. G., gefe letrado, hacienda, Manila
Luna, F. S., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Luong, P., clerk, Municipal department, Saigon
Luperne, pilot, Saigon
Luther, E. W., surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Luther, C. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda anchorage, Foochow
Luther, W. H., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Newchwang
Lütjens, J., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Lutz, C, (Lutz & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Luz, L. J. da, (C. Edbrooke) assistant, Shanghai
Luz, P. da, compositor, *Daily Press* office
Luz, V. E. da, Procurador's department, Macao
Luz, L. J. A. da, lightkeeper, Shanghai
Luz, S., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Luz, F. M. da, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Amoy
Luz, J.A. da, proprietor, Commerical Printing office, Graham street
Luz, A. J. F. da, clerk and interpreter, Portuguese consulate, Bangkok
Lyall, R., (Norton & Co.) merchant, Praya Central
Lyell, T., marine surveyor, Chefoo
Lyman, B. S., Industrial Section, Tokio
Lynborg, C P. C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Lynch, A. R., M.B., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Lyon, M., (J. M. Lyon & Co.) engineer, Singapore
Lyon, Rev. D. N., missionary, Hangchow

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Lyons, W. P., Doshin Machi, Osaka
Lysaught, W. M., Yard inspector in charge of Naval Yard Police

Maack, H. F., (Remé Brothers) merchant, & Italian vice-consul, Singapore
Maack, J., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Macalister, D., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
MacArthur, J. R., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Macavoy, W. R., engineer, H.B.M. *Modeste*
Macbean, A. C., (Chartered Bank of India) sub-accountant, Singapore
McCarthy, Chas., medical practitioner, Bank Buildings
MacCarty, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Takao
MacCaslin, R. J., pilot, Shanghai
MacCaslin, C. H., captain, steam-tug *Fuh-le*, Shanghai
MacClymont, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
MacDonald C. M., lieut., instructor of musketry, 74th Highlanders
MacDonald, J., chief engineer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
MacDonald, T. J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
MacDougal, Dr. A. M., physician, Shanghai
MacEwen, A. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
MacFarlane, E., M.D., missionary, Ichang
MacFarlane, W., reporter, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Macfarlane, J., commissary, supply, transport and barrack branches, Commissariat
Macfie, D., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
MacGibbon, T., merchant, Iloilo
Macgowan, D. J., M.D., interpreter and physician to U.S. Consulate, Shanghai
Macgowan, Rev. John, missionary, Amoy
Macgregor, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
MacGregor, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Macgregor, J., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Machado, M., (De Souza & Co.) compositor
Machado, F., clerk, Harbour-master's office
Machado, F. G., postmaster, British Post-office, Yokohama
Machado, J. M. E., sorter, Post-office
Machefer, F., (Pharmacie Française) Yokohama
Machuca, J., real audiencia, Manila
MacIntyre, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
MacIver, K., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Mackay, Jas., reporter, *China Mail* office, and manager, Temperance Hall
Mackay, Rev. G. L., missionary, Tamsui
Mackellar, M. R., bill broker, Hankow
Mackenzie, J. H., M.D., medical practitioner, Ningpo
Mackenzie, M., customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Mackenzie, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Mackenzie, J. K., medical missionary, Hankow
Mackenzie, R., (Mackenzie & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Mackenzie, Rev. H. L., M.A., missionary, Swatow (absent)
Mackenzie, Geo., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, and acting British Consul, Manila
Mackertoom, J. G., (C. Poisson & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mackey, Jas., Maritime Customs, assistant in charge Wenchow
Mackie, J. B., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Mackintosh, E., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Shanghai
Mackintosh, L., (Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
MacLagan, R., engineer, Government mint, Kawasaki
MacLaren, Rev. S G., missionary, Tokio
Maclay, R. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maclay, Rev. R. S., D.D., missionary, Yokohama

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Maclean, W. S., (Blain & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maclean, P., (P. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maclean, Daniel, (D. Maclean & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Maclehose, J., (McEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Macleod, J. F., (Macleod & Co) clerk, Manila
Macleod, Neil, (Henderson & Macleod) medical practitioner, Shanghai
Macleod, N., (Macleod & Co.) merchant, Manila
Macleon, A. S., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
Macmahon, E. L. B., agent, Reuter's Telegram Co., Yokohama
Macomber, W. H., Shanghai
Macphail, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Macpherson, A. J., merchant, Yokohama
Macpherson, M. T. B., (Browne & Co.) clerk Hiogo
Mactavish, A. B., captain, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*
Madar, M. H., clerk, supply duties, Commissariat
Madar, I. P., (Hongkong Hotel) clerk, Queen's road
Madar, A. R., clerk, Colonial Treasury
Madrigal, I., professor de Farmacia, Universidad de Filippinos, Manila
Maecker, A., (A. Roensch) assistant, Manila
Maertens, A. H., public silk inspector, and commission merchant, Shanghai
Maestre, M., treasurer, Mint, Manila
Magalhaes, J. d'O., adjutant. Military battalion, Macao
Magalhães, S.. civil doctor, Manila
Magdalena, S., provisor, ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
Maher, F. F., adjutant, National Battalion, Macao
Maher, M. M., (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Mahlmann, J. J., pilot, Yokohama
Mahnz, H., Hiogo
Mahomed, E., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Wellington street
Mahomed, A., (McAlister & Co.) clerk Singapore
Mahomed, M., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) manager, Wellington street
Mahon, J., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Mahoney, J., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
Maies, W. H., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sharlo-maru*, Tokio
Maigre, R., (Maigre & Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Maigre, L., (Maigre & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Main, J. L., captain steam tug *Sansparoil*, Bangkok
Main, W. A., (Chartered Bank of India &c.) agent, Manila
Mairy, E., captain of French frigate *Bourayne*, Haiphong
Maisonneufve-Lacoste, counsellor Court of Appeal, Saigon
Maitland, F. J., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Maitland, A. W., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Foochow
Maitland, J., (J. Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Maitland, J. A., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Majan, colonial treasurer, Manila
Major, Ernest, general manager, *Shun-pau* office, Shanghai
Major, F., (Major & Smith) merchant, Hankow
Malantic, R., (J. Zobel) assistant, Batangas, Philippes
Malcolm, J., Maritime Customs mechanic, Shanghai
Malcolm, W. A., (Malcolm, Willcox & Co.) merchant Yokohama (absent)
Malegin, A. P., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Malende, A., interpreter, Russian Legation, Tokio
Malherbe, L., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) merchant, Bangkok (absent)

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Mañano, R., medical practitioner, Iloilo
Manasseh, S., (Manasseh, Aaron & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Manau, assistant treasurer, Saigon
Manau, E., postmaster and treasurer, Haiphong
Mancini, C. N., proprietor "Belleview" Hotel, Nagasaki
Manecjee, Jamsetjee, shopkeeper, Peel street
Maneckjee, E., (Merwanjee, Maneckjee & Co.) manager, Canton
Mangaki, interpreter, Italian Legation, Tokio
Mangeot, S., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Manger, A. T., (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) merchant, Praya
Mangum, W. P., U.S. consul, and acting consul for Portugal, Nagasaki
Manley, H. D., commander, U.S.S *Ranger*
Manley, E. H. R., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Mann, W., (Whitfield & Dowson) assistant, Yokohama
Mann, Jas. A., (Gepp & Co.) clerk, Canton
Manners, T. N., Maritime Customs tide surveyor & Harbour Master, Takao
Mannich, J., (J. Mannich & Co.) merchant, Takao
Manning, C. J., M.D., Tokio-fu Hospital, Tokio
Mansfeld, Dr., Kioto, Japan
Mansfield, R. W., acting interpreter, British consulate, Swatow
Mansfield, Geo. J., (W. Mansfield & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Mansky, H. W., "German Tavern," Queen's road central
Manson, W., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Manson, P., M.D., physician, Amoy
Manson, J. B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Manuel, V., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Manyoo, butcher and compradore, Bangkok
Manz, J., (Hirsbrunner & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Manzano, T., solicitor, Iloilo
Mapo, V., solicitor, Iloilo
Marazi, E., civil doctor, Manila
Marcaida, A., (Ayala & Co.) clerk, Manila
Marcaida, Dr. F. de, profesor de derecho civil, University, Manila
Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroker, Manila
Marçal, S., (De Souza & Co.) compositor
Marçal, J. F., foreman, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Marçal, E. M., chief clerk, Colonial treasury, Macao
Marçal A. A., proprietor and publisher, *Amoy Gazette*, Amoy
Marçal, D. F. R., overseer, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Marçal, F. S., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marçal, F. de P., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Marçal, J. L., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Marchand, V., manager, Société de Commission, etc., Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Marchant, Wm., boatswain, H.B.M. despatch vessel, *Vigilant*
Marcus, W. I J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) godown clerk, Singapore
Marcus, S., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama (absent)
Marcus, A., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Marcus, D., (S. Marcus & Co.) importer, Yokohama
Mardfeldt, J. F., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Maria, S., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Marians, J., Yokohama
Marien, J. J., (Cherepanoff & Marien) merchant, Hankow

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Marin, pilot, Saigon
Marinas, G., army medical department, Manila
Markham, W. H. W., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M gunboat *Swinger*
Marks, L., (G. Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Markwick, R., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Marmand, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Maron, J. H., (Maron & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Marquand, P. le, clerk and usher, Supreme Court
Marquant, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Marques, L. J. M., clerk, D. Pedro V. Theatre, Macao
Marques, T. M., clerk, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Marques, D. P. d'A, clerk, Public Works department, Macao
Marques, J. P., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Marques, L. J. M., captain National Battalion, Macao
Marques, D. S., (F. Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Marques, C. V. M., (Reiss & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, E. J., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Marques, E., interpreter, procurador's department, Macao
Marques, F.J., lieut., teacher of mathematics and navigation, Government school, Macao
Marques, Lourenço, merchant, Macao
Marques, E. Pio, (L. Marques) clerk, Macao
Marques, A. O., interpreter, Junta do Lancamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
Marques, F. P., treasurer, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Marqueti, M. P., merchant, Manila
Marquis, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Marr, Thos., senior clerk, Commissariat
Marrable, J., telegraph instructor, Government telegraph service, Tokio
Marrechal, conductor, public works department, Saigon
Marrof, Vve., storekeeper, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Marsefeld, W., Doshin Machi, Osaka
Marsh, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Marsh, S., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Marshall, T. C., constable, British consulate, Ningpo
Marshall, T., assistant, *North China Herald* office, Shanghai
Marshall, R. D., assistant engineer Chinese gunboat *An-lan*, Canton
Marshall, W., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) wharfinger, Singapore
Marshall, W., (H. Abrams) assistant, Singapore
Marshall, R. S. D., (Marshall & Co.) engineer, Manila
Marshall, B. C., (Marshall & Co.) draughtsman, Manila
Marshall, D. H., Engineering College, Tokio
Marshall, F. J., C.E., surveyor, H.B.M. Works department, Shanghai
Marshall, John, harbour master and hon. secretary to Kobe Club, Hiogo
Martellière, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Martens, J., acting agent, Netherlands Trading Society, Hiogo
Marti, V., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Marti, P., (J. Zobel) assistant, Daraga, Philippines
Marti, B., "Los Catalanes," Manila
Marti, M., civil doctor, Manila
Martin, P., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Martin, T., medical practitioner, Manila
Martin, P., major, army medical department, Manila
Martin, A. L., assistant, public works department, Manila

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Martin des Pallières, (Messageries Maritimes) agent, Saigon
Martin, G., Junr., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) merchant, Manila
Martin, H. Wm., mining engineer, Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Martin, W. A. P., LL.D., president, College of Peking, Peking
Martin, Rev. J. P., Roman Catholic pro-vicar apostolic, Bangkok
Martin, J., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martin, J., Junr., (Martin & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Martinet, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Shanghai
Martinez, J., army medical department, Manila
Martinez, F., Governor-General's office, Manila
Martinez, R. S. J., (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) clerk, Manila
Martinez, A. D., lightkeeper, Oksu lighthouse, Amoy
Martinez, S. D., lightkeeper, Oksen lighthouse, Amoy
Martinez, P. F., recioneres, cabildo eclesiastico, Manila
Martini, Dr., surgeon German corvette *Leipzig*
Martins, C. F. F., acting inspector, inspector do Almexarifado de Guerra, **Macao**
Martos, J. M., magistrate, Manila
Marty, A. R., merchant and commission agent, Queen's road
Marty, P., (A. R. Marty) assistant, Queen's road
Martyn, Miss, (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) assistant, Yokohama
Marvin, A. T., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Marzano, Dr. M., profesor de derecho civil, University, Manila
Mas, A. de, assistant, public works department, Manila
Mas, F. de, secretary, Sociedad Economica, Manila
Mascarenhas, J., Hiogo
Maschke, lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Masfen, L. C., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Yokohama
Masius, F., (A. Markwald & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Masius, W., (A. Markwald & Co.) mert., & Austro-Hungarian con., Bangkok (absent)
Mason, W. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Mason, Geo., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Mason, W. B., clerk in charge, Government telegraphs, Nagasaki
Massé, assistant treasurer, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Massey, A. W., carpenter, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Massie, J., International Hotel, Nagasaki
Masters, Rev. F., missionary, Fatshan
Mata, M. F., escribano, Alcaldias Mayores, Iloilo
Matchitt, H., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Mateer, Rev. C. W., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
Mateling, G., clerk, German consulate, Amoy
Mather, H. L., lightkeeper, Cape d'Aguilar lighthouse
Mathet, F., contador, audit department, Manila
Mathews, D. J. (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mathews, W. G., inspector, Government telegraph service, Tokio
Mathieson, J., inspector of police, central station
Mathisen, W., (Herton Ebell & Co.) clerk, Haiphong
Matho, constable, French Consulate, Bangkok
Matthews, E. S., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Kokonoye-maru*, Japan
Matthews, A. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
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Matti, J. M., (F. Matti & Sons) watchmaker, Manila

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Mauss, slaughter-house foreman, Saigon
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Mawhood, F., proprietor, Shanghai Horse Repository and Carriage Factory, Shanghai
Mawjee, G., (Nursey Kessowjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Maxwell, F., lieutenant, 74th Highlanders
Maxwell, W., military clerk, Army pay department
Maxwell, Jas., clerk, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Maxwell, R. W., superintendent and acting inspector-general of police, Singapore
May, J. H., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor and harbour-master, Wuhu
May, C. W., nav. sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
May, A. J., English master, St. Paul's College
May, C., Police Magistrate, acting Colonial Secretary
May, J. C., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
May, F. N., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
May, G. storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Mayer, Alb., contractor and timber merchant, Saigon
Mayet, P., professor, Medical College, Tokio
Mayhead, T., (W. Birt & Co.) hide inspector, Shanghai
Maynard, H. R., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Maynet, Q., civil doctor, Manila
Mazzioli, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
McAdam, J. A., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
McAlister, E., (McAlister & Co.) ship broker, Singapore (absent)
McAlpine, J., engineer, steam tug *Sans pareil*, Bangkok
McAlpine, C. M., captain, 74th Highlanders
McBain, Geo., broker, &c., Gough street
McBean, T. R., usher and bailiff, Supreme Court
McBreen, Jas. J., acting staff clerk, Military Secretary's office
McCallum, J., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McCallum, A., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
McCance, R., "The Commercial," Yokohama
McCappin, A., Upper Yangtsze Pilot, Shanghai
McCarthy, W., second assistant and interpreter, British Consulate, Yokohama
McCarthy, J. W., student interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
McClatchie, H. P., assistant, Chinese Secretary, British Legation, Peking (absent)
McClatchie, Rev. T., D.D., canon of the Cathedral, Shanghai
McClatchie, T. R. H., first asst. and interpreter, British Legation, Tokio
McClellan, W., inspector of cargo boats & junks, Harbour Master's department
McConachie, A., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
McCondach, J., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) shipwright, Kowloon
McCone, A., boatswain, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
McConnell, J., clerk, Ordnance Store department
McConnell, C. J., P. A. engineer U.S.S. *Monongahela*
McCormick, P. J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sakio-maru*, Tokio
McCoy, Rev. D. C., missionary, Peking
McCulloch, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) coppersmith, Singapore
McCulloch, D., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
McCulloch, J. B., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) merchant, Manila
McDermott, R. H, (Chapman, King & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
McDonald, C., pilot, Shanghai
McDonald, J. R., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
McDonald, W., broker, and Government surveyor, Yokohama
McDonold, J. A., gunner, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
McEuen, J. P., R.N., acting Harbour Master

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McEwen, R., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
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McFarland, Rev. S. G., missionary, Petchaburi, Bangkok
McGavin, J. D., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
McGerrew, C., (Japan Paper Making Co.) assistant, Hiogo
McGilvary, Rev. D., missionary, Chiang Mai, Bangkok
McGrath, T. F., (C. & J. Trading Co.) agent, Hiogo
McGregor, A. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
McGregor, J. H., Yokohama
McGregor, Rev. W., M.A., missionary, Amoy
McGregor, Hugh, (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
McIlvaine, Rev. J. S., missionary, Che-nan-foo
McIlwraith, R., superintendent, Imperial Arsenal, Tientsin
McInnes, Jas., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) engineer, Singapore
McInnes, H. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
McIntosh, W., chief engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
McIntosh, W., second engineer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
McIntosh, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
McIntyre, J., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, Hongkong
McIntyre, A., chief engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
McIntyre, A. J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
McIntyre, A., chief engineer, steamer *Hai-loong*, Coast
McIver, D., M.D., staff surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
McIver, A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) superintendent, Queen's road
McKay, W., pilot, Wenchow
McKean, E., Commissioner of Customs, Canton (unattached)
McKechnie, W., third engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
McKerrow, W., (Brennand & Co.) clerk, Singapore
McKibben, Rev. W. K., missionary, Swatow
McKinney, W., chief inspector of nuisances
McKinney, J., acting fifth master, Central School, Gough street
McLaren, Peter, captain, 74th Highlanders
McLaren, J., manager, Ice Manufactory, Singapore
McLean, J., manager, Singapore Steam Saw Mill, Singapore
McLean, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) boilermaker, Singapore
McLeod, N., Mimemoto-cho, Osaka
McLeod, R. J. M., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
McLeod, A., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
McLeod, J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
McLeod, E., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
McMicking, T., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
McMillan, J., Local Postmaster, Shanghai
McMurdo, R., marine surveyor, Hunt's Block
McMurray, J., engineer, tug *Algerine*, Taku
McNab, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Singapore
McNab, A. F., chief engineer, lighthouse tender *Thabor*, Yokohama
McNair, Hon. Major J. F. A., R.A., Colonial Engineer, Singapore
McNeile, M., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
McNulty, J., "Commercial Inn," Queen's road central
McPherson, H. A., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
McQuire, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
McRitchie, J., A.I.C.E., chief engineer, lighthouse department, Yokohama
McThorn, H., pilot, Newchwang
McWatters, John, (John Noble) watchmaker, Queen's road
Mead, J. G., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*

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Meade, W. B., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Meadows, J. J., missionary, Shaohying
Medina, R. I., assistant, army administration, Manila
Medina, M., assistant, Custom house, Manila
Medina, M. G., notario, Iloilo
Medina, J. de C., proprietor, "British Crown tavern," Queen's road central
Meding, paymaster, German corvette *Freya*
Meech, Rev. S. E., missionary, Peking
Mees, R. A., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Yokohama
Méherenc de St. Pierre, De, midshipman, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Mehrtens, Geo., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mehta, R. D., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.) merchant, Gage street
Mehta, H. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Mehta, M. S., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Mehta, D. C., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Takao
Mehta, B. S., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Amoy
Mehta, D. M., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Meier, A., merchant, Yokohama
Méilhan, A., (Caré & Co.) baker, Shanghai (absent)
Meiklejohn, R., printer, Yokohama
Meily, J. U., "La Luna" Restaurant, Manila
Mein, P. W., (Chartered Bank of India) accountant, Manila
Meisner, C. F., (Möller & Meisner) ship chandler, Bangkok
Melbye, Emil, (Dunu, Melbye & Co.) merchant, Prava
Melchior, nav. sub-lieutenant, French gunboat *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
Melentieff, J. E., (N. A. Nefedieff) clerk, Tientsin
Meller, H., auctioneer, and secretary Washing Co., Shanghai
Melling, Robt., boatswain, H.M. Naval Yard
Melliza, C., auctioneer, Iloilo
Mello, J.A. F. P. de, sub-lieutenant, gunboat *Tejo*
Mellottée, A., elève interprete, French Consulate, Yokohama
Melrose, J., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
Membert, C., second engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
Menu, E. L. y, assistant, army administration, Manila
Mencarini, A., Spanish consul, Bonham road
Menchaca, A., captain, steamer *Bacolod*, Iloilo
Mendel, L., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) merchant, Prava
Mendendall, T. C., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Mendes, A. N., Junr., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Mendiburo, J., assistant, custom house, Manila
Mendonça, H. A. M. de, clerk & wardmaster, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Mendonça, L. M., (Typographia Mercantil) compositor, Macao
Ménétré, clerk, Post Office, Saigon
Mensing I, korvetten-kapitain, German gunboat *Albatroes*
Mensing II, korvetten-kapitain, German corvette *Leipzig*
Mentiplay, A., chief engineer steamer *Diamante*
Mentz, Master G. W., watch officer, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Menzies, A. B., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Mercier, assistant surgeon, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Merenguel, A., chemist, Manila
Merian, J. R., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Merilhon, acting surveyor, Saigon
Merlanda, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Merrilees, A. G., proof reader, printing office, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Merrill, H. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy

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Mesquita, V. N. de, retired colonel, Macao
Messier, clerk, Royal Customs, Hanoi
Messum, E. B., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mestres, J., (Mestres Brothers) auctioneer, Manila
Métayer, architect and contractor, Saigon
Metta, D. N., (E. N. Metta) clerk, Canton
Metta, S. M., (Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Metta, E. N., merchant, Canton
Metta, S. F., (E. N. Metta) clerk, Canton (absent)
Mettlerkamp, F., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Metzenthin, P., (J. W. Muller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Metzenthin, P., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Meunier, director of Marine artillery, Saigon
Meunier dit Joannet, lieutenant, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Meusburger, F., engineer, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Meuser, O., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Meveety, (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) fitter, West point
Meyenberg, V., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Meyer, A. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Meyer, C., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Meyer, E. L., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Meyer, Th., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Meyer, H. B., merchant and commission agent, and vice-consul for Germany, &c., Ningpo
Meyer, J. D., (J. D. Meyer & Co.) shipwright, Swatow
Meyer, Adolph E., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Meyer, E., tailor, Manila
Meyer, E., (E. Meyer & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
Meyer-Ahrens, T., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Meyère, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Meyerink, W., merchant, Shanghai
Meyerink, H. F., (Meyer & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Meynet, Q., professor of medicine, University, Manila
Michael, J. R., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Michaelsen, St., (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Michaelsen, mariner, Bangkok
Michas, L., chief engineer, Chinese gunboat *Tsing-po*, Canton
Michel, telegraphist, Saigon
Michel, A., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Amoy
Michel, professor, boys' public school, Saigon
Michel, pilot, Saigon
Michelot, L., (Banque de l'Indo Chine) sub-manager, Saigon
Michelsen, L. P., (H. A. Petersen & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Micheo, N., secretario de causas, Auditoria del Apostadero, Manila
Midaley, J. W., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Middleton, J. W., (W. Mansfield & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Middleton, J. T., British vice-consul, Taku (absent)
Middleton, O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Midwood, H., sub-lieutenant, 74th Highlanders
Mielenhausen, J. W., (E. Wennmohs) assistant, Shanghai
Migueis, T. d'A., vice-president, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Mijares, P., interventor, tobacco department, Iloilo
Milbanke, R., second secretary, British Legation, Peking

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Miles, R. A., proprietor, Colonial Dispensary, Singapore
Milhau, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Milisch, C., (Milisch & Co.) merchant, and vice-consul for Austria, &c., Macao
Milla, V., restaurant keeper, Manila
Millan, Can ilo, governor, Iloilo
Millar, H. G., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Millar, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) supt. engineer, Singapore
Millar, A., plumber & gas fitter, Queen's road east
Millat, Manuel, "Los Catalanes," Manila
Miller, O., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Miller, A. H., surgeon H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Miller, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co) inspector of police, Singapore
Miller, J., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Miller, R. C. H., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Miller, J. I., (Miller, White & Co.) bill broker, Shanghai
Miller, G. W., stevedore, Yokohama
Miller, H. B, barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Miller, D. A., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Miller, H. M., appraiser to Japanese Customs, Yokohama
Miller, J., assistant steward, General Hospital, Yokohama
Miller, Rev. E. R., missionary, Yokohama
Miller, Rowley, (Miller, White & Co.) bill broker, Shanghai
Miller, W., (A. Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Milley, W. T., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Million, F., secretary, French Protectorate, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Millot, E., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Mills, A., Naval College, Tokio
Mills, Rev. C. R., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
Milne, A., chief officer, steamer *Kwantung*, Coast
Milne, J., clerk, telegraph service, Kobe
Milne, C., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Milne, A., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Milne, J., Engineering College, Tokio
Milsom, A., (Valmale, Schoene & Milsom) merchant, Yokohama
Milsom, A., public silk inspector, Shanghai
Milstead, J. W., chief engineer Mitsu Bishi str. *Sikirio-maru*
Milvada, J., vice-rector, seminario conciliar de jaro, Iloilo
Miñana, V., penitenciario, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Mingard, A., baker, Yokohama
Minjoot, A. W., (Kaltz Brothers) assistant, Singapore
Minjoot, T. J., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Minjoot, F., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Minjoot, J., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Miranda, A, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
Mirande, president tribunal of first instance, Saigon
Mirranda, C., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Mismer, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic mission, Cherony Chongua, Cambodia
Misselbrooke, T., gunner, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Mitchell, E. W., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Mitchell, W., second engineer, steamer *Taiwan*, Coast
Mitchell, W. R, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) warehouseman, Singapore
Mitchell, W., third engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
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Moalle, N., (Moalle & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Moberly, E. G., (Chartered Bank) sub-manager and accountant, Shanghai
Möckel, A., (E. Klöpfer & Co.) clerk, Manila
Modesto, B., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Modesto, F., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Mody, S. K., broker, Shanghai
Mody, H. N., auctioneer and broker, Graham street
Mody, P. C., broker, Shanghai
Mœller, A. H., mariner, Bangkok
Mœller, E., mariner, Bangkok
Moerike, G., (Botica de la Escolta) manufacturer of soda water, &c., Manila
Moermann, J., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Mogra, R. S., merchant, Canton
Mogridge, R., engine driver, Hongkong Fire Brigade
Mohlen, M. von der, (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Möhring, surgeon, German corvette *Freya*
Moisy, secretary, fourth office, Direction of the Interior, Saigon
Molchanoff, J. M., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Molina, N., notario, ecclesiastical department, Iloilo
Molina, J., assistant, custom house, Manila
Molinello, R. G., medico mayor, Cuerpo de Sanidad, Manila
Molison, C. C., second officer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*
Mollendorf, mariner, Bangkok
Möllendorff, O. F. von, acting consul, German consulate, Tientsin
Mollendorff, P. G. von, interpreter, German consulate, Shanghai
Möller, N., broker and general agent, Shanghai
Möller, H. A., (Möller & Meisner) shipchandler, Bangkok
Mollison, J. P., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Mollman, J., agent British and Foreign Bible Society, Chungking
Molloy, E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Moloney, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Molotkoff, O. J., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Molt, C., (Speidel & Co.) agent at Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Monalits, S. W., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
Monbel, R. de, second secretary, French Legation, Tokio (absent)
Mondon, E., (Shanghai Club) steward, Shanghai
Mougan, Jas., British Consul, Canton (absent)
Monis, J., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele Co.) assistant, Singapore
Monro, J. D., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Monroy, R., real audiencia, Manila
Montagut, assistant, Société de Commission, etc., Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Montori, F., (Ho Ah Chong) assistant, Singapore
Monteiro, M., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Monteiro, T. J. B., assistant, Macao Dispensary, Macao
Monteiro, J. X., commission agent, Shanghai
Montercharos, M., (Vano & Reyes) clerk, Cebu
Montesoro, R., chief of military administration, Manila
Monteverde, N., assistant, custom house, Manila
Montgomarie, H., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Toyoshima-maru*, Japan
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Montgomery, G. L., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama

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Moomeen, D., (E. Pubaney) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
Mooney, Capt. J., Shanghai
Mooney, J. K., pilot, Shanghai
Moonshee, S. D., broker, Queen's road
Moore, F. B., paymaster H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Moore, J. M., proprietor Astor House Hotel, Tientsin
Moore, A. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Moore, A., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Hiogo-maru*, Tokio
Moore, M. G., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moore, J., commissary-general, Ordnance Store department
Moore, J. M., commission agent, Shanghai
Moore, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Moore, E., (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf (absent)
Moore, W. H., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) storekeeper, Peddar's wharf (absent)
Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hongkong Hotel buildings
Moore, L., broker and auctioneer, Shanghai
Moore, Alonzo, (American Rice Mill) millwright, Bangkok
Moorehead, T., Maritime Customs Harbour Master, Kiukiang
Moorhead, R. B., commissioner of Customs, Amoy
Moorstadt, R., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Moosa, J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Morales, E. E. y, assistant, army administration, Cottabato, Philippines
Morales, A., (Société de Commissions, &c.) assistant, Go-viap, French Cochin China
Moran, R., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Amoy
Morand, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Morand, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Moras, B. G., superintendent, botanical gardens, Manila
More, A. E., (More & Seimund) assistant, Praya
More, R., (More & Seimund) shipchandler, Praya
Moreau, superintendent of public gardens, Saigon
Morel, de, sub-commissioner, Subsistances office, Saigon
Morel, E., bill and bullion broker, and consul for Belgium, Shanghai
Morelos, A., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, N., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Morelos, C., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Moreno, J. de A., assistant, Custom-house, Manila
Moreno, F., interventor, Administracion de hacienda publica, Iloilo
Moreno, L. R., contador, audit department, Manila
Moreno, J., maestre escuela, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Moreno, J. J., coronel, Estado Mayor, Manila
Morente, J., (Wilks & Earnshaw) assistant, Manila
Moreton, A., teacher of Navigation school, Imperial Arsenal, Foochow
Morf, H. C., merchant, Yokohama
Morgan, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Ningpo
Morgan, F. A., Maritime Customs assistant, (absent)
Morgan, W. M., broker, Peddar's hill
Morgenroth, Rev. G., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong
Mori, A., Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Morice, Jr., (Morice Jeune & Bailly) draper, Saigon
Morin, secretary first office, Direction of Interior, Saigon
Morine, E. R., juez, Alcaldias Mayores, Iloilo
Moriones, D., Marques de Oroquita, governor and captain-general, Manila
Moriones, T., aide-de-camp to the Captain-General of Manila

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Morris, S. J., broker, Manila
Morris, A., (A. De Ath & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Morris, A. G., (Morris & Ray) ship broker, Bank Buildings
Morris, B. J., (B. J. Morris & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Morris, Rev. A. R., missionary, Osaka
Morris, J., (Morris & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Morris, H. S., secretary, North China Insurance Company, Shanghai
Morrison, Mrs., washing establishment, Yokohama
Morrison, J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) agent, Hiogo
Morrison, J. K., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Queen's road
Morriss, Henry, (Morriss & Fergusson) bill & bullion broker, Shanghai
Morse, E. S., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Morse, G. D., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Morse, J. R., (American Clock Co.) agent, Yokohama
Morse, W. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Morton, Chas., fleet surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Morton, A., (Bavier & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Moscham, M. E., Maritime Customs tid waiter, Swatow
Mosely, J. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Moses, M. J., (B. D. Benjamin) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, G. G., (M. J. Carapiet) clerk, Singapore
Moses, M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, M., (L. Moore) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, M. C., (Moses & Co.) Singapore
Moses, C., (Sarkies & Moses) merchant, Singapore
Moses, A. C., (Sarkies & Moses) merchant, Singapore
Moses, N. C., (Sarkies & Moses) clerk, Singapore
Moses, A. E. (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Moses, D. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Moses, J. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Moses, S. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Ningpo
Moses, S. M., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Moss, H., Yokohama
Moss, E. J., Yokohama
Moss, C. D., Control clerk, Admiralty department of works, Yokohama
Mossop, W. H. R., secretary and clerk to the Chief Justice
Motel, lieutenant, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Motion, J., watchmaker, Singapore
Mottu, A., (Valmale, Schoene & Milsom) clerk, Yokohama
Moty, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Mouat, D., paymaster's clerk, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Mougeoul, forester, Municipal department, Saigon
Mougin, sub-commissioner, Revue office, Saigon
Mouillesaux de Bernières, A., deputy commissioner of Customs, Foochow
Moule, Rev. Geo. E., missionary, Hangchow (absent)
Moule, Rev. A. E., missionary, Hangchow
Moulls, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Moulron, E., merchant and Belgian vice-consul, Yokohama
Moura, J., L. de V., representative of French Protectorate, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Mourente, R., merchant, Gough street
Mourente, M., (R. Mourente) clerk, Gough street
Mourier, Dr., teacher, Shihoso, Tokio
Mourilyan, W., (Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)

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Moutrie, S., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Moutton, accountant, Municipal department, Saigon
Mowat, R. A., assistant judge, Supreme court, Shanghai
Mowjee, S., (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Moya, F., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Moya, F., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
Muchall, Viebroock, sub-lieutenant, German gunboat *Albatross*
Mugabure, Rev. P. X., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Mühlensteth, Rev. J. A., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Mühry, O., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Muir, John, (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Muirhead, H., (E. E., Australasian, & China Telegraph Company) assistant, Singapore
Muirhead, Rev. W., missionary, Shanghai
Mulholland, W., (Borneo Co.) manager, Singapore
Muller, farrier, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Muller, T. A., acting secretary Netherlands Consulate, Bangkok
Muller, E., (Siam Dispensary) chemist, Bangkok
Muller, J. B., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
Müller, L. P., (Müller & Fisher) carriage builder, Shanghai
Müller, H., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Müller, J., Shanghai Pilot Association, Shanghai
Müller, O., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Müller, J. W., (J. W. Müller & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Müller, G. F., Maritime Customs clerk, Tientsin
Müller, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) merchant, & act. consul for N'lands, Bangkok
Müller, A., shipchandler, Macao
Müller, H. C., Maritime Customs assistant tide surveyor, Foochow
Mullinghaus, H., (D. Brand & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Mullins, D., sergeant of police, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow (absent)
Mumba, E., (Ramsey, Lawry & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Mummery, G., lightkeeper, Amoy
Münchau, C., mariner, Bangkok
Muncherjee, D., (Framjee Hormusjee & Co.) merchant, Hollywood road
Mundy, J., Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
Muñiz, J., suplente, real audiencia, Manila
Munjee, M., (Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy) clerk, Shanghai
Munn, D., (Forbes, Munn & Co.) merchant, Manila
Munns, G., quarter-master in charge Customs cruiser *Hua Shan*, Canton
Muñoz, Juan, proprietor, "Bazar Oriental," Manila
Munro, S. M., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Queen's road
Munz, J., (L. Eugster & Co.) clerk Manila
Muroga, M., (Malcolm, Willcox & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Murphy, H. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Murphy, J., superintendent, Dock Company, Bangkok
Murphy, J., boatswain, H.B.M. gunboat *Swinger*
Murphy, D., chief engineer, steamer *White Cloud*, Hongkong and Macao
Murphy, M. W., proprietor, "Mariners' Home," Shanghai
Murray, J. B., first lieutenant, Chinese gunboat *An-lan*, Canton
Murray, A. T. R., acting fourth master, Central School, Gough street
Murray, Geo., captain, steam-tug *Bunker Hill*, Shanghai
Murray, A., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) moulder, Singapore
Murray, Rev. J., missionary, Che-nan-foo
Murray, E. D., (Mollison, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Yokohama

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Muskett, J., district paymaster, Army Pay Department
Musso, D., (D. Musso & Co.) merchant, West point
Mustard, R. W., (Mustard & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai (absent)
Myburgh, A., barrister-at-law, Shanghai
Myers, A. A., (Hagart & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Myers, C., merchant, Tientsin
Myers, W. W., M.B., medical practitioner, Wenchow

Nachtrieb, A., (Schönhard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nadal, J. C. A., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Naher, J. N., (Bryner & Beyfuss) clerk, Shanghai
Naladaroo, F. P., merchant, Canton
Nalda, P., civil doctor, Manila
Nalda, C., civil doctor, Manila
Namazee, H. A., (H. A. Asgar & H. E-mail) clerk, Gage street
Nandot, commander, gunboat *Javeli e*, Saigon
Nankivell, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Nansot, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Napier, Macvey, lieutenant, H.B.M. *Iron Duke*
Napier, G. T., navigating lieutenant, H B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Napier, R. H., captain, surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Nartus, J., port master, Saigon
Nathan, S. A., (M. S. Gubbay & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Nathan, J. A., (M. S. Gubbay & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Naudin, T., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Navarro, E. L., engineer, Public Works department, Manila
Navelle, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Navoa, A., chantre, ecclesiastical chanter, Manila
Naylor, C., third officer, steamer *Taiwan*, Coast
Nazer, J. S., (Inglis & Co.) clerk, Spring Gardens
Nazer, H., second officer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Neale, E, M., Yokohama
Neate, S. R., inspector of buildings, Surveyor-general's office
Neave, T., (Chartered Bank) acting manager, Singapore
Neave, J. T., (McAllister & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Nebot, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Takao
Needham, R. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Nefedieff, N. A., merchant, Tientsin
Nègre, A. F., broker, Yokohama
Neil, W., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) foreman blacksmith, Singapore
Neilson, W., (Crasemann & Hagen) silk inspector, Chefoo
Neimen, F., proprietor, hotel "Stadt Stralsund," Amoy
Neinstadt, N. J., (C. Braces & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Nelson, R. A., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Manila
Nelson, R., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Nelson, H. H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Queen's road
Nelson, Rev. R., missionary, Shanghai
Nemchinoff, J. M., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Nemchinoff, M. J., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Nemchinoff, W. J., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Nethersole, H., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Netto, C., professor, Imperial University, Tokio

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Neubourg, A., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Neubronner, A. W., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Neubronner, J. L., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Singapore
Neumann, J., Maritime Customs assistant, Shanghai
Nevius, Rev. John L., D.D., missionary, Chefoo
New, Thos., engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Newbury, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Tientsin
Newman, Walter, (Newman, Gittins & Co.) public tea inspector, Foochow (absent)
Newman, W. H., British vice-consul, Bangkok (absent)
Newman, E., proprietor and manager, "Chefoo Family hotel," Chefoo
Newton, H., assistant engineer to municipality, Singapore
Newton, J., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Newton, A., manager, Hongkong and China Gas Company, Praya west
Ney, O. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
Niandl, H., (Bryner & Beyfuss, Shanghai) clerk, Peking
Niblett, H. S. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Nice, F., lightkeeper, Lamocks lighthouse, Amoy
Nichol, F. E., (R. Nichol) clerk, Shanghai
Nichol, R., merchant, Shanghai
Nicholls, J. D., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Nicholls, B., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Nicholsen, G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Nicholson, J. F., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Nicholson, G., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Nicholson, C., (Shaw, Ripley & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Nickels, M. C., Shanghai
Nicol, Geo., missionary, Chungking
Nicolai, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Nicolayson, N. O., steward in charge, General Hospital, Yokohama
Nicolier, A., stationery dealer, etc., Saigon
Nicolle, P. A., police inspector, Hiogo
Nicto, A., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Niedhardt, E., (Medical Hall) chemist, Queen's road
Nielsen, F. F., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) electrician, Nagasaki
Nielsen, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Nielsen, C., (A. Contris & Co.) assistant, Tientsin
Nightingale, Rev. A. W., missionary, Hankow
Nind, A. D., (J. Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Niobey, E., lawyer, Saigon
Nissen, H. E., civil director, Manila
Nissle, G., (Behre & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Niubo, R., major, Army medical department, Manila
Noble, John, watch maker and jeweller, Queen's road
Noble, W. C., treasurer, American Board of Missions, Peking
Noble, J., lightkeeper in charge, Turnabout lighthouse, Amoy
Noble, A. K., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Noël, G. W., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Noetzli, G. H., deputy commissioner of Customs, Shanghai (absent)
Noeyer, W. V. de, Belgian Consul, Yokohama
Nogueira, V., (H.K.C. & M.S.B. Co.) wharfinger, Macao
Nogueras, A., assistant, Exchequer department, Iloilo
Nolting, J., merchant and commission agent, Shanghai
Nölting, N. A., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Nönchen, C., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Noodt, Oscar (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Praya
Nooroodin, B., (Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co.) clerk, Cochrane street

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Noronha, J. F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Hollywood road
Noronha, L., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Shanghai
Noronha, A. J., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Noronha, D., (Noronha & Sons) printer, Hollywood road
Noronha, S. A., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Hollywood road
Norris, W. W., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Norris, R. O., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
North, John, (Yokohama Dispensary) chemist, Yokohama (absent)
Northcote, G. S., deputy sheriff, and clerk, Registrar General's office
Northey, H. A., (Westall, Galton & Co.) tea inspector, Foochow
Norton, C. F., lieutenant, U.S.S. *Alert*
Nostitz, commandant, German corvette *Freya*
Nouet, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Noumaun, Dr. E. D., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Novion, A., Maritime Customs, commissioner, (absent)
Nowrojee, M., (Cursetjee Wookerjee) merchant, Peel street
Nowrojee, D., merchant and baker, and manager of Hongkong hotel, Queen's road
Noyes, Rev. H. V., missionary, Canton
Nozaleda, B., professor, University, Manila
Nully, R. de, Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Nunes, L. S., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Nunes, M. J., Junr., chief officer and purser, steamer *Spark*, Canton and Macao
Nunes, A. A., (Johnston & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Nunes, L. F., clerk, Revenue department, Macao
Nunn, C. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Nunn, Charles, constable, British consulate, Chinkiang
Nuthall, F. J., gunner, H.B.M. corvette *Modeste*
Nutter, Geo., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Nye, Gideon, (Nye & Co.) merchant, Canton
Nye, C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takachiho-maru*, Tokio
Nye, H. O. T., master, watch officer, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Nysten, G., constable, German Legation, Peking

Oakey, F., (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Obadaya, I. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Obenheimer, sub-lieutenant, German corvette *Freya*
O'Brien, M. J., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Shanghai (absent)
O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, St. John's Place
Ocampo, V., ecclesiastical department, Manila
O'Connor, R., senior magistrate, Singapore
Odell, T. J., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Odell, John, (Odell & Leyburn) merchant, Foochow
Oehl, F. E., (A. Coutris & Co.) commission agent, Peking
Oehl, F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Tientsin
Oeltze, G., pilot, Foochow
Oesau, R. (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Oestmann, A., (Richter & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Oestmann, C., (Gutschow & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Oestmann, C., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Ogilvie, J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ogilvie, T. D., (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ogliastro, (Ogliastro & Blustein) Tamhoi, Saigon

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Ohlinger, Rev. Franklin, missionary, Foochow
Ohlmer, E., assistant secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Oieson, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Tientsin
Oishi, R., (Kogio Shokwai) clerk, Queen's road
O'Kelly, sub-commissioner, subsistances office, Saigon
Olañeta, J., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
Olano, E. de, (Larrinaga & Co.) merchant, Manila
Olarovsky, Alex. E., Russian consul, and acting consul for Italy, Nagasaki
Oldfield, H. J., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Oldham, C. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Oliveira, A. S., compositor, *North China Herald* Office, Shanghai
Oliveira, A. M. de, interpreter, Spanish consulate, Shanghai
Oliveira, F. S., *N. C. Herald* office, printing manager, Shanghai
Oliveira, J. A. de, lieut.-quartermaster, Police, Macao
Oliveira, A. M., (Oliveira & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Oliver, Geo., (Geo. Oliver & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Ollerdessen, H., (Morris & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ollia, D. D., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Taiwan
Ollia, N. D., merchant, Amoy
Ollia, J. N., (N. D. Ollia) merchant, Amoy (absent)
Olmsted, F. H., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Olsen, A., second berthing officer, Harbour Master's office, Woosung, Shanghai
Olsen, M. P., mariner, Bangkok
Olson, J., stevedore, Hiogo
Olson, J., proprietor, "National Tavern," Queen's road central
Olyphant, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
O'Malley, A. B., pilot, Newchwang
Onions, H., engineer, H.M.B. gunboat *Mosquito*
Opisso, A., assistant, Customs-house, Manila
Oppel, J., lithographer, Manila
Oppenheimer, I., (Oppenheimer frères) Yokohama
Oppenheimer, M., (Oppenheimer frères) Yokohama (absent)
Opsteltein, J. C., (Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Ord, H. L., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Ord, J. W., (Keelung Colliery) colliery carpenter, Keelung
Ordax, S., medical practitioner, Iloilo
Orduña, E., magistrate, Manila
Orhond, surgeon, French cruiser *Hugon*
Orieux, pilot, Saigon
Orley, G., inspector of markets
Orme, P., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ormélise, telegraphist, Saigon
Oro, J. G. de, justice of Quiapo district, Manila
Orosco, P., hatmaker, Iloilo
O'Rourke, D., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Orozio, E. S. de, secretary, Sociedad de Fianzas, &c., Manila
Orpen, Herbert, naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Orr, S., captain, steamer *Chinkiang*, Coast
Orr, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Nagoya-maru*, Tokio
Orr, W. S., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Orrate, J., (Malcampo & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Ortega, R., teniente fiscal, real audiencia, Manila
Ortega, A., in charge of tobacco department, Iloilo

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Ortell, J., (Figera Brothers) clerk, Iloilo
Ortella, F. D., secretary, Sociedad de Seguros Mariti nos, Manila
Orth, H., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Ortiz, A., restaurant keeper, Manila
Ortiz, L., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Orton, G., manager, Singapore Steam Saw Mills, Singapore
Ortuno, F., Spanish consul general, Amoy
Osborn, P., foreign secretary, Kencho, Yokohama
Osgood, D. W., M.D., missionary, Foochow
Osmano, R., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Osmeña, V., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
Osmeña, T., (Osmeña, Rita & Co.) hosier, Cebu
Osmund, C., registration clerk, Registrar-General's office
Osouf, Mgr. Pierrie Marie, Roman Catholic Bishop, Tokio
Osten, L. von, student interpreter, German Legation, Tokio
Osterholm, L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hankow
O'Sullivan, T., M.D., surgeon, Royal Naval Hospital
Oswald, P. C., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Otadui, F. de O., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Otal, E. de, secretary, Spanish Legation, Peking
Ott, Rev. R., missionary, Basil Mission, Chongshun
Ott, T., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ottaway, E. F., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Otte, H., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Otten, J., mariner, Bangkok
Ottley, A., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, d'Aguilar street
Ottomeier, P. A. W., (Siemssen Co.) clerk, Canton
Oueda, C., interpreter, French consulate, Yokohama
Overbeck, H., (Overbeck & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Owen, Rev. G., missionary, Peking
Owston, A., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Oxenham, E. L., acting consul, H.B.M. consulate, Wuhu
Oxley, E. G., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokio-maru*, Tokio
Oxley, E. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Ozario, F., constable, United States Consulate, Foochow
Ozorio, Dr. A. C. C. P., judge, Macao
Ozorio, C. F., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Ozorio, L. J., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Aberdeen street
Ozorio, F. A., (Hughes & Legge) clerk, Praya central
Ozorio, E. C., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ozorio, C. J., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ozoux, F., (V. Roque) purser, Saigon

Pabalan, N., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Pabalan, E., (Genato & Co.) assistant, Manila
Pacheco, D. C., (B. de S. Fernandes) clerk, and vice-consul for Siam, Macao
Padell, H., clerk, French Post-office, Yokohama
Paderin, J., interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Padilla, J. S., tesorero, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Padua, captain, steamer *Martaban*, Bangkok
Paes, A. M., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Kowloon
Paez, F., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Pagan, G. A., lieut., 74th Highlanders
Pagden, H., sailmaker, Yokohama
Page, C., acting military foreman of works
Page, R., Industrial section, Tokio

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Painter, Rev. G., missionary, Hangchow
Palacias, R. P. y, assistant, army administration, Manila
Palacios, G., engineer, Public Works department, Manila
Palamountain, B., printing office manager, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Palenciano, A. B. y, assistant army administration, Manila
Palgrave, W. G., British consul, Manila (absent)
Palladius, Archimandrite of Russian Greek Catholic mission, Peking
Pallanjee, Dorabjee, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Pallas, pilot, Saigon
Palm, T. A., medical missionary, Niigata
Palm, J. L. E., Maritime Customs assistant in charge, Wuhu
Palmer, H. D., foreman, Naval Yard
Palmer, Rev. E. R., minister, Union Chapel, Shanghai
Palmer, H. S., Major, R. E., private secretary and aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor
Palmer, H. B., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Palmer, C. H., captain, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Palmgren, sub-lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Pan, J. F. del, merchant, Manila
Panadis, J., (Puig y Llagostera Hermanos) clerk, Manila
Panizza, F., secretary to German Consulate and to Club Germania
Panoff, J. K., (Pantkoff, Melchanoff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Panton, W., second engineer, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Papps, Wm., (Wm. Papps & Co.) wine and spirit importer, Shanghai
Paquin, M., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Parauchin, G. P., "Russian Hotel," assistant, Hakodate
Pardon, W., (North China Insurance Company) clerk, Shanghai
Pardun, W., (Kniffler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Paredes, P. G. de, secretary-captain, Artillery school, Manila
Parker, Geo., missionary, Ichang
Parker, W. G., third officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Parker, E. H., interpreter, British Consulate, Canton
Parker, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Taku
Parker, J., clerk, Magistracy
Parker, F. C., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Parker, Thos. D. C., (Hongkong Gas Company) sub-manager, West point
Parkes, Rev. H., missionary, Canton
Parkes, Sir Harry S., K.C.B., British Minister Plenipotentiary, Tokio
Parkhill, S., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor, Canton
Parlane, W., chief engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Parmeutier, P, civil doctor, Manila
Parr, R. B., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
Parry, Rev. W. W., chaplain and naval instructor, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Parreau, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Parsons, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Company) foreman new dock work, Singapore
Parsons, J. R., (Chartered Bank of India, &c.) Singapore
Parsons, W. H., (China and Japan Trading Company) clerk, Shanghai
Partridge, Rev. S. B., missionary, Swatow (absent)
Pasagali, A., assistant, Mint, Manila
Paschen, commandant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Pasco, F. C. C., naval cadet, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Pascoal, J. P., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Pascual, G., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Pascual, P., assistant, Hope & Charity coal mines, Cebu

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Pass, S. C., accountant, Yokohama
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Passmore, R. M., second officer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Passmore, J. H., Maritime Customs, assistant examiner (absent)
Passos, J. M. dos, (French Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Pastor, M., coffee house keeper, Manila
Pastorfido, F., contador, colecciones y labores, Manila
Pate, T., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Paterson, R. J., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Paterson, W., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Paterson, D., pilot, Amoy
Paterson, J. W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Paton, R., engineer, Hiogo Gas Company, Hiogo
Paton, Thos., missionary, Ichang
Patriat, Rev. C. E., French Mission, Staunton street
Patron, B., (Amigos del Pais Printing office) regent, Manila
Patterson, W. H., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Patterson, T. H., Rear Admiral, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Patterson, D. W., clerk to commander in chief, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Patterson, A., surgeon, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
Patterson, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) chief engineer, Tokio
Paul, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
Paul, E. B., assistant, British Consulate, Nagasaki
Paul, R., shipchandler, Shanghai
Paul, F. J., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Paula, F. de, clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
Paulsen, mariner, Bangkok
Paulsen, W., (Amoy Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Amoy
Paves, F. de P., administrador, hospital de S. Juan, Manila
Paves, P., contador, audit department, Manila
Pavie, telegraphist, Kampot, Cambodia
Payne, Wm., quarter-master, Chinese cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Payo, M., vice-secretary, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Payo, H. P., arzobispo metrapolitano, Gobierno Eclesiastico, Manila
Peacock, P., inspector, British Legation escort, Tokio
Pearce, A., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Pearce, J. P., assistant paymaster, in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Mosquito*
Pearce, J., superintendent of works, Lighthouse department, Yokohama
Pearse, Rev. E., missionary, Nganking
Pearson, J. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Pedersen, P. M., pilot, Ningpo
Pedrero, C. M. y, assistant, army administration, Cavite
Pedro, J., enfermeiro, commissão do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
Pedro, W., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Pein, J. von, sergeant of Police, Ningpo
Peirse, R. H., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Pejemsky, J. P., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pelikan, A., Russian vice-consul, Yokohama
Pelissier, V., timber merchant, Saigon
Pell, B., (Eastern Ext., Aust. and China Tele. Co.) general manager, Singapore
Pellegrini, A., chancelier, French consulate, Manila
Pellicer, E., merchant, Bohol, Philippines
Pellissier, cattle dealer, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Peltzer, J., (Lohmann & Co.) tailor, &c., Yokohama
Pelu, Rev. A. C., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki

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Pemberton, T., (Wheelock & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Penabella, D., mayor of Garrison, Manila
Pender, J., chief engineer, Chinese gunboat *Chen-to*, Canton
Pendered, J. C., captain, lighthouse tender *Tl abor*, Yokohama
Peneque, A. de F., enfermeiro, commissão do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
Penfold, C. E., superintendent of municipal police, Shanghai
Penhallow, P., Agricultural Section, Tokio
Penn, H., Dochin Machi, Osaka
Pennefather, A. P., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
Pennington, C. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Pennquin, lieutenant, French Troops, Saigon
Penrose, J. H., Maritime Customs boat officer, Amoy
Peperill, G., Naval College, Tokio
Pequignot, M., French Livery Stables, Yokohama
Perawni, G., chief officer receiving-ship *Emily Jane*, Shanghai
Percebois, D., Maritime Customs tide-waiter, Shanghai
Perceval, Lloyd, (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Percival, W. S., clerk, Supreme Court, Shanghai
Percival, R. H., (Reiss & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Percival, W. H., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Péré, lieutenant, French cruiser *Cosmao*
Pereda, Juan, "La España" restaurant, Manila
Pereda, J., "El Oriental" restaurant, Manila
Pereira, E. F., (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, J. V., professor "Escola Commercial, Macao
Pereira, J., (De Souza & Co.) compositor
Pereira, A., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Pereira, J. G., (W. Meyerink) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, F. A., almoxarifado de guerra, Macao
Pereira, M. E. S., (Deetjen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, J. V., professor of languages, Canton
Pereira, J. M. G., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Pereira, E. G., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Pereira, J. L., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, A. P., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, J. F., (G. Smith & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pereira, Rev. A. J. G., chaplain of St. Augustine's church, Macao
Pereira, A. F. M., Portuguese consul, Singapore and Bangkok
Pereira, A. M., Macao
Pereira, E. A., (New Harbour Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Pereira, J. G., broker, Shanghai
Pereira, E. J., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Pereira, L. A J., (B. A. Pereira) clerk, Macao
Pereira, B. A., merchant, and chancelier, Belgian consulate, Macao
Pereira, J. P., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Pereira, A. L. G., (National Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
Pereira, V. S., lawyer, and first substitute, Judicial department, Macao
Pereira, J., Victoria Bakery, Wellington street
Pereira, H. A., (Noronha & Sons) assistant, Shanghai
Pereira, F. G., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Pereira, M., civil doctor, Manila
Pereira, B., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pereira, P., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
Pereira, T. S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Shanghai
Pereira, A. F., (Landstein & Co.) clerk, Queen's road

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Pereira, A. M. R., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
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Peres, J. M., lieutenant quarter-master, National Batallion, Macao
Perez, A. A., lightkeeper, Tsingsen lighthouse, Amoy
Perez, M. M., archivero, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Perez, R., assistent, Post-office, Iloilo
Perez, P. J., (Gargollo Brothers) merchant, Iloilo
Perez, M., (M. Perez Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Perkins, G., constable, British Consulate, Wuhu
Perkins, G. H., commander, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Perkins, Dr. H. M., dentist, Yokohama
Permewan, R. T., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Perojo, E. del, secretary Spanish Legation, Peking
Perpetuo, A., (De Souza & Co.) compositor
Perpetuo, E. V., (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Perraux, Rev. R. N., French missionary, Juthia, Siam
Perron, A., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Saigon
Perry, J., Engineering College, Tokio
Perry, I. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
Perry, M. S., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pertierra, L., delegado del gobierno, Sociedad de Fianzas, &c., Manila
Pertuzé, deputy procuror-general, Saigon
Pestana, J. C., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Pestonjee, R., broker, Shanghai
Pestonjee, J., merchant, Yokohama
Petel, A., Senior, sugar estate owner, Porac-Pampanga, Philippines
Petel, A., Junior, sugar estate owner, Porac-Pampanga, Philippines
Petel, G. van P., (G. van P. Petel & Co.) mert. & con. for Netherlands, Manila (absent)
Peter, Bro., assistant, West Point Reformatory
Peter, J., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) telegraphist, Singapore
Peters, J., pilot, Shanghai
Peters, R. H., captain, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
Peters, F., assistant, Sanitary department, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Peters, G., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Petersen, F., boarding house keeper, Queen's road west
Petersen, A. C., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) foreman shipwright, Singapore
Petersen, N. C. R., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Petersen, P. W., constable, British consulate, Tamsui
Petersen, H. A., (Petersen & Co.) merchant & con. for Denmark, Amoy (absent)
Petersen, C. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Peterson, J., sergeant, police force, Hiogo
Peterson, C. F. W., boarding-house keeper, Queen's road west
Peterson, W., shipping master, German consulate
Pethick, W. N., U.S. vice-consul and interpreter, Tientsin
Petit, C., French missionary, Vat Phlenz, Siam
Petitjean, Mgr. H. G. B., Catholic Bishop and Vicar of Southern Japan, Osaka
Pettersen, G., mariner, Bangkok
Pettit, W. J., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Peyre, S., "Oriental Hotel," Yokohama
Peyre, J., "Oriental Hotel," Yokohama
Pfaff, R., (L. Vrard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Pfaff, L., (H. Müller & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Peiffer, H., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Philastre, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Philips, H. H., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*

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Phillips, G. J. A., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton
Phillippo, Hon. G., attorney-general, Supreme Court
Phillips, J., (Chartered Bank of India &c.) sub-accountant, Queen's road
Phillips, C., Ohno Saki, Hiogo
Phillips, S. W., storeman, H.M. Naval Yard
Phillips, R., (Malcolm, Willcox & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Phillips, Geo., Consul, British consulate, Kiukiang
Phillips, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Phipps, W. T., silk inspector, Shanghai
Phipps, A. L., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow (absent)
Phipps, H. G., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Piatkoff, M. F., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Piazzoli, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Pichon, L., M.D., (Galle & Pichon) medical practitioner, Shanghai (absent)
Pickering, W. A., protector of Chinese, Singapore
Pickford, C. R. B., (Smith, Bell & Co.) merchant, & consular agent for Italy, Cebu
Piehl, A., (Pasedag & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Piercy, Rev. G., superintendent, Wesleyan Methodist Mission, Canton
Piercy, G., master, Diocesan school, Bonham road
Pierre, J. B., director of botanical gardens, Saigon
Pierret, H., consul for France, Yokohama
Piersdorff, A. L., pilot, Swatow
Pierson, Rev. I., missionary, Pau-ting-foo
Pietch, assistant treasurer, Saigon
Pièttressen de St. Aubin, Colonial Treasurer, Saigon
Pignat, telegraph overseer, Saigon
Pignatel, V., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
Pignatel, C., (Pignatel & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
Pike, J., pilot, Shanghai
Pike, C. H., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Pila, U., merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Pilcher, Rev. L. W., missionary, Tientsin
Pill, J., boatswain, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Pillon, F., carpenter, Yokohama
Pim, T., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Foochow
Pimentel, B. C., Major commanding troops, Macao
Pina, M., civil doctor, Manila
Pinchernelle, F., (Wieler & Co.) clerk, Praya
Pineau, E., (Pequignot & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Pineda, E., assistant, custom house, Manila
Pineda, C., solicitor, Iloilo
Pinel, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pingol, F., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Pinheiro, A., ensign 3rd Battalion, Macao
Pinn, J. F., manager, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Pinna, F. F., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Hollywood road
Pinna, J. de, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Piñol, D. F., contador, Custom House, Manila
Piñol, F. F., revisor de cuentas, Sociedad Economica, Manila
Pinto, R., organist Roman Catholic Church
Pioche, pilot, Saigon
Piper, Rev. J., missionary, Tokio
Piquet, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Piquet, J., director of the Interior, Saigon
Pirie, G., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Pirkis, A. E., accountant, British Legation, Peking (absent)

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Pitman, John, 16, Tokudji Nichomi, Tokio and & 8, Peddar's Buildings, Hongkong
Piton, commander gunboat *Mousqueton*, Saigon
Piton, Rev. C. P., missionary, Basil Mission, (absent)
Pitts, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Pizano, F. S.., commissary, army administration, Cottabato, Philippines
Placé, J. L., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Place, J. E., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Place, T., Shanghai
Place, L. de S., (Syme & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Placé, F., compositor, *Japan Mail* office, Yokohama
Placé, A. M., sorter, Post-office
Placé, C. de S., writer, procurador's department, Macao
Plage, P., (China Sugar Refining Co.), assistant, East point
Planche, baker, Saigon
Plate, F., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S.S. Co.) agent, Hiogo
Platen, C., M.D., German Hospital, Amoy
Platt, A., (Isaacs & Brothers) clerk, Hiogo
Platt, A. R., Maritime Customs medical officer, Chinkiang
Platt, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Playfair, Hugh S., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Playfair, G. W. F., (Oriental Bank) assistant and cashier, Yokohama
Playfair, G. M. H., acting interpreter, British consulate, Foochow
Plessis, Rev. M. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Plichon, consul for France, Foochow
Plitt, C., chemist & druggist, Manila
Pluddemann, kaptain-lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Plumb, Rev. Nathan J., missionary, Foochow
Plummer, A., (G. Domoney & Co.) butcher, &c., Yokohama
Plunket, Hon. C. B., registrar, Supreme Court
Plunket, Hon. H., superintendent of Police, Penang
Plunkett, J., pilot, Newchwang
Poate, W. H., (Mackenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Poate, W., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Poate, T. P., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
Pocock, T. G., captain, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Poesnecker, L. (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Pohl, C., captain's clerk, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Pohl, J., (Pohl Freres & Co.) Yokohama
Pohl, H., (Pohl Freres & Co.) Yokohama
Pohl, S., (Pohl Freres & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Poignand, J. J., procuror-general, Administration of Justice, Saigon
Poignand, W., assistant, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
Poirier, Rev. J. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Poisson, C., (C. Poisson & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Poitevin, L., proprietor "Sweetmeat Castle," Shanghai
Poland, J. A., captain, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Polder, L. van der, acting chancellier, Netherlands Legation, Tokio
Pole, Wm., F.R.S., consulting engineer, Government railway service, Yokohama
Poletti, P., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Polglass, J. E., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Poli, G. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Polishwalla, M. B., yarn broker, Lyndhurst terrace

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Pollock, C. F., surgeon, army medical department
Pollock, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Pollock, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Canton (unattached)
Polycarpo, A. do R., piano-tuner, Amoy
Pommayrac, de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Pond, J. A., accountant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Ponomareff, P. A., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) mer. & act. vice-con. for Russia, Hankow
Ponpelle, assistant treasurer, Saigon
Ponsford, W. B., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Pool, F. W., Rabin Gold mines, Bangkok
Popoff, N., student interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking
Popoff, P. A., (A. A. Belogolovy) clerk, Tientsin
Popoff, P., interpreter, Russian Legation, Peking (absent)
Pors, M., (Rodewald & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Porte, P., (Messageries Maritimes) second commisaire, Shanghai
Porteous, H. L., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Porter, J., assistant, Statistical department, Maritime Customs, Shanghai
Porter, Rev. H. D., M.D., missionary, Tientsin (absent)
Porter, A. P., merchant, Hakodate
Portes, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Posch, W., (China and Japan Trading Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Posdejeff, A. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Posnett, constable, British Legation, Peking
Postlethwaite, J. W., (Westall, Galton & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Pot, J. J. van der, (Netherlands Trading Society) acting chief agent, Yokohama
Potteaux, French interpreter, Saigon
Pouchon, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Pouey, H. du, agent, Messageries Maritimes, Shanghai
Poulsen, E., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane (absent)
Poulsen, O. P. H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) accountant, Shanghai
Poulsen, C. H. O., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Pourquier, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Pourquier, telegraphist, Saigon
Pouyer, lieutenant, steamer *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
Povanaries, J., compositor, "Commercial Press" office, Singapore
Povirer, V., (A. Nicolier) assistant, Saigon
Powell, D. D. F., second officer, revenue steamer *Fei-hoo*, Amoy
Powell, W. (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Powell, H. T., (Powell & Co.) auctioneer, and secretary, Singapore Exchange, Singapore
Powell, C. S., (Brown & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Powell, G. O., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Power, E. S. M., paymaster, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Powers, R. H., (R. H. Powers & Co.) storekeeper, and marshal U.S. consulate, Nagasaki
Powys, E., (E. C. Kirby & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Poynter, J., Maritime Customs acting tide surveyor and harbour master, Hoihow
Pozdieff, A. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Pozo, J. del, interventor, colecciones y labores, Manila
Prado, N., del, professor, University, Manila
Prat, G., (Thomas & Mercer) clerk, Canton
Prat, surgeon, French gunboat *Lynx*
Prats, J., assistant, Mint, Manila
Pratt, B. H., (Pratt, Bird & Co.) draper, Yokohama
Precindo, T., wine merchant, Iloilo
Prehn, Luis O., (Prehn & Co.) merchant, Manila

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Prengrueber, telegraphist, Saigon
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Prentice, J., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Pressick, C. F., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Prestage, Ward, clerk of works, Surveyor-general's office
Preston, T., general manager, and editor *Celestial Empire*, Shanghai
Prévert, ensign, French gunboat *Lynx*
Price, G. U., (National Bank of India) assistant accountant, Shanghai
Price, J. F., assistant engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Price, A. F., surgeon, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Price, E., engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Price, B. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chefoo
Price, Hon. John M., F.G.S., F.R.G.S., Surveyor-general and acting Colonial Treasurer
Price, C. J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Amoy
Price, Alex., bill broker, and secretary of Chamber of Commerce & H'kow Club, H'kow
Prichard, A. T., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Prieto, L., (Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Primrose, J. A., (Primrose & Co.) commission agent, Shanghai
Primrose, W. M., broker, Shanghai
Prior, J. O., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Pritchett, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer, *Hiogo-maru*, Japan
Pritzsche, Rev. C., missionary, Long-hëu, Canton
Privat, assistant treasurer, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Procacci, D. V., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Prockter, pilot, Saigon
Prodhomme, Rev. C. J. B., French missionary, Saraburi, Siam
Prothero, R. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Magpie*
Provand, A., (A. Provand & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Prowse, F., store-officer, Government telegraph service, Tokio
Prugent, E., secretary to Civil Governor of province, Manila
Pryer, H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Puebla, M., professor of theology, University, Manila
Puente, A. de la, restaurant keeper, Manila
Puertas, F. Diaz y, (J. de Loyzaga & Co.) printer, Manila
Puchol, V. N., assistant, army administration, Manila
Pueyo, J., commandant of Garrison, Manila
Pugh, E. A., first officer, steamer *Kinshan*, Hongkong and Canton
Pugh, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Puhlmann, A., proprietor, "Adelphi Hotel," Singapore
Puig, J., contador, colecciones y labores, Manila
Puissilieux, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Pujol, P., inspector, colecciones y labores, Manila
Puletin, L'abbé, Roman Catholic missionary, Niigata
Pullanjee, M., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Punchard, J. E., captain, steamer *Kwangtung*, Coast
Purcell, P. H., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
Purdon, John G., (Maitland & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Purvis, C. K., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Purvis, J. M., broker, Singapore
Pustau, T. von., merchant, Hongkong and Canton
Pye, Chas., (Odell & Leyburn) clerk, Foochow
Pye, Edmund, (Elles & Co.) merchant, Amoy
Pye, R. H., (Elles & Co,) merchant, and vice-consul for France, Amoy
Pyke, Rev. J. H., missionary, Peking
Pyne, W. E., captain, Mitsu Bishi barque *Sakurajima-maru*, Tokio

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Quioga, J. Malcampo, (Malcampo & Co.) merchant, Amoy

Rabadan, M., army medical department, Manila
Rabago, M., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) clerk, Manila
Rabasa, J. F., commandant of engineers, Arsenal, Manila
Race, Rev. J. R., missionary, Hankow
Rädecker, R., (Rädecker & Co.) merchant, Wyndham street
Rademacker, captain, steamer *Bangkok*, Bangkok
Rademaker, P., mariner, Bangkok
Rae, T. F., (Fabris & Co.) clerk, Canton
Rae, W., Maritime Customs tidesurveyor and Harbour Master, Swatow
Rae, J., (Medical Hall) chemist, Yokohama
Raffaele, Ulisse-Barbolani di Cesapiana Contre, Italian Minister Plenipotentiary, Tokio
Raffin, W., inspector of telegraphs, Nagasaki
Rago, A. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Shanghai
Rago, J. de, billiard table repairer, Shanghai
Raguit, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Newchwang
Ragusa, V., Engineering College, Tokio
Rahimbhoy, F. M., (R. Alladinbhoy) clerk, Hollywood road
Raimondi, Right Rev. T. J., D.D., Vicar Apostolic, Roman Catholic bishop
Ramasse, A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Ramdans, R., (Lambert Brothers) assistant, Singapore
Ramirez, F., (F. Ramirez & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Ramirez, S., doctoral, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Ramirez, M., inspector-general of public works, Manila
Ramirez, J. F., "La Puerta del Sol," Manila
Ramos, G., (M. Perez) assistant, Manila
Ramsay, Thos., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Ramsay, H. F., merchant, Hankow
Ramsay, H., pilot, Swatow
Randall, W. P., lieut., executive officer U.S.S. *Ranger*
Randall, T., pilot, Foochow
Randle, Rev. H., missionary, Nganking
Ranfaine, Rev. J. B., French missionary, Chant'aboon, Siam
Rangal, Q. A., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Rangel, J , Portuguese master, Victoria boys' school, Hollywood road
Rangel, A., accountant and distributor, Judicial department, Macao
Rangel, S. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Rangouse, de, assistant treasurer, Saigon
Ranking, (Eastern Extension Telegraph Co.) assistant, Singapore
Raoult, paymaster *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
Rapalje, Rev. D., missionary, Amoy
Raphael, R. S., merchant, Shanghai
Rapp, F., auctioneer and commission agent, Zetland street
Rasch, C., (Rasch and Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo
Rastrick, H., fourth engineer, steamer *Arratoon Apcar*
Rat y Hevia, J., director-general of infantry, Manila
Ratje, W., (Ed. Knox) assistant, Bangkok
Raven, E. A., commission agent, Canton
Rawlinson, C. J., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Rawson, T. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ray, E. C., (Morris & Ray) shipbroker, Bank Buildings

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Rayot, E., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon.
Rayson, F., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Penang
Razak, O. B., (Mission Press) assistant, Singapore
Read, Thos., constable, British consulate, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Read, W. H. M., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) merchant, & con. gen. for Netherlands, S'pore
Read, R. B. B., (A. L. Johnston & Co.) mert., and consul for Sweden & Norway, Singapore
Real, A. H. Corte, colonial secretary, Macao
Reardon, J. H., assistant, "Mariners' Home," Shanghai
Reddelien, G., (Kniffler & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherland, &c., Yokohama
Reddelien, A., (A. Reddelien & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Reddie, J. R, (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reding, J. E., agent, China Traders' Ins. Co., and vice-consul for Russia, Shanghai
Redman, J., boatswain, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Reed, J., cable jointer, E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Edinburgh*, Singapore
Reeks, A. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ichang
Rees, D., overman, Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Rees, C. A., Shanghai
Reeve, R., steward, Sailors' Home, Shanghai
Reeves, W. M., (Fairhurst, Reeves & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Reeves, W., mariner, Bangkok
Reeves, W., second engineer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Reeves, G., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Regagnon, surveyor, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Regidor, R., secretary of telegraph department, Manila
Reid, D., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tsuruga-maru*, Japan
Reid, W. N., (*Japan Gazette*) assistant, Yokohama
Reid, D., captain, Customs cruiser *Li She*, Canton
Reid, R. I., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Reid, A. G., M.D., medical practitioner, Hankow
Reid, F., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reid, E. L., (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Hiogo
Reidhaart, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Reiff, R., (Gutschow & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Reilly, F. E., manager, "Central Hotel," Shanghai
Reimers, A., (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Reimers, Otto, (P. Heinemann & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Reina, F. S., (F. de Jesus & Co.) storekeeper, Bangkok
Reiners, W., (Melchers & Co.) merchant, and consul for Russia, &c., Peddar's Wharf
Reis, S. de, clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Reis, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) manager, Shanghai
Reis, J. S. da Silva, lieut. commanding Taipa Fort, Macao
Relph, Henry, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai (absent)
Remé, G. A., (Remé Brothers) merchant, Singapore
Remedios, J. A. dos, (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) clerk, West point
Remedios, R. dos (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) storekeeper, West point
Remedios, L., racioneros, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Remedios, S. A. dos, assistant, "Canton Hotel," Canton
Remedios, R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, F., (W. H. Brereton) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, J. G. dos, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Remedios, Louis, secretary, Clero Catedral, Manila
Remedios, F. A., Jr., (E. E., Australasia, & China Telegraph. Co.) clerk, Queen's road

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Remedios, A. F. dos (Jerdein & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Remedios, G. F., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, J. C. dos, (Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Remedios, V. dos, (J. M. Armstrong) clerk, Queen's road
Remedios, Alex. A. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) merchant, Gough street
Remedios, José A. dos, (Remedios & Co.) merchant, Gough street
Remedios, A. F. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, M. A. dos, merchant, Macao
Remedios, F. J. dos, (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, F. dos, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Remedios, G. dos, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Remedios, J. M. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Remedios, S. dos, (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, A. G. dos, (Douglas Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, J. H. dos, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) merchant, Gough street
Remedios, A. A. dos, (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Praya
Remedios, D. A. dos, (Rozario & Co.) clerk, Stanley street
Remedios, C. C. dos, (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Remedios, S. A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Remusat, J., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Remusat, J., professor of music, Shanghai
Renard, Ed., (Spooner, Renard & Co.) merchant, Saigon
Renauld, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Renault, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Rennell, E., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
Rennell, T. B., harbour master and tide-surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Rennie, R. T., judge, H.B.M.'s Court, Yokohama
Rennie, T., M.D., medical practitioner, Takao
Rennie, J., (Kiangnan Arsenal) naval constructor, Shanghai
Renny, E. V., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Cebu
Renwick, W., M.D., physician & surgeon, Nagasaki
Retz, F., watch and clockmaker, jeweller, &c., Yokohama
Reuben, S. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Reuben, M. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Reuben, D. I., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Reuchlin, G., coffee house keeper, Saigon
Reus, C. F., watchmaker, Bangkok
Reusch, Rev. C. G., missionary, Basil Mission
Reutens, G. S., clerk, Marine department, Singapore
Reutens, F. G., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Singapore
Reutens, P. A., (Maclaine, Fraser & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Reuter, E. L., (Pustau & Co.) clerk, Canton
Revilla, F., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Révilliod, J., chief secretary, Municipal Council, Saigon
Rey, nav. sub-lieutenant, *Duchaffaut*, Saigon
Reyes, P., (B. A. Barretto & Co.'s Foundry) assistant, Manila
Reyes, J., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, Manila
Reyes, M. de los, (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) merchant, Manila
Reyes, R., inspector, coleccione y labores, Manila
Reyes, J., real audiencia, Manila
Reyes, F. O., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, J. J., (Yano & Reyes) merchant, Bohol, Philippines
Reyes, I., coffee house keeper, Manila

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Reyes, J. N. C., carriage builder, Manila
Reyes, A., (Y. Rocha & Co.) clerk, Manila
Reyes, J., (Reyes & Co.) shipchandler, Manila
Reymann, Oscar, chemist, Manila
Reymond, B., "Hotel de Colonies," Hiogo
Reymond, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Reyna, J., foundry, Iloilo
Reynaud, ice manufacturer, Saigon
Reynaud, N., druggist, Saigon
Reynaud, J., (A. Gerard) assistant, Yokohama
Reynders, C. W., (Van Oordt & Co.) clerk, & chan. of Netherlands consulate, Yokohama
Reynell, W., pilot, Hiogo
Reynell, S., assistant, Municipal Council offices, Shanghai
Reynold, Jas., (Boyd & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Reynolds, A., ensign, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Reynolds, T. J., broker, Manila
Reynolds, E. A., auctioneer and broker, Shanghai
Reynolds, E. T., (John Little & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Reynond, J., English Interpreter, French Consulate, Yokohama
Reynor, J., lighthouse mechanic, Amoy
Reza, H. M., (Hajee Meerza Mahomed Ally & Co) clerk, Gough street
Rhein, H. H. G., usher, Netherlands Con. Court for China, Shanghai
Rhein, J., secretary interpreter, Netherlands Legation, Peking
Rhein, G., Shanghai
Rheinart, inspector of native affairs, Saigon
Rhiel, butcher, Saigon
Rhoades, A. C., surgeon in charge, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama
Rhode, C., merchant, Yokohama
Rhodes, Percival, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Riach, R., manager "The Dispensary," Singapore
Riach, J., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Shanghai.
Ribeiro, F. V., chief clerk, Recebedoria das Decimas, Macao
Ribeiro, J. Junr., (H. A. Asgar & H. Esmail) clerk, Gage street
Ribeiro, J. M. V., *Hiogo News* office, Hiogo
Ribeiro, R. V., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Hollywood road
Ribeiro, F. X. F., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Ribeiro, A. V., writer, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
Ribeiro, M., (E. & H. Hinnekindt) clerk, and consul for Portugal, Singapore
Ribeiro, A. A. V., foreman, *Daily Press* office
Ribeiro, F. V., clerk, Auditor-general's office
Ribeiro, A. F., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Ribeiro, A. J. V., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Rice, Miss, (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Rice, G. E., marshal, U.S. Consulate, Yokohama
Rice, E. W., commission agent, Shanghai
Richard, Rev. T., missionary, Chefoo
Richards, J., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Richards, G. C., pilot, Newchwang
Richardson, T. W., (Bradley & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Swatow
Richber, B., (A. Roensch) hat manufacturer, Manila
Richelieu, A. de, Siamese navy, Bangkok
Richemont de Richardson, Vte., second secretary, French Legation, Peking
Richmond, T. G., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Richter, A., (A. Roensch) assistant, Iloilo

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Rickerby, C., editor, *Japan Mail*, Yokohama
Rickett, C. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Rickmann, C. L., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Ricou, W., accountant, opium & spirit farm, Saigon
Riddle, C., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) agent, Hakodate
Ridges, Rev. H. C., missionary, Canton
Ridgway, A. B., assistant paymaster, Commissariat
Ridley, J. (Keelung Colliery) master sinker and overman, Keelung
Riechmann, J. J., (A. Markwald & Co.) merchant & Austrian consul, Bangkok
Riedel, C., (Medical Hall) chemist, Singapore
Riedtmann, F. G., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, & acting consul for Italy, Bangkok
Riefkens, H., watchmaker, Bangkok
Rienaecker, R., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Rietschler, R., watchmaker, Shanghai
Rigbye, R. B., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
Riley, J. R., missionary, Chungking
Ringer, B. S., medical practitioner, Tamsui and Keelung
Ringer, J. M., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Ringer, F., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Rio, Lieut. Alves do, presidente "Gremio Militar," Macao
Riordan, F. L., staff surgeon, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Ripoll, J. de P., civil governor of the province, Manila
Risk, H., second engineer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
Ristelhueber, P., in charge French Consulate, Foochow
Ritchie, (P. & O. S. N. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Ritchie, Rev. Hugh, missionary, Taiwan
Ritchie, J., public accountant and commission agent, Shanghai
Ritter, E., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Ritter, G., constable, German Legation, Peking
Rivas, restaurant keeper, Manila
Rivault, E., contractor, Saigon
Rivera, L., chief of the Infantry Cadets' school, Manila
Rivera, L. R. de, interventor, tax department, Manila
Rivers, W., inspector of police, Stanley station
Rivilla, F., professor of theology, University, Manila
Rivington, Chas., share broker, Shanghai
Rizzi, J. M., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Robarts, J. A. T., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
Robb, D., (Buyers & Robb) shipwright, Singapore
Robb, D., R.N., acting inspector of machinery in charge of factory, H.M. Naval Yard
Robelde, N., tax department, Manila
Roberts, W., second engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Roberts, G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Anping, Formosa
Roberts, Rev. J. H., missionary, Peking
Roberts, N. D'E., paymaster, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Sylvia*
Roberts, W., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Horai-maru*, Tokio
Roberts, J., turnkey, British Consulate, Yokohama
Roberts, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter and diver, Shanghai
Roberts, A., (Coare, Lind & Co.) clerk, Canton
Roberts, J. P., marine surveyor, Shanghai
Roberts, H. M., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Roberts, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
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Robertson, W. S., clerk, Imperial telegraph service, Nagasaki

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Robertson, G., first berthing officer, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
Robertson, G., staff surgeon, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Robertson, R., inspector, Telegraph department, Toyohashi, Japan
Robertson, J. H., M.D., "The Dispensary," Singapore
Robertson, A. L., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Robertson, T., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) agent, Nagasaki
Robertson, H. G., (Robertson & Co.) commission merchant and builder, Foochow
Robertson, J., (Oriental Bank) manager, Shanghai
Robertson, Wm., (Boyd & Co.) engineer, Yokohama
Robertson, Russell, consul for Great Britain and Austria-Hungary, Yokohama
Robertson, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Robins, M., (M. Robins & Co.) exchange office, Shanghai
Robins, B., (M. Robins & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Robinson, G. G., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Robinson, Lieut., H.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Robinson, J. M., ensign, U.S.S. *Alert*
Robinson, Rev. J., missionary, Tientsin
Robinson, Sir W. C. F., K.C.M.G., Governor of Straits Settlements
Robinson, N. J., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Robinson, J., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Robinson, E., R.N., secretary to Commodore
Robinson, John, bill and share broker, Morrison hill
Robinson, A., solicitor, Shanghai
Robinson, W. J., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Foochow
Robison, Richard D., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama
Robledo, P., civil doctor, Manila
Robles, Z., veterinary surgeon, Iloilo
Robles, Z., milliner, Iloilo
Robson, J., master engine wright, Keelung Colliery
Roca, J. L., asesor, juzgado de guerra, Manila
Rocha, A. C. da, (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Rocha, R., assistant, audit department, Manila
Rocha, C. V. da, Colonial treasurer, Macao
Rocha, A., marine surveyor, Manila
Rocha, F. da, clerk, commissão do hospital militar de S. Januario, Macao
Rocha, Y., (Y. Rocha & Co.) merchant, Manila
Rocha, F. de P. M. da, first clerk, income tax office, Macao
Rocha, J. G. da, accountant, Post-office
Rocha, V. C., writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Rocha, A. A. da, purser, steamer *Kinshan*, Canton river
Roche, D. de la, constable, German consulate, Swatow
Roche, surveyor, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Roché, professor, boys' public school, Saigon
Roché, inspector of public roads, Saigon
Rocher, E., Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Rocher, L., assistant Chinese secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Rodewald, J. F., (Rodewald & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Rodrigues, Th. J., professor "Escola Commercial," Macao
Rodrigues, L. F., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, L. H., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, C., (Staehlin and Stahlkencht) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, B. S., warden, Water Police, Macao

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Rodrigues, J. M., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rodrigues, L. S., assistant, Mission Press, Singapore
Rodrigues, J., clerk, income tax office, Macao
Rodrigues, T. J., teacher, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Rodrigues, J. S., first clerk, Stamp Revenue office
Rodrigues, A. J., sorter, Post-office
Rodriguez, P. A. S., continuo, Colonial Secretary's office, Macao
Rodriguez, P., oficial, Estancadas, Manila
Rodriguez, P. Javier y, (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) merchant, Manila
Rodriguez, M., comandante de provincia, Iloilo
Rodriguez, J., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Rodyk, B., (Rodyk & Davidson) advocate and attorney, Singapore
Roehr, Victor, (Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Roensch, O., (A. Roensch) hat manufacturer, Manila
Roensch, G., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Manila
Roensch, A., hat maker, Manila (absent)
Roesing, G., (Remé Brothers) clerk, Singapore
Roger, telegraphist, Saigon
Rogers, C. C., midshipman, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Rogers, Ed., (China and Japan Trading Co.) local agent, Nagasaki
Rogers, G. O., surgeon dentist, Arbuthnot road
Rogers, F. R., (Lammert, Atkinson & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Rogerson, J. M., (Gas Co.) works foreman, Shanghai
Rogge, C. G., (Herton, Ebell & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Roggers, G. T., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Rogers, Mrs., "Belle Vue," Shanghai
Rohde, R. T., (Oriental Bank Corporation) assistant accountant, Hiogo
Rohde, C., Peruvian consul-general, Yokohama
Röhl, G., (Shanghai Associated Wharves) accountant, Shanghai
Rohlk, (Hartwig & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Rojas, V., assistant, Mint, Manila
Rojo, P., assistant, Mint. Manila
Roldan, R., assistant, Mint, Manila
Romana, J. Sta., assistant, Exchequer department, Iloilo
Romanet, E., precepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Romano, A. G., (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) merchant, Gough street
Rome, G., lieutenant, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Romero, B., contador, colecciones y labores, Manila
Romero, R., assistant, public works department, Manila
Romeu, A., chemist and druggist, Manila
Ronan, M., surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Ronderos, B., acting president, audit department, Manila
Ronderos, M. F. de los, assistant, army administration, Manila
Ronwick, C. A., (Spring Valley Brewery) assistant, Yokohama
Rooke, W, Major, R.A.
Ropers, harbour-master, Saigon
Ropert, president, bar of first instance, Saigon
Roque, H., (V. Roque) manager, Saigon
Roque, V., merchant, Saigon
Roquemartine, assistant interpreter, French Legation, Tokio
Roquette, G. de, secretary of French Legation, Peking (absent)
Roretz, A. von., M.D., physician, Yokohama (absent)
Rosado, M, Sociedad Seguros Maritimo, Manila

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Rose, C., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Rose, P., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Rose, E., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rose, E., proprietor, "Oriental Hotel," Wellington street
Rose, Mrs., (Rose & Co.) milliner, Queen's road
Rose, T., blacksmith, Yokohama
Rose, T. L., (Borneo Co.) acting manager and vice-consul, for Siam, Queen's road
Rose, E. N., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Rose, Miss, (Rose & Co.) milliner, Queen's road
Rosello, B, ayudante, Harbour Master's department, Manila
Rosen, von, lieutenant, German gunboat *Cyclop*
Rosen, Baron R., secretary, Russian Legation, Tokio
Rosenbaum, S., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Rosenbaum, J., auctioneer, Shanghai
Rosenstand, A., reporter, *Japan Herald* office, Yokohama
Ross, J., Government Service, Bangkok
Ross, J. D., Junr., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Ross, K. McK., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Ross, J., gunner, Customs cruiser *Peng-chao-hai*, Canton
Ross, Jno., second engineer, lighthouse tender *Meiji Maru*, Yokohama
Ross, Rev. John, missionary, Newchwang
Ross, W., (G. Falconer & Co.) manager, Queen's road
Ross, H. C., assistant Government architect, Bangkok
Ross, I., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Ningpo
Rosselet, L., watch importer, Wellington street
Rossigneux, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Rost, M., (C. Gerard & Co.) storekeeper, Amoy
Rost, W., (Carlowitz & Co.) merchant, Canton (absent)
Rotger, kapitan-lieutenant, German gunboat, *Albatross*
Roth, B., (Isaacs & Brothers) merchant, Hiogo
Rothwell, T., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rötschke, C. A., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) merchant, Manila (absent)
Rotz, Rev. M. de, Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Rouet, (Messageries Maritimes) storekeeper, Saigon
Rougé, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Rougeot, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Roughton, J. C., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
Rouhaud, H., chancelier, French consulate, Shanghai
Rousseau, Rev. P. L., French missionary, Bangkok
Roussel, chief commissioner of Royal Customs, Haiphong
Roustan, J., (U. Pila & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Roustan, chief of the cabinet, Governor's office, Saigon
Rouston, P. (Société de Commissions &c.) assistant, Cambodia
Roux, pilot, Saigon
Rover, B., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Cholen, Saigon
Rovira, E. X., commandant of cavalry, Manila
Rowe, C, constable, British consulate, Ichang
Rowe, Alfred, (Thomas & Mercer) Canton
Rowell, T. I., M.D., Principal Medical officer, Singapore
Rowland, E. J. O., (R. E. Wainewright) clerk, Shanghai
Rowse, J., timber merchant, Shanghai
Roxas, P. L., (Roxas, Reyes & Co.) merchant, Manila

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Roy, H. L., second officer, steamer *Japan*, Coast
Roza, P., (L. Vrard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Roza, Dr. B. M. A., professor "Escola Commercial," Macao
Roza, A. A. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, E., student interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Roza, P. S. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Canton
Roza, J. M. da, Junr., clerk, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Roza, B. M. N. A., surgeon adjutant, Police force, Macao
Roza, A. M. da, opium dealer, Macao
Roza, L. d'A., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, D. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Roza, B. M. de A., retired lieut.-colonel, Macao
Roza, A. B. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, J. M. da, clerk, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Roza, J. F. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, M. M. da, (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Roza, João da, barber and hairdresser, Wellington street
Rozarie, telegraphist, Saigon
Rozario, S. R., (Moore & Co.) manager, Queen's road
Rozario, R. do, assistant wardmaster, Hospital de San Rafael, Macao
Rozario, R. A. do, lightkeeper, Turnabout lighthouse, Amoy
Rozario, F. L. G., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Rozario, N., (Tanjon Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rozario, J. F. do, (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, A., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, F. E. de, (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rozario, P. A., clerk, Import and Export office, Singapore
Rozario, F. P., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Rozario, C. do, proprietor Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
Rozario, A. do, proprietor Mercantile Printing office, Shanghai
Rozario, M., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road east
Rozario, H. do, compositor, *Daily Press* office
Rozario, M. de, (C. K. E. Wood) clerk, Singapore
Rozario, D. F., (Cameron, Dunlop & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Rozario, A. A., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Rozario, F. P., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Rozario, A. A. do, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, R. M., (Eastern Extension, Australia, & China Tele. Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, F. A. do, (M. A. dos Remedios) clerk, Macao
Rozario, F. F. do, interpreter, Water Police station, Macao
Rozario, L., (Riley, Hargreaves & Co.) turner, Singapore
Rozario, P. H. do, clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Rozario, F. H., (MacKenzie & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Rozario, C. M. do, (Melchers & Co.) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Rozario, R. do, (J. J. dos Remedios & Co.) clerk, Gough street
Rozario, A., *Celestial Empire* office, compositor, Shanghai
Rozario, A. J. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) godown clerk, Praya central
Rozario, E. F. do, (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Rozario, F., chemist, Shanghai
Rozario, D. do, (D. Rozario & Co.) commission agent, Foochow
Rozario, L., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) clerk, Supreme Court House
Rozario, M. C. do, (Rozario & Co.) merchant, Stanley street

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Rozario, J. E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Rozario, A. C. do, master of Governor's galley, Macao
Rozario, J. M., (Chartered Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Roze, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Roze, J., (V. Roque) assistant, Saigon
Rozells, A., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Ruang, A. T., (De Bay, Gotte & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Rubart, Henry, constable, German consulate, Tientsin
Rubery, H., deputy Commissioner of Customs (absent)
Rudland, J. E., lightkeeper, Chapel Island lighthouse, Amoy
Rudland, W. D., missionary, Taichow, Ningpo
Ruegg, E., (Schönhard & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ruff, J., (Carlowitz & Co.) silk inspector, Canton
Ruiz, J., commissario de guerra, Manila
Ruiz, S. B. y, commissary, army administration, Manila
Ruiz, J. C. y, arcediano, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila
Ruiz, V., engineer of public works, Manila
Rumjohn, B., (Ramsey, Lawry & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Runnalls, J., engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*
Ruppañer, J., (Labhart & Co.) clerk, Manila
Rush, W. R., cadet midshipman, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Russel, H., merchant, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Russel, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kumamoto-maru*, Japan
Russell, T., (Evans & Co.) Shanghai
Russell, W. B., Customs assistant, Chefoo
Russell, F. T., engineer, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Russell, E. S., (John Little & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Russell, secretary-interpreter, Judicial Court, Yokohama
Russell, W. L., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Russell, D. A., commission agent, Shanghai
Russell, J., Police Magistrate, acting puisne judge
Russell, Joseph, (Oriental Bank) acting agent, Yokohama
Russell, Right Rev. Dr. W. A., Bishop of North China, Ningpo
Russell, T. C., auctioneer and commission agent, Nagasaki
Rustaut, A., "Las Modas de Paris," Manila
Rustomjee, H., (Tata & Co.) assistant, Hollywood road
Rustomjee, P., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Rustomjee, S., broker, Stanley street
Rustomjee, C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Rutherford, Geo., (Kobe Iron Works) draftsman, Hiogo
Ruthven, J. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Ruttmann, T., (Labhart & Co.) merchant, and German consul, Manila
Ruttmann, H., (J. W. Müller & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ruttonjee, M., (D. Nowrojee) assistant, Queen's road
Ruttonjee, B., (J. Manecjee & Co.) shopkeeper, Peel street
Ruttunjee, D., (D. Ruttunjee & Co.) merchant, Lyndhurst terrace
Ruyter, J. L., (Rasch & Ruyter) merchant, Hiogo
Ryan, F. J., (A. Millar & Co.) assistant, Queen's road east
Ryan, W. S., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Ryder, R., Upper Yangtsze pilot, Shanghai
Ryke, J. de, Construction section, Osaka
Rylander, J. G., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Kiukiang
Ryrie, Hon. Phineas, (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road

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Sa, L. J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
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Sa, A. F. da, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sá, F. de, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sà, C. da, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
Sacharoff, N. G., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Sackermann, E., (Tillson, Herrmann & Co.) merchant, Manila
Sacramento, L., alferez, cuerpo de ejercito, Iloilo
Sacristan, A., major, Army medical department, Manila
Sadler, Rev. J., missionary, Amoy
Saez è Ybarra, escribano, Alcaldias Mayores, Pototan, Philippines
Saez, A., consiliario de artes, Sociedad Economica, Manila
Saffo, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street
Sage, H., Post-office agent, and constable of British consulate, Swatow
Sagües, L., accountant, Mint, Manila
Saintard de Bequiqny, de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Sainz, Rev. F. F., procurator Dominican Mission, Caine road
Sainz, V., pawnbroker, Manila
Sainz, B., (V. Sainz) assistant, Manila
Salabelle, Madame X., Bay View House Academy, Yokohama
Salabelle, X., Bay View House Academy, Yokohama
Saladin, Rev. E., French missionary, Ban-nok-kuak, Bangkok
Salamanca, G., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Salamanca, P., (V. Sainz) assistant, Manila
Salazar, B., (Victoria Undertakers) clerk, Queen's road east
Salenave, J. P., manager, Société de Commissions, &c., Saigon
Sales, V. A., chancelier-interprète, French consulate, Canton
Salinas, teniente coronel, Estado Mayor, Manila
Salje, C. C. C., proprietor, Oriental Hotel, Bangkok
Salmon, T., consul for Netherlands, Bangkok
Salmon, P. A., student, Roman Catholic Mission, Bangkok
Salmon, R. M., (Guthrie & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Salmon, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Nagasaki
Salmond, H., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Saltzkorn, E., (Behre & Co.) merchant, and acting German Consul, Saigon
Salvador, A., (Barlow & Wilson) assistant, Manila
Salvery, A., baker, Yokohama
Salway, W., (Wilson & Salway) architect, &c., Queen's road (absent)
Sambet, conductor, Public Works department, Saigon
Samie, J., third commissaire, French consulate, Yokohama
Sampaio, J. P. de, acting Harbour-master, Macao
Sampiloff, S. S., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Kalgan
Sampson, J., (Reid, Evans & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sampson, A. F., boarding officer, Harbour-master's department
Sampson, Theo., head master, Government School, Canton
Samuels, W. F., surgeon, Army Medical department
San, E. de., (de San & Stein) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Sanches, C. A., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Sanches, F. V., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Sanchez, F., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Sancho, J., assistant, Mint, Manila
Sandeman, R. H., (National Bank of India) manager, Queen's road
Sander, F., (Sander & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Sanders, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
Sanderson, T., (Falconer & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Sanderson, J. L. P., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Foochow

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Sandret, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Sands, W. G., (Hughes & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Sandstedt, E., pilot, Wenchow
Sandström, B. I., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Sanduvete, D. C. y, assistant, army administration, Peninsula, Philippines
Sangster, C. F. A., organist to St. John's Cathedral, sheriff & clerk of Court
Sangster, T., signalman, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
Sanir, restaurant keeper, Manila
Santi, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Santiago, T., restaurant keeper, Manila
Santiago, C., direccion de administracion civil, Manina
Santisteban, acting secretary, audit department, Manila
Santos, S. J., (Stephens & Holmes) clerk, Club Chambers
Santos, A. dos, almoxarifado de guerra, Macoa
Santos, E. C. dos, photographer, &c., Takao
Santos, A. dos, (Davis & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Santos, Rev. C. dos, professor of French, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Santos, J. M., compositor, *Japan Gazette* office, Yokohama
Santos, A. F. dos., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Sanz, M., magistrate, Manila
Sapey, E. D., foreman, fitting depart., Hongkong Gas Co., West point
Sapoorjee, E., (P. & O.S.N. Co.,) clerk, Praya
Saracho, D., (Macleod & Co.) clerk, Manila
Sargent, E. A., (Sargent, Farsari & Co.) stationer, Yokohama
Sarin, Rev. H., French missionary, Swatow
Sarlabus, J., assistant, audit department, Manila
Sarra-Gallet, F., (V. Aymonin & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Sarthou, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Sartorius, P., (Botica de la Escolta) soda water maker, &c., Manila
Sartucha, "La Vascongada" restaurant, Manila
Sass, F., mariner, Bangkok
Sassi, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Sassoon, Ed. A., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Sassoon, E. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Sassoon, M. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Sassoon, F. D., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) merchant, Praya central
Sassoon, J. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Satow, E., Japanese secretary, British Legation, Tokio
Satterthwaite, Captain J. H., assistant Colonial engineer, Penang
Sauger, P. M., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Saul, G. M., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Saul, D. S., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Saumarez, Hon. J., second secretary of British Legation, Tokio
Saunders, M. W., lieutenant and adjutant, R.A.
Saunders, G., verger & sexton, St. John's Cathedral, & chief usher, magistracy (absent)
Saunders, W., artist and photographer, Shanghai
Saunders, Captain J C., marine surveyor, Foochow
Saunderson, J. P., Maritime Customs assist. tide-surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Sauné, B., percepteur, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Saura, P., army medical department, Manila
Saura, T., surgeon, Iloilo
Savile, B. B., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Sawtelle, G. E., (Mustard & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Sawyer, T., second officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
Sawyer, O. G., secretary to the Rear Admiral, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Saxtorph, V., mariner, Bangkok

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Sayas, M. V. y, assistant, army administration, Manila
Sayle, T. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Sayle, D., (Sayle & Co.) linen draper, &c., Queen's road
Sayle, W. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Wuhu
Sayn, H., secretary, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Sazarin, second comis., French consulate, Yokohama
Scaife, G., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Scarborough, Rev. W., missionary, Hankow
Schaab, W., (Pickenpack, Thies & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Schaal, F., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Schaar, E., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Schaar, B., (Dircks & Co.) merchant, Swatow
Schadenberg, A., (Botica de la Escolta) assistant, Manila
Schaeffer, A., secretary, German consulate, Yokohama
Schafer, H. W., master, navigator, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Schäffer, C. I. de, Austrian minister, and consul-general for Japan and China (absent)
Schaible, Rev. D., missionary, Basil Mission, Nyenhavgli
Schalkie, L. V., (Jamie & Burkhardt) assistant, Singapore
Scharbau, H., Yamato Yashiki, Tokio
Schaub, Rev. M., missionary, Basil Mission, Lilong
Schaumlöffel, H., Maritime Customs examiner, Swatow
Scheerder, L. J., proprietor, New Dispensary, Singapore
Scheerder, J. C., (New Dispensary) assistant, Singapore
Scheerder, J. L., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Singapore
Scheffer, J. F., shipchandler, Praya
Scheineder, lieutenant, French Military detachment, Hanoi
Schenck, W. S., first class clerk, Maritime Customs, Canton
Schenck zu Schweinsberg, Baron, sec. and chargé d'affaires, German Legation, Peking
Schendel, Dr. L., professor, Medical College, Tokio
Scheppelmann, C., (Gas Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schereschewsky, Rt. Rev. S. I. J., Bishop of Am. Prot. Episcopal Church, Shanghai
Scherzer, F., assistant interpreter, French Legation, Peking (absent)
Scherzer, F. A., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Scheuten, H. A., (Scheuten & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Schindler, G. T., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Schinne, Otto, (Schinne & Francke) merchant, Yokohama
Schjoth, F., Maritime Customs assistant, Swatow
Schlather, A., (Puttfarcken, Rhenier & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Schlemming, Rabin Gold Mines, Bangkok
Schlüter, P. G. H., (Schlüter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodate
Schmacker, B., (Carlowitz & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Schmid, C., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Schmid, E. H., (H. Ahrens & Co.) merchant, Hiogo (absent)
Schmidt, mariner, Bangkok
Schmidt, Chas., pilot, Wenchow
Schmidt, A. Th., pilot, Bangkok
Schmidt, Chas., (Buchheister, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Schmidt, C. H., constable, German Consulate, Yokohama
Schmidt, H., (Behre & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Schmidt, W., (W. Schmidt & Co.) gunsmith, corner of Peel and Wellington streets
Schmidt, J. Meinhard, public accountant, Shanghai
Schmitt, Rev. F. J., French missionary, Petrew, Siam
Schnakenburg, H., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Schneer, S., (S. Schneer y Hermano) jeweller, Manila
Schneer, M., (S. Schneer y Hermano) jeweller, Manila
Schneider, T., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Canton

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Schnell, Th., (F. Peil) clerk, Chefoo
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Schoenecke, H., proprietor, Imperial Hotel, Nagasaki
Schoening, H., (Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Schoenke, F., watchmaker and photographer, Foochow
Schomburg, A., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Schomburgk, C., (C. Schomburgk & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Schönberger, R., (Kruse & Co.) tobacconist, &c., and chancelier Russian Consulate, &c. Queen's road
Schönfeld, F., (Schönfeld & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Schönhard, G., (Schönhard & Co.) merchant, Shanghai (absent)
Schönicke, J. F., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton (unattached)
Schoning, H., commission merchant, Hiogo
Schraeder, W., (Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) clerk, Praya
Schraub, E., (Busch, Schraub & Co.) shipchandler, Yokohama
Schriever, W., (Schriever & Co.) merchant, Haiphong
Schröder, lieutenant, German corvette *Freya*
Schroeder, K., (Schroeder Frères) proprietor saw mills, and consul for Italy, Saigon
Schroeder, A., (Schroeder Frères) proprietor saw mills, Saigon
Schroers, A., merchant and silk inspector, Shanghai
Schuckmann, von, kapitain-lieutenant, German corvette *Cyclop*
Schultz, G., municipal police constable, Yokohama
Schultz, Lieut. C. A., (Gt. N. Telegraph Co.) secretary, & acting supertdt., Burd's lane
Schultz, H. Munster, (Gipperich & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Schultze, Dr. W., professor, Medical College, Tokio
Schultze, E., captain, steamer *Yangtsze*, Coast
Schultze, A., merchant, Yokohama
Schulz, sub-lieutenant, German corvette *Freya*
Schüren, H., photographer, Manila
Schuster, P., chemist, Manila
Schütt, N. P., proprietor, "Beach Hotel," Chefoo
Schwabe, R. S., (Kinguon, Schwabe & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Schwarzkopf, B., (F. Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road (absent)
Schweblin E., (Comptoir d'Escompte) acting agent, Hongkong
Schwenger, A., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Schwob, B., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Schwob, G., (F. Ullmann) assistant, Manila
Scoble, J. W., engineer H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Scott, W. G., commander H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Scott, R. M., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Scott, J., (A. S. Watson & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Scott, F. W., (Donaldson & Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
Scott, T., (Kelly & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Scott, M. G., (Lloyd, Kho Tiong Poh & Co.) agent, Amoy
Scott, W. R., (W. R. Scott & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Scott, M. M., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
Scott, B. O., ensign U.S.S *Palos*
Scott, W. K., captain, tug *Orphan*, Taku
Scott, G., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Singapore
Scott, W., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Scott, J. M., Kioto, Japan
Scott, B. C. S., interpreter, British consulate, Shanghai
Scott, T. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Swatow
Scott, J., acting consul, British consulate, Kiungchow
Scott, T., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama

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Scott, T., (Guthrie & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Scott, M., appraiser, Custom House, Hiogo
Scott, Jas., millwright, Sado Island, Niigata
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Scott, W. L., (Inglis & Co.) assistant, Spring Gardens
Scott, M., "New York Saloon," Yokohama
Scott, J. L., (Birley, Worthington & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Scott, J. H., (Butterfield & Swire) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Scott, Grant, (Dodd & Co.) tea inspector, Tamsui
Scott, J. K., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Scott, Capt. D., broker, Customs agent, &c., Yokohama
Scott, E. I., M.D., medical practitioner, Swatow
Scott, C. M., M.D., medical practitioner, Swatow
Scott, G. O., (Oriental Bank) accountant, Queen's road (absent)
Scudder, W., head turnkey, Victoria Gaol
Seaman, John F., (Olyphant & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Seckendorff, von, teacher, Foreign Language School, Tokio
Secker, Ernst, (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Secker, Engelbert, (M. Secker & Co.) hat manufacturer, Manila
Seckinger, Rev. J., Roman Catholic missionary, Wuhu
Sedgwick, Rev. J. H., missionary, Hangchow
Segonzac, E. S. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Canton (unattached)
Seier, J., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Seimund, C. H. E., (More & Seimund) shipchandler, Praya
Seisson, A., proprietor, "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies," Shanghai
Seitz, Chr., (J. Oppel) assistant, Manila
Selby, Rev. T. G., missionary, Canton
Sellars, C. R., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Sellenthin, C., lightkeeper, Chefoo
Seneca, C., (O. Reymann) assistant, Manila
Senn, Otto, teacher Foreign, Language School, Tokio
Senna, J. F., de Jr., (Reuter's Telegram Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Senna, P., clerk and librarian Catholic Circle, Wellington street
Senna, J. C. de, steward, Civil Hospital
Senna, C. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Senna, J. P. de, assistant, Public gaol, Macao
Senna, F. P., (Margesson & Co.) clerk, Macao
Senna, V. P., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Canton
Senna, R. M., foreman, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Sennett, N. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Sens-Olive, J. M. B., clerk, Post-office and Treasury, Haiphong
Sentance, W. V., (W. Forrester & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sequeira, E. P., (E. R. Belilios) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Sequeira, N., overseer, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner, Mosque street
Sequera, J., Estad Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Sequera, M., camisero, Manila
Serano, P., capitaine, Estado Mayor de la Plaza, Manila
Sergel, V., (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Serrano, D., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Serravalle, de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Serrayer, M., Governor-General's Office, Manila
Sèrre, assistant, Municipal Council, Saigon
Servalbouga, S., rector, seminario conciliar de Jaro, Iloilo
Sestrac, de, sub-commissioner Fonds Office, Saigon
Seth, P. A., (Edgar & Co.) clerk, Singapore

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Seth, A. P., (Cornabé & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Seth, A., first clerk, Magistracy
Setsu, N., teacher, Foreign Language School, Tokio
Severim, A. F., commission agent, Macao
Seward, George F., United States Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking (absent)
Sewell, T., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Sewjeebhoy, A., (A. Habibbhoy) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Seymour, H., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Shadgett, J., proprietor, "Oriental Hotel," Shanghai
Shand, W. J. S., (Wilkin & Robison) clerk, Yokohama
Shanks, A., chief engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lapwing*
Shann, J. [illegible]., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) Tokio
Sharnhorst, G. D., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Canton
Sharp, Ed., (Sharp, Toller & Johnson) crown solicitor, Supreme Court House
Sharp, C. S., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sharp, J., (Wheelock & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Sharp, W. F., bill broker, and secretary to the Municipal Council, Hankow
Sharp, Granville, (Sharp & Co.) estate agent, Bank Buildings
Sharp, G., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) engineer, Singapore
Shaw, J. E., (P. Maclean & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Shaw, T., (D. H. Tillson & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Shaw, H. R., (Bonstead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Shaw, R.W., first engineer, Customs revenue cruiser *Kua-hsing*, Shanghai
Shaw, Hon. Captain E. W., R.N., Lieut.-Governor of Malacca
Shaw, S. L., (Bangkok Saw Mill) clerk, Bangkok
Shaw, Rev. A. C., missionary, Tokio
Shaw, T. K., Jr., (Shaw & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Shaw, J. Y. V., (C. P. Chater) assistant, Bank Buildings
Shea, M. J., paper maker, (Japan Paper Making Co.) Hiogo
Sheffield, Rev. D. Z., missionary, Tung-chow
Shelford, T., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Shelmerdine, G., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Shepard, General I. F., United States consul, Hankow and Kiukiang
Shepherd, F. (McEwen, Frickel & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Shepherd, F., armourer sergeant, Ordnance Store Department
Sheppard, Eli T., Government service, Foreign Office, Tokio
Sheppard, E., (Russell & Co.) clerk, & vice-consul for Sweden & Norway, Foochow
Sheppard, H., (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Sheriff, B. M., (Donaldson and Burkinshaw) clerk, Singapore
Shervinton, Lieut.-Colonel C. R., assistant commissary-general, Commissariat
Shervinton, T. R., principal engineer, Government railway service, Kobe
Sheveleff, M G., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Kiachta
Shewan, A., (Turner & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Shields, J., gunner, Customs cruiser *Shen-chi*, Canton
Shilibeer, E., assistant, Temperance Hall
Shinagawa, E., Japanese consul-general, Shanghai
Shirkey, W., (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.) foreman boilermaker, Kowloon
Shirkoonoff, L. P., (A. L. Rodionoff & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Shirras, G., blacksmith, Yokohama
Shooker, A. E., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Shoolbread, A., engineer, H.M. Naval yard
Shoolengin, N. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Shoolingen, C. N., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Short, W. H., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Shortland, C. J., (Imperial Arsenal) cartridge maker, Tientsin

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Shretsoff, L. M., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Shury, C. J., clerk, "Central Hotel," Shanghai
Shuster, J. F., steward, Sailors' Home
Shuckburgh, G. S., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Siber, H., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Sibson, W., gunner's mate, Naval College, Tokio
Sick, R., (Kumpers & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Sickels, Colonel D. B., United States consul, Bangkok
Sidford, H. Æ, Maritime Customs assistant, Amoy
Sidgreaves, Sir T., Chief Justice, Singapore
Siebold, Baron A. von, Finance department, Tokio
Siebold, H. von, attaché interpreter, Austro-Hungarian Legation, Tokio
Siebs, N. A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Siegfried, C. A., surgeon, U.S.S. *Alert*
Siegfried, W. H. L., manager, Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore
Sigg, H., (Malherbe, Jullien & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Sikemeier, E. W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tsuruga-maru*, Tokio
Silas, A., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Silas, N. J., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Silas, D. H., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chefoo
Sillem, H., (L. Vrard & Co.) watchmaker, Shanghai
Silva, N. da, (Victoria Dispensary) assistant, Peddar's wharf
Silva, A. E. M. da, (Meyer & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, L. da, (J. Grassi & Brother) assistant, Bangkok
Silva, L. C. da, (National Bank of India) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, L. de, (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) assistant storekeeper, Singapore
Silva, J., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Burd's lane
Silva, S., (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Hollywood road
Silva, E. L. da, auctioneer, Macao
Silva, A. A. da, Macao
Silva, J. F. da, clerk, Misericordia, Macao
Silva, S. S. da, clerk, Misericordia, Macao
Silva, F. M., in charge Leprous Asylum, Macao
Silva, C. J. da, captain, National Battalion, Macao
Silva, A. A. E. da, (Patent Slip & Dock Co.) clerk, West point
Silva, H. E., C.E.C. da, Governor & Plenipotentiary in China, Japan, and Siam, Macao
Silva, Rev. F. A. da, curate of the Cathedral, Macao
Silva, J. P. da, (Alfred Dent & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Silva, J. B. Eça da, (H. Consterdine) clerk, Chefoo
Silva, P. N. da, Secretary Santa Caza de Misericordia, Macao
Silva, E. M. da, administrador, Municipal Council, Macao
Silva, A. T. da, lieutenant, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Silva, F. D. da, engineer, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Silva, F. da, (Noronha & Sons) compositor, Hollywood road
Silva, J. M. E. da, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Silva, Rev. G. F. da, chaplain of St. Domingo's church, Macao
Silva, J. M. G. da, professor St. Joseph's, college, Macao
Silva, Rev. G. F. da, secretary of the Ecclesiastical Chamber, Macao
Silva, F. F. da, (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) operator, Amoy
Silva, A. da, sorter, Post-office
Silva, A. H. M. da, (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton broker, Gough street
Silva, P. N. da, first interpreter, Procurador's department, Macao
Silva, Dr. L. A. da, Colonial surgeon, Macao
Silva, E. da, lawyer, Macao
Silva, E. E. da, (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point

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Silva, D. R. da, writer, Junta do Lançamento de Decimas, &c., Macao
Silva, J. M. da, warden, St. Michael's public cemetery, Macao
Silva, M. F. da, commission agent, Canton
Silva, J. A. da, (W. P. Moore) bookkeeper, Hongkong Hotel buildings
Silva, P. F. da, (Gepp & Co.) clerk, Canton
Silva, L. da, (B. de S. Fernandez) clerk, Macao
Silva, J. M. A. da, clerk, Auditor-general's office
Silva, M. A. da, (Chartered Mercantile Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, T. da, chief clerk, Colonial secretary's office, Macao
Silva, E. M. da, (Oriental Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Silva, G. S. S. da, acting postmaster, British Post-office, Shanghai
Silva, Rev. F. X. da, vicar of St. Anthony's church, Macao
Silva, C. J. P. da, major commanding Barra Fort, Macao
Silva, C. da, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) engineer's apprentice, Aberdeen
Silva, J. da, Portuguese consul, Shanghai
Silva, F. A. F. da, lieut.-colonel, commanding Police force, Macao
Silveira, F. C. P., commissary, Ordnance Store department
Silveira, A. da, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Silveira, A. J. B. da, clerk, Procurador's department, Macao
Silver, E. St. G., midshipman, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Silverlock, J., Junr., (Silverlock & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Silverthorne, A., hotel keeper, Shanghai
Silvestre, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Silvin, F., first commis. French consulate, Yokohama
Sim, Alex., (Brand Brothers & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Sim, A. C., (Medical Hall) druggist, Hiogo
Simoens, N., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Simoens, C. P., clerk, British consulate, Amoy
Simões, J. R., clerk, British Post-office, Shanghai
Simões, B., Procurador's department, Macao
Simon, ensign, French cruiser *Hugon*
Simon, S., (Vano & Reyes) bookkeeper, Bohol, Philippines
Simon, C., engineer, Bangkok Saw Mills, Bangkok
Simon, telegraphist, Saigon
Simon, J., (Simon, Evers & Co.) merchant, Yokohama (absent)
Simonard, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Simons, J. G., (Boustead & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Simonsen, E. F., pilot, Foochow
Simpkins, Wm., superintendent of works, Lighthouse department, Yokohama
Simpson, C. Hamilton, captain, 74th Highlanders
Simpson, J., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) shipwright, Shanghai
Simpson, C. L., commissioner of Customs, Chefoo
Simpson, C. R., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, and acting consul for Portugal, Hiogo
Sin, L. J, (Patrew Rice Mill Co.) manager, Bangkok
Sinclair, W., (Samsen Rice Mill Co.) manager, Bangkok
Sinclair, Geo., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Sinclair, C. A., British consul, Foochow
Sinclair, W., pilot, Newchwang
Sinclair, J., chief engineer, Customs cruiser *Shen-chi*, Canton
Sinn, D., linguist, Netherlands consulate, Shanghai
Sinnot, P. W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
Sirdarkhan, Ajumbhoy, (Gulam Hoosein John Mahomed) manager, Gage street
Sirona, M., (Wilks & Earnshaw) moulder, Manila
Sites, Rev Nathan, missionary, Foochow
Sivart, J. T., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Sjögreen, J. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang

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Skeels, H. I., (Hall & Holtz) storekeeper, Shanghai
Skeggs, C. J., (C. J. Skeggs & Co.) silk inspector, Shanghai
Skelly, T. D., (Agra Bank) acting manager, Shanghai
Skene, L. H., lieutenant, 74th Highlanders
Skene, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) coppersmith, Singapore
Skey, T. R., clerk, Government telegraph service, Kobe
Skinner, A. M., Inspector of Schools, Straits Settlements
Skinner, J. J., (Crutchley & Skinner) Hiogo
Skipworth, W. G., (Skipworth, Hammond & Co.) tailor, Hiogo
Slade, G., (Gilman & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Slaghek, F. H., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Slevogt, M., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Sloan, Dr., Shanghai
Sloan, J., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) merchant, Manila
Slötke, J., (J. Smith & Co.) storekeeper, Chefoo
Smale, Hon. Sir John, Knight, Chief Justice
Small, engineer, Siamese Navy, Bangkok
Small, D., turnkey, British consulate, Yokohama
Smedley, J., architect, Yokohama
Smerdeley, N., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Smidt, H. de, captain, steamer *Japan*
Smith, R. Fraser, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) accountant, Club Chambers
Smith, W., (Canton Dispensary) assistant, Canton
Smith, R. M., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Smith, E. C., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Smith, J., gunner, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
Smith, R. S., (Chartered Bank) sub-accountant, Shanghai
Smith, C. R. B., clerk, Foochow dockyard, Foochow
Smith, J., assist. audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking
Smith, G. Stevenson, M.D., Bangkok
Smith, Rev. D., missionary, Taiwan
Smith, P., shipping master, U.S. consulate, Arbuthnot road
Smith, H., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) superintendent, Aberdeen
Smith, F. B., (Thomas & Mercer) Canton
Smith, E. S., (E. S. Smith & Co.) storekeeper, Nagasaki
Smith, E. H., (E. S. Smith & Co.) assistant, Nagasaki
Smith, John, clerk, Ordnance Store department
Smith, C., (C. Smith & Co.) commission agent, Wuhu
Smith, F. J., Maritime Customs assistant, Ningpo
Smith, J., second engineer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
Smith, Jas., commission agent, Cebu
Smith, W. H., (E B. Watson) clerk, Hiogo
Smith, T. W., usher, Netherlands Consulate, Bangkok
Smith, R., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Wakanoura-maru*, Japan
Smith, E M., manager, Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., Singapore
Smith, Rev. A. H., missionary, Tientsin
Smith, J. H., (Blackhead & Co.) shipchandler, Queen's road
Smith, A. J., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Yokohama
Smith, J. C., (Holme, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Nagasaki
Smith, Capt. J. U., marine surveyor, and proprietor Smith's Hotel, Nagasaki
Smith, O., pilot, Hiogo
Smith, A. L. R., pilot, Newchwang
Smith, E. R., (Smith, Baker & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Smith, H. R., (Butterfield & Swire) tea inspector, Foochow
Smith, D. Warres, manager, *Daily Press* office
Smith, C. D., (Phipps, Hickling & Co.) clerk, Foochow

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Smith, A., Maritime Customs, lighthouse mechanic, Shanghai
Smith, H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) chief accountant, Queen's road
Smith, C. V., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Praya
Smith, T. G., chief clerk and private secretary, Supreme court, Shanghai
Smith, E. J., Maritime Customs assistant tide-surveyor, Shanghai
Smith, R. C., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Smith, J. D., Maritime Customs examiner, Anping, Formosa
Smith, E. U., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Smith, Herbert, (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Smith, John Grant, Hongkong
Smith, Alex. F., (MacEwen, Frickel & Co.) storekeeper, Queen's road
Smith, J. L., (Garchitorena & Smith) carriage maker, Manila
Smith, Hon. C. C., Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlement
Smith, J., (J. Smith & Co.) compradore, Chefoo
Smith, Rev. G., M.A., missionary, Swatow (absent)
Smith, J. B., agent, Chinese Insurance Co.
Smith, Thomas, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
Smith, George, (George Smith & Co.) wine merchant, Shanghai
Smith, Rev S. J., missionary, and proprietor Siam *Weekly Advertiser*, Bangkok
Smith, J., pilot, cutter *Orphan*, Ningpo
Smith, G. M., agent for Jardine, Matheson & Co., & act. consul for Denmark, Canton
Smith, J. M., (E. Fischer & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Snell, T. W., paymaster, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Magpie*
Snellgrove, H. E., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Snelling, B. J., (Hongkong Hotel) barman, Queen's road
Snethlage, H., assistant, Japanese consulate, Shanghai
Snow, H. J., (Blakiston, Marr & Co.) clerk, Hakodate
Snowden, J., pilot Shanghai
Snowden, Hon. Francis, acting chief justice, Supreme Court
Soames, W. R., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Soames, H., (Geo. Barnet & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Soares, E. E., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Soares, F. B., (Davis & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Soares, F. B., sub-lieutenant, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Soares, A. F. J., (North China Ins. Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Soares, D. V., (A. Muller & Co.) assistant, Macao
Soares, J. P., (Oriental Dispensary) manager, Stanley street
Soca'ingham, storekeeper, Municipal department, Saigon
Soden, Baron J. von, German consul for Hongkong and Canton, residing in Canton
Sœderstrœm, C., mariner, Bangkok
Solet, T., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Soler, G. A., manager "La Catalana," Iloilo
Solier, P., tavern keeper, Saigon
Solis, E., army medical department, Manila
Solomon, F., chief inspector of police, Bangkok
Solomon, E. A., merchant, Singapore
Solomon, S. J., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Chinkiang
Solomon, R., general broker, Elgin street
Solomonoff, A. A., (P. A. Ponomareff & Co.) merchant, & vice-consl. for Russia, Foochow
Sombreuil, Vte. C. H. de, Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Somejee, H., (A. Habibbhoy) manager, Lyndhurst terrace
Somervell, L., second lieutenant, 74th Highlanders
Somerville, J. R., M.D., Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Somjahhoy, M., (Gulam Hoosein John Mahomed) merchant, Gage street
Sonne, C. C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) engineer, Shanghai
Sonne, H., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) chief engineer, str. *H. C. Orsted*, Shanghai

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Sorabjee, Nusserwanjee, (Nowrojee & Co.) manager, Hollywood road
Soria, M. G. de, Auditor-General's department, Manila
Sorriano, M., chemist and druggist, Malabon, Philippines
Sostoa, J., gefe de armamentos, Arsenal, Manila
Sotelo, R., chemist, Manila
Sotillos, J. D. y, assistant, army administration, Manila
Sotomayor, F. A., Colonial office, Manila
Souhart, elève consul, French Consulate, Yokohama
Southey, T. S., clerk, Harbour Master's Department, Shanghai
Souza, M. de, (Blain & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, E. F. de, commission agent, Wyndham street
Souza, D. P. de, (E. F. de Souza) clerk, Wyndham street
Souza, A. B., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, A. E. de, (A. L. Johnston & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, M. A. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) clerk, Club Chambers
Souza, V. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Souza, D. de, (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, P. Z. de, acting commander, Bomparto Fort, and acting major Police, Macao
Souza, B. D. de, Junr., (J. Forster & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Souza, F., clerk, Central Police Station
Souza, J. de, (Eastern Ext. Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
Souza, R. de, clerk, U.S. [illegible]sulate, Singapore
Souza, F. de, (C. Schomburgk & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, S. R. de (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) clerk, Singapore
Souza, H. B. (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Souza, A. Neves e, (Lisbon Dispensary) chemist, Macao
Souza, B. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, M. de, (Union Insurance Society) clerk, Peddar's wharf
Souza, S. R. de, *(Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express)* compositor, Nagasaki
Souza, J. Neves e, lieutenant, National Battalion, Macao
Souza, E. L. M. de, (J. Cazalas & Sons) assistant, Singapore
Souza, M. G. de, (Frazar & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Souza, R. de, postmaster, Macao
Souza, N. L., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Souza, A. J. da Silva e, (De Souza & Co.) compositor
Souza, A. S., book-keeper, *China Mail* office, Wyndham street
Souza, F. W. R. de, (Martin, Dyce & Co.) clerk, Manila
Souza, J. de, printer, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar streets
Souza, M. A. de, assistant, administracio do conselho, Macao
Souza, J. de, Junr., printer, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar street
Souza, C. L., merchant, and vice-consul for Hawaii, Macao
Souza, M. de, (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) bookkeeper, Club Chambers
Souza, A. de, apothecary, Lock Hospital
Spauls, W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Specht, F., (Blackhead & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Speechly, J., boarding officer, Harbour-master's department (absent)
Speidel, P., (C. J. Gaupp & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Speidel, T., (Speidel & Co.) merchant, and consul for Netherlands, Saigon
Speidel, F. W., (Speidel & Co.) merchant, and consul for Belgium and Denmark, Saigon
Spence, W. D., acting registrar of shipping, British consulate, Shanghai
Spencer, W., (China Sugar Refining Co.) assistant, East point
Speshiloff, S. J., (Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Spiegelthal J., captain, Mitsu Bishi barque *Sumanoura-maru*, Tokio

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Spooner, G. P., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Sprague, Rev. W. P., missionary, Kalgan
Spratt, W. B., (Spratt & Co.) shipwright, Praya central
Spratt, N., (Spratt & Co.) assistant, Praya central
Spreckelsen, H. A., mariner, Bangkok
Spring, C. A., (Spring & Co.) draper, Manila
Spring, E. H., (Sayle & Co.) linen draper, &c., Shanghai
Spring, Miss, (Spring & Co.) assistant, Manila
Spring-Rice, Hon. P., lieutenant, H.B.M. corvette *Moleste*
Sprüngli, E., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Spurrell, J. P., assistant engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Squier, J. Enston, (E. E. Australasian & China Tel. Co.) superintendent, Queen's road
Squirl, Chas., captain, 74th Highlanders
St[illegible]el, L., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
Stafford, T. M., (E. D. Sassoon & Co.) commander, receiving-ship *Emily June*, S'hai
Stahel, J., consul for United States of America, Hiogo
Stainfield, G., (Algar & Co.) house agent, Hollywood road
Stanford, J. W., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Stanford, S., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Stanford, G. A., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
St[illegible]nig, G., interpreter, Italian Legation, Tokio
St[illegible]alake, T., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Stanley, Rev. C. A., missionary, Tientsin
Stannius, Dr. H., German consul, Bangkok
Stappen, J. van, Maritime Customs assistant, Wenchow
Starkey, E., (Gearing & Co.) merchant and vice-consul for Netherlands, Chinkiang
Starkey, R D., (North China Insurance Company) acting agent, Queen's road
Startzeff, A. D., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Tientsin
St. Bois, J. A., Boulangerie Francaise, Shanghai
St. Clair, Captain T. S., 49th Regiment, Brigade Major
St. Croix, G. C. de, (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
St. Croix, Chas. W. de, Maritime Customs assistant, Chinkiang
St. Croix, W. de, (Elles & Co.) clerk, Amoy
St. John, R. N., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
St John, Edwin, boatswain, Naval College, Tokio
St[illegible]arn, N., chief engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
S[illegible]bing, Rev. F. C., B.A., chaplain and nav. instructor, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
St[illegible]bins, W., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Chefoo
St[illegible]t, J., boatswain, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
S[illegible]el, Siamese Navy, Bangkok
Steel, W., second engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Steele, H., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) accountant, Yokohama
Steger, J. R., (Luchsinger & Co.) merchant, Iloilo
Steglich, Oscar, (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) instrument maker, Shanghai
Stehmeyer, mariner, Bangkok
Steil, R., (Heinemann & Co.) ship broker, Bank Buildings
Stein, A., (de San & Stein) merchant, Hiogo
Steinmetz, A., merchant, Shanghai
Stellingwerff, P., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Stennouse, D., M.D., missionary, Tientsin
Stent, G. C., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Stephen, D., clerk, Government telegraph service, Nagasaki

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Stevens, J., Robin Gold Mines, Bangkok
Stevens, G R., (Geo. R. Stevens & Co.) merc ant, Queen's road
Stevens, T. S., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kworio-maru*, Tokio
Stevens, R., (J. Grassi & Brother) clerk, Bangkok
Stevens, N. C., (Russell & Co.) clerk and U.S. vice-consul, Amoy
Stevens, K. A., (Eastern Ext., Aust., and China Tele. Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Stevens, H. A., interpreter, Kobe Saibansho, Hiogo
Stevens, T., constable, British consulate, Hankow
Stevens, D. W., secretary, U.S. Legation, and chargé d'affaires, Tokio
Stevenson, W. H., second lieutenant, 74th Highlanders
Stevenson, W., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
Stevenson, W. F., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Shanghai
Stevenson, W. F., merchant, Manila
Steward, C, de B., assistant paymaster in charge H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Stewart, Jas., commander Chinese gunboat *Chën-to*, Canton
Stewart, W., third engineer, steamer *Hailoong*, Coast
Stewart, R., overman, Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Stewart, J., overman, Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Stewart, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Stewart, Rev. R. W., missionary, Foochow
Stewart, R., Yamato Yashiki, Tokio
Stewart, Mrs. (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Stewart, J. A. (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Stewart, Fred., M.A., head master of Central School, Gough street (absent)
Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician, Foochow
Stewart, J., (Imperial Arsenal) engineer, Tientsin
Stiebee, R., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow
Stiefel, W., (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Stirling, W. F., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Stiven, A. W., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Stiven, R. G., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Stivers, H. H., cadet engineer, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Stockhausen, F. W. G. von, proprietor, "Oriental Hotel," Wellington street
Stoddart, R. M., (Goto's Tankosha) overman, Nagasaki
Stoker, H. de, second officers, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Stokes, R., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai
Stokes, J. M., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gunboat *Moorhen*
Stokes, F. (Wilkinson & Co.) mercha t, Shanghai
Stolterfoht, H., (Hesse & Co.) merchant, Queen's road
Stolze, C., mariner, Bangkok
Stone, C. W., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Stone, F. G., (C. & J. Trading Co.) clerk, Nagasaki
Stone, W. H., chief assistant, Government telegraph service, Tokio
Stopani, A., (H.K. & W. Dock Co.) captain, steam tugs *Fame* & *Pilot Fish*
Stoss, F. W., (W. Saunders) assistant, Shanghai
Stott, G., missio ary, Wenchow (absent)
Stout, M., D.D.S., Wyndham street
Strachan, W. M., (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, Yokohama
Strachan, B., (Churton & Co.) chemist and druggist, Shanghai
Straghan, A., major, 74th Highlanders
Strandt, H., (Schlüter & Strandt) compradore, Hakodate
Strange, F. W., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
Streets, T. H., P.A., surgeon, U.S. Naval Hospital, Yokohama

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Stringer, C., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Stripling, A., inspector of municipal police, Hongkew station, Shanghai
Stritmatter, Rev. A., missionary, Kinkiang
Strom, M. B. J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Foochow
Strom, G. B., (Great Northern Telegraph Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Strome, C. J., merchant, Yokohama
Stronach, W. G., British Consul, Pakhoi
Stronach, J., (New Harbour Dock Co.) assistant engineer, Singapore
Struckmann, T., (C. Heinszen & Co.) merchant, Manila
Strugnell, W., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Struvé, C., Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Tokio (absent)
Stuart, J. J., assistant engineer, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Stuart, J. F., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Sheldrake*
Stuart, C. U., (North China Insurance Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Stuart, Colonel W. J., commanding Royal Engineers
Stuart, Rev. J. L., missionary, Hangchow
Stubbs, S., (Ho Ah Chong) assistant, Singapore
Stüben, J. F., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, and German vice-consul, Cebu
Stucken, E., merchant, Hiogo
Studer, Major A. G., United States consul, Singapore
Stuhlmann, C. C., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton (unattached)
Sturzenegger, C., (Rautenburg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Suard, telegraphist, Saigon
Such, H. J., agent for W. Hewett & Co., London, Shanghai
Suenson, E., captain, Gt. Northern Tele. Co.'s str. *H. C. Orsted*, Shanghai
Suenson, C., (Gt. Northern Telegraph Co.) superintendent, Nagasaki
Suent, P. le, third officer, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Suhl, M., (Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Suhm, O. von W., (Baer & Suhm & Co.) merchant, Manila
Sullivan, J. A., (A. Provand & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Summers, J., Imperial Japanese Government school, Osaka
Summers, R., clerk, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Sumner, G. W., commander, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Supico, A. C., major of engineers, director of public works, Macao
Sutherland, H. C., lieutenant marine artillery, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Sutherland, A., lightkeeper in charge, Middle Dog lighthouse, Amoy
Sutherland, Hugh, (J. Forster & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Sutherland, J. W., (Cobb & Co.) carriage builder, Yokohama
Sutherland, D., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi str. *Akitsushima-maru*, Tokio
Sutter, Rev. L., Roman Catholic missionary, Hakodate
Sutton, G., (M. C. Adams & Co.) butcher, Nagasaki
Sutton, C., contractor, Nagasaki
Sutton, F. W., chief engineer, Naval College, Tokio
Suzio, sub-commissioner, Subsistances office, Saigon
Swaby, L., Government School, and secretary, Municipal Council, Osaka
Swain, R., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Tokio maru*, Tokio
Swallow, Rev. R., missionary, Ningpo
Swan, S., chief engineer, H.B.M. surveying vessel *Sylvia*
Swanston, J. C., inspector of police, Shau-ki Wan station
Swanson, Donald, quarter-master, 74th Highlanders
Swanson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Amoy
Swanstrom, C. A., marine surveyor, & constable, U.S. consulate, Newchwang
Swany, A. F., (H. Fogg & Co.) clerk, Shanghai

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Sweemoh, O., (A. Markwald & Co.'s rice mill) assistant, Bangkok
Sweet, A., Hiogo
Swett, T., Agricultural section, Tokio
Swettenham, F. A., assistant for Native States, Straits Settlements
Sword, Jas., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Sybrandi, D., (Netherlands Trading Society) clerk, Singapore
Sykes, W., "London Inn," Queen's road Central
Syle, Dr. E. W., professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Sylva, H., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Sylvestre, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic Mission, Pnom-penh, Cambodia
Symes, L. R., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Singapore
Symes, P. S., post-master, Hiogo
Symons, H., proprietor, Shanghai Horse Bazaar, Shanghai
Synge, R. F. M., second lieutenant, 74th Highlanders

Tabor, H. W., compradore, and proprietor, Hiogo Dispensary, Hiogo
Taglé, J. P., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Talbot, F. R., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, & U.S. vice consul, Canton
Talbot, W. H., average adjuster, and proprietor *Japan Gazette*, Yokohama
Talmage, Rev. D. N., missionary, Amoy
Talmage, Rev. J. V. N., D.D., missionary, Amoy
Tandberg, L. J., pilot, Newchwang
Tapia, F., telegraph official, Manila
Tapp, W. H., registrar of shipping, British consulate, Shanghai (absent)
Tarachaud, "La India Inglesa," Manila
Tarrant, W. C., gunner, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Tarring, C. J., professor Imperial University, Tokio
Tata, D. B., (Tata & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Tatham, C. G., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) agent, Foochow
Taufer, G., in charge of Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's engine
Taufer, E., engineer, Hongkong Fire Ins. Co.'s engine house
Taumeyer, E., merchant, Shanghai
Tavares, L. A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tavares, A. G., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Tavares, J. F., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Praya central
Tavares, S. A., secretary, Municipal Chamber, Macao
Tavares, P. J., compositor, *N. C. Herald* office, Shanghai
Tawarardas, "La India Inglesa," Manila
Taylor, G., lightkeeper in charge, Fisher Island lighthouse, Amoy
Taylor, C. S., expeditionaire, French Municipal Council, Shanghai
Taylor, W. H., manager, Oriental Sugar Refinery
Taylor, C. E., interpreter, Harbour Master's department, Manila
Taylor, W. K., house decorator, &c., Lyndhurst terrace
Taylor, Rev. Thos., missionary, Shanghai
Taylor, J. A., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) manager, Shanghai
Taylor, J., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takachiho-maru*, Japan
Taylor, J. T., pilot, Shanghai
Taylor, E., store issuer, Royal Naval victualling yard, Yokohama
Taylor, D. B., (Smith, Baker & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Taylor, J., third officer, steamer *Japan*, Coast
Taylor, H. H., (Oriental Bank) assist. acct. and cashier, Foochow
Taylor, Rev. W., M.D., missionary, Osaka
Taylor, A., foreman mechanic, Government railway service, Yokohama
Taylor, G., superintendent, Kobe Iron works, Hiogo
Taylor, C. S., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Queen's road central
Taylor, J., manager, Kobe iron works, Hiogo

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Teale, W., district superintendent of telegraphs, Sendai, Japan
Tebbutt, J. L., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Amoy
Teillot, A., (Millot & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Telge, B, merchant, Shanghai
Telles, J. da Silva, (Lisbon Dispensary) assistant, Macao
Telles, A., assistant, Macao Hotel, Macao
Telles, J. C. da Silva, physician, St. Joseph's College, Macao
Tem, P., student interpreter, Italian consulate, Shanghai
Templer, J. G. E., lieutenant, 74th Highlanders
Templier, commander, gunboat *Yatagan*, Saigon
Tennant, H. P., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) agent and tea inspector, Foochow
Terry, J. W., clerk, Ordnance Store department
Terry, H. T, professor, Imperial University, Tokio
Terry, S., staff surgeon, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Terry, De, surveyor, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Tessensohn, E., (Hamilton, Gray & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Testard, commissaire, French gunboat *Lynx*
Téus, V., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
Thebaud, E., captain, steamer *Diamante*, Coast
Theissen, F., sergeant of police, Ningpo
Thevenet, chief of public works department, Saigon
Thevenin, C. L., wine & spirit merchant, Queen's road
Thierry, Rev. J. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Thiolet, receiver, registry of lands office, Saigon
Thiollaz, De, deputy judge, tribunal of first instance, Saigon
Thiriet, J. superior, Saigon Seminary, Saigon
Thirkell, J. G., assistant editor, *North China Herald*, Shanghai
Thirlby, W. A., (Shanghai Medical Hall) assistant, Shanghai
Thestedt, T., gunsmith, Shanghai
Thomas, F. J. O., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Thomas, J., captain, Mitsu Bishi str. *Chitose-maru*, Tokio
Thomas, T. F., lieutenant H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Thomas, Thos. (Thomas & Mercer) Canton
Thomas, Thos, (Strachan & Thomas) merchant, Yokohama
Thomas, W., compositor, *Amoy Gazette* office, Amoy
Thomas, F. H., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Thompson, Rev. H., missionary, Amoy
Thompson, G., (Marshall & Co.) foreman boilermaker, Manila
Thompson, J., (Marshall & Co.) foreman blacksmith, Manila
Thompson, D., inspector of police, Western Station
Thompson, Engineering College, Tokio
Thompson, T., lieutenant of orderlies, Army Medical department
Thompson, W., overseer in charge of Protestant Cemetery, Surveyor-general's depart.
Thompson, J., captain, steamer *Dale*, Bangkok
Thompson, D., interpreter, U.S. Legation, Tokio
Thompson, J. chemist, Tokio
Thompson, Rev. T. W., missionary, Kalgan (absent)
Thompson, G. W., (Oriental Bank) acting accountant, Yokohama
Thompson, J. R., (Thompson & Bewick) shipchandler, Hakodate
Thompson, Rev. D., missionary, Tokio
Thompson. J., chief mate, lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
Thomsett, H. G., R.N., Harbour-master (absent)
Thomsen, T. C., captain, Mitsui Bishi steamer *Bauri-maru*
Thomson, mariner, Bangkok
Thomson, C. H., paymaster, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Thomson, T. S., (W. R. Scott & Co.) clerk, Singapore

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Thorburn, J. D., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Thorburn, R. F., secretary, Municipal Council, Shanghai
Thorel, J. B. H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Thorne, C., Shanghai
Thornicroft, T. C., M.D., (Harris & Thornicroft) medical practitioner, Hiogo
Thornton, A. H., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Thornton, G. E., fleet paymaster, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Thorp, R. W., clerk, Government railway service, Yokohama
Thueson, J., (Gipperich & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Thurburn, J., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) agent Foochow & Manila
Thurburn, A., share broker, and secretary to General Hospital, Shanghai
Thursby, C. F., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Tiaoqui, J. S., "La Ciudad de Peking," Manila
Tickell, F., third officer, steamer *Yesso*, Coast
Tiefenbacher, M., (W. Meyerink) merchant, Shanghai
Tiegal, Dr. E., professor, Medical College, Tokio
Tileston, H. N., (O. & O.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Tillson, D. H., compradore, Hiogo
Timm, C. F., (Overbeck & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Tirant, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Tiret-Bognet, director "Imprimerie Nationale," Saigon
Titjen, H., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) assistant, Hiogo
Titoushkin, N., Maritime Customs clerk, Shanghai (absent)
Tobler, O., (C. Germann) clerk, Manila
Todd, G., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Kworio-maru*, Tokio
Töeg, R. E., (D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.) clerk, Wuhu
Tokmakoff, J. F., (Tokmakoff, Sheve'eff & Co.) merchant, Kiachta
Tolate , M. B., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Tolatee, B. F., (F. M. Tolatee) merchant, Hollywood road
Tolatee, M. P., (E. N. Metta) manager, Hollywood road
Toler, J. O., captain, 74th Highlanders
Toller, W. W., (Sharp, Toller and Johnson) solicitor, Supreme Court House
Tolliday, T., Maritime Customs chief examiner, Shanghai
Tombolec, D. F., (D. D Ollia & Co.) clerk, Foochow
Tomkins, A. B., (Reiss & Co.) tea inspector, Praya
Tomiyama, K., assistant secretary, Japanese Consulate, Amoy
Tomlin, Geo. L., first clerk, Surveyor-general's office
Tomlin, G. L. Jr., (R. G. Alford) assistant, Queen's road
Tomlin, E., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Tomlinson, Rev. W. S., missionary, Hankow
Tomlinson, W. L., gunmaker, Shanghai
Tonkin, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Tonnadre, telegraphist, Saigon
Tonnochy, M. S., superintendent of Victoria gaol
Torner, N. O. y, inspector to the Army medical department, Manila
Tornoe, H., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Torp, Von, (Valmale, Schoene & Milsom) clerk, Yokohama
Torrens, J. B. y, assistant, army administration, Zamboanga
Torres, J., chemist and druggist, Manila
Torres, F., watchmaker, Manila
Torres, Rev. E., vice-procurator, Spanish mission, Caine road
Torrey, J. G., Chinese interpreter, U.S. Consulate, Bangkok
Torrey, J. W., United States vice-consul, Bangkok
Torrez, T., professor of pharmacy, University, Manila

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Tourillon, L., superintendent of police force, Saigon
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Towell, M. E., first class clerk, Maritime Customs Shanghai
Townend, F. J., (Robt. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Hankow
Townley, F., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Yokohama
Townsend, A. M., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting manager, Yokohama
Townsend, G. H., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Towse, H. A., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
Tozer, W. H., carpenter, H.B.M. corvette *Charybdis*
Trachsler, J. H., (Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.) clerk, Singapore (absent)
Trail, W., Siamese Navy, Bangkok
Traill, E., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) sub-accountant, Queen's road
Trannack, R., Maritime Customs assistant tidesurveyor, Taku
Tran-Phuoc, distributor, Post-office, Saigon
Tratman, J. N., student, British Legation, Peking
Travers, A. K., clerk, Colonial Secretary's office
Travers, D. C., (Borneo Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Treat, U. S., Agricultural Section, Tokio
Trebing, Ch., M.D., oculist and physician to German Consulate, Singapore
Trebing, W., master, Customs lightship *Newchwang*, Newchwang
Tregaskiss, J., (M. H. Cook) assistant, Shanghai
Tregenna, R. H., engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Tremlett, C. F. (W. G. Hale & Co.) merchant, and consul for Great Britain, Saigon
Tremoya, D. de, (Aldecoa & Co.) merchant, Manila
Trevithick, F. H., foreman, Government railway service, Shinbashi, Japan
Tricker, E., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Frolic*
Tricot, pilot, Saigon
Trinidad, T. V., (J. B. Roxas) clerk, Manila
Tripp, H. J. H., (Mitsu Bishi Mail S. S. Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Tritton, E. W., (Robt. Anderson & Co.) merchant, Kiukiang and Hankow (absent)
Triulzi, G., (G. Bolmida) clerk, Yokohama
Triviño, A. G., sub-inspector, Cuerpo de Sanidad, Manila
Trodd, B., (Shanghai Gas Company) meter inspector, Shanghai
Troplong, O. B., (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) clerk, Manila
Trotter, H., Postmaster-general, Singapore
Trotter, D. A., (Tait & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Trotzig, H., superintendent, Municipal Council, Hiogo
Troup, Jas., British consul, Nagasaki
Trützschler und Falkenstein, von, kapitain-lieut. German corvette *Freya*
Tuason, J., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
Tuason, F., (Wilks & Earnshaw) assistant, Manila
Tuason, V., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Tuason, E., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) clerk, Manila
Tuason, C., (W. F. Stevenson) clerk, Manila
Tuason, J. P., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
Tuason, G., (J. M. Tuason & Co.) merchant and banker, Manila
Tuason, T., (Genato & Co.) auctioneer, and commission agent, Manila
Tucker, W. J., (R. Anderson & Co.) clerk, Kiukiang
Tucker, R. D., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) merchant
Tucker, J. J., marine surveyor to North China Insurance Co., Shanghai
Tudor, O. P., lieutenant and commander, H.B.M. gunboat, *Swinger*
Tulion, clerk, Colonial Treasury, Saigon
Tumboly, S. F., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.) manager, Gage street
Tumboly, D. F., (D. D. Ollia & Co.) clerk, Foochow

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Turner, W. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Tuscherer, G., constable, municipal police, Yokohama
Tuska, E. H., (R. Isaacs & Brother) clerk, Yokohama
Tweedie, W. L., (Agra Bank) assistant, Shanghai
Twigg, Mrs. P. O'B., undertaker, Shanghai
Twinem, J., acting commissioner of Customs, Ningpo
Tyler, J. C. Jr., (Austen & Co) merchant, Iloilo
Tytler, S., Siamese Navy, Bangkok
Tyzack, D., mining engineer, Keelung Colliery

Ubeda y Rojo, administrator of customs, Manila
Uffindell, C. E., chief engineer, H.B.M. corvette *Juno*
Ugaldezubiaur, S., ingeniero, floral department, Manila
Ulbrich, J. G., chef d'Exploitation, Compagnie du Gaz, Shanghai
Ullmann, M., (J. Ullmann & Co.) assistant, Wellington street
Ullmann, J., (J. Ullmann & Co.) merchant and commission agent, Wellington stoeet
Ullmann, E., (Ullmann Brothers) merchant, Singapore
Ullmann, M., (Ullmann Brothers) merchant, Singapore
Ullmann, F., importador de alhajas, Manila
Uloth, H. W., (P. & O. S. N. Co.) chief assistant, Singapore
Uloth, A. D., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Ulrich, C., mariner, Bangkok
Umland, J. W., proprietor, "Imperial Hotel," Nagasaki
Underwood, P., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Kestrel*
Unwin, F. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Canton (unattached)
Unwin, H. A., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant, Shanghai
Upton, T., interpreter, Custom House, Hiogo
Ureta, C., magistral, Cabildo Eclesiastico, Manila (absent)
Urquhart, W., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Urquhart, F., chief engineer, steamer *Taiwan*, Coast
Urquiza, J., sub-intendente, Administracion Militar, Manila
Urteon, Jas., merchant, Tientsin
Urwick, B., secretary to Vice-admiral Coote, C.B.
Uzera, J., assistant, audit department, Manila

Vail, J. H., manager, Shanghai Associated Wharves, Shanghai
Vaissière, J., Roman Catholic missionary, Ningpo
Val, R. del, administrador colecciones y labores, Manila
Valdes, J., aide-de-camp to the Captain General of Manila
Valdezco, C, watchmaker, Manila
Valdivia, F. R. de, ecclesiastical department, Manila
Valdivia, M G., captain of cavalry, Manila
Vale, T. H., (Harris, Goodwin & Co.) agent, Shanghai
Valencia, M., assistant, public works department, Manila
Valentine, B. A., consul for Hawaii, Hiogo
Valentine, J., (Cumine & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Valentine, Rev. J. D., missionary, Shaouhing, Ningpo
Valera, J., sub-inspector of Artillery School, Manila
Valero, R., ayudante, Garrison, Manila
Valéry, commander, gunboat *Antilope*, Saigon
Valette, lieutenant, German corvette, *Leipzig*
Valière, Général, commander of the Troops, Saigon
Vallance, telegraphist, Saigon
Valledor, L., direccion de administracion civil, Manila

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Vallejo, J. M., assistant, public works department, Manila
Valtriny, V. C., (C. Poisson & Co.) merchant, Singapore
Van Buren, J S., (P.M.S.S. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Van Buren, General Thos. B., United States consul-general, Yokohama (absent)
Vandenberg, F. A., (H. L. Dennys) clerk, Bank Buildings
Van Dyke, Rev. J. W., missionary, Bangkok
Van Es, J. C., pilot, Bangkok
Van Ess, W., constable, British consulate, Chefoo
Vanhame, L., (S. C. Farnham & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Vania, R. C., (Cawasjee Pallanjee & Co.) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Vano, J., (Vano & Reyes) merchant, Bohol, Philippines
Van Oordt, W. C., consul for Netherlands, & Sweden & Norway, Yokohama
Vapereau, C., professor of French, Peking
Vaquinhas, Captain J. dos S., commandant National Battalion, Macao
Vara, R. de la, "La Peninsular" restaurant," Manila
Vara, F., assistant, public works department, Manila
Vara, R. de la, (Carranceja, la Vara & Co. in liquidation) merchant, Manila
Varela, J., (Banco Español Filipino) clerk, Manila
Varela, J., "El Progresso," Manila
Varella, J. A., (Edwin Koek) clerk, Singapore
Vargas, R. de, direccion administracion civil, Manila
Varnum, R. M., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Varrell, F. M, paymaster's clerk, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Vas, J., assistant, Colonial department, Iloilo
Vasconcellos, A. M. de, chaplain, Macao Battalion, Macao
Vasey, C. L., surgeon, Naval Hospital
Vassania, J. P., merchant, Canton
Vasseloy, Rev. H., Roman Catholic missionary, Osaka
Vaucher, A. E., silk inspector and broker, Ball's court
Vaughan, J. D., barrister-at-law, Singapore
Vaughan, J., pilot, Shanghai
Veaux, H., clerk and accountant, Municipal Council, Saigon
Veerjee, Rahimbhoy, broker
Vega, V. V. de, "Las Delisias" restaurant, Manila
Vega, L., (J. Zobel) assistant, Manila
Veitch, A., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting sub-manager, Shanghai
Velasco, F. de, apoderado general, Sociadad Economica, Manila
Velasco, Dr. T. de, profesor de notoriado, University, Manila
Velasco, J., (M. P. Marqueti) clerk, Manila
Velasco, J. V. de, (Banco Español Filipino) clerk, Manila
Velez, J., vice-consul for Spain, Bonham road
Vellas, T., lightkeeper, Middle Dog lighthouse, Amoy
Velloso, A. J., sub-lieutenant, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Velozo, G., merchant and vice-consul for Portugal and U.S. of Venezuela, Cebu
Velozo, R., (G. Velozo) clerk, Cebu
Veneras, F. Y. y, assistant, army administration, Monila
Venhoizen, J., boarding officer, marine department, Singapore
Verchere, Rev. J. M. P., French missionary, Swatow
Verdugo, F., director colonel, Maestranza de Artilleria, Manila
Verela, E, (Marshall & Co.) outside foreman, Manila
Vergonjeanne, blacksmith, Saigon
Verharne, lieutenant, French frigate *Bourayne*, Haiphong
Verloop, H. C., (Hartwig & Co.) shipchandler, Singapore
Vernet, E., (Geo. Polite) assistant, Shanghai
Verneville, H. de, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Versoza, V., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila

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Vey, Right Rev. J. L., Roman Catholic Bishop of Gerasen, Bangkok
Viana, G., contador, audit department, Manila (absent)
Vianna, E., clerk, Administracao do Conselho, Macao
Vic, Rev., Roman Catholic missionary, Kiukiang
Vicente, J. A., boatswain, Water Police, Macao
Vichel, N., medical practitioner, Iloilo
Vickers, J. M., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Aberdeen street
Victor, S. B., (Dauver & Co.) clerk, Amoy
Vidal, A. C., surgeon, gunboat *Tejo*, Macao
Vidal, A., coffee rooms, Saigon
Vidal y Soler, S., director of botanical gardens, Manila
Vidal, P., (Vano & Reyes) clerk, Cebu
Videau, U., cook, "Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies," Shanghai
Vieira, Rev. A., curate of St. Lazaro's church, Macao
Vieira, A. J., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Praya
Vieira, I. L., (Oriental Dispensary) assistant, Stanley street
Viejo, M., assistant, audit department, Manila
Vienne, Ch. de, French Consul, Bangkok
Viénot, H., lawyer, Saigon
Vierow, H., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor and harbour master, Tamsui
Vierra, A. J., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Singapore
Vierra, E. J., (Oriental Bank Corporation) clerk, Singapore
Vigano, Rev. B., Roman Catholic missionary, Wellington street, and military chaplain
Vigo, A. de la C. M. de, ministro interino, audit department, Manila
Vigroux, Rev. P., Roman Catholic missionary, Tokio
Viguier, S., Maritime Customs assistant, Newchwang
Vil, mariner, Bangkok
Vila, J., professor of theology, University, Manila
Vilanueva, L., boarding house keeper, Bridges street
Villalba, F., major, Army Medical department, Manila
Villalon, A., teniente coronel, engineer department, Manila
Villanova, C., signalman, Harbour Master's office, Shanghai
Villard, administrator of native affairs, Saigon
Villegas, J. R. de, chief interventor, admin. colecciones y labores, Manila
Villena, M., (J. M. Tauson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Villeta, A., (Gargollo Brothers) clerk, Iloilo
Villion, Rev. A., Roman Catholic missionary, Hiogo
Vinay, H., (Comptoir d'Escompte) sub-manager, Shanghai
Vincenot, F., wine and spirit merchant, Peel street
Vincent, Miss A. M., (Mrs. E. A. Vincent) assistant, Yokohama
Vincent, Mrs. E. A., milliner and draper, Yokohama
Vincent, Henry, gaoler, British consulate, Yokohama
Vincent, J., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Viney, J., (*Japan Herald* office) foreman, Yokohama
Vinson, G., lawyer, Saigon
Vinton, W., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Vircano, F., army medical department, Manila
Virmaitre, A. L., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Canton
Visas, D., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Visscher, A., merchant, Niigata
Vital, F., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Iloilo
Vitalis, telegraphist, Saigon
Vivanti, A., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) freight clerk, Tokio
Vivanti, F., silk inspector, Yokohama
Vivyan, W. A. M., engineer, H.B.M gun-vessel *Midge*
Vizconde, J., (Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila

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Vizmanos, M. S. de, accountant-general's office, Manila
Vizmanos, B. S. de, suplente, real audiencia, Manila
Vizmanos, B. S. de, consulting secretary, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Vizmanos y Lecaros, M. M. de, assistant secretary, Banco Español Filipino, Manila
Vlies, G. van der, (G. van der Vlies & Co.) merchant, Hiogo
Voelkel, S., (Pharmacie de L'Union) proprietor, Shanghai
Vogel, E., (Vogel & Co.) merchant, Praya
Vogel, Charles, (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Praya
Vogel, Ed., (Vogel & Co.) clerk, Canton
Voiellaud, nav. sub-lieutenant, *La Rance*, Saigon
Voigt, O., (Faber & Voigt) merchant, Hiogo
Voisin, J. M. A., student, Roman Catholic Mission, Bangkok
Vollhardt, A., steward, Club Germania, Yokohama
Volong, F. A., Macao
Vorrath, P. W., mariner, Bangkok
Vosteen, H., pilot, Takao
Vouillemont, E. G., (Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris) manager, Shanghai
Voysey, M, (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Vuillermoz, watchmaker, Saigon
Vullers, lieutenant, German gunboat *Albatross*
Vullier, sub-lieutenant, French cruiser *Antilope*, Saigon
Vulliez, J., second judge, tribunal of first instance, Saigon

Wachenhusen, lieutenant, German gunboat *Albatross*
Wachtelbrenner, mariner, Bangkok
Wade, H. T., merchant, Kiukiang
Wade, K., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Wade, J. H., captain, Customs cruiser *Shên-chi*, Canton
Wade, Sir Thomas F., K.C.B., British Minister Plenipotentiary, Peking
Wadman, E., (Wadman & Co.) merchant, Ningpo
Waeber, C., consul for Russia and Denmark, Tientsin
Wagner, H, (Paddiscombe timber and shipbuilding yard) accountant, Bangkok
Wagner, Th., (D. Maclean & Co.) assistant, Bangkok
Wagner, C., professor of music, Yokohama
Wagner, C., first clerk, Central Police station
Wainewright, R. E., solicitor, Shanghai
Wainwright, R., flag lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Waite, G., gunner, Harbour-master's department
Wake, W., overman, Goto's Tankosha, Nagasaki
Wakeley, ordnance armourer, Ordnance Store Department
Wakely, F. J., store issuer, H.B.M. Naval Yard, Shanghai
Walcot, J. C. T., lieutenant, H.B.M. sloop *Egeria*
Walker, W., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hornet*
Walker, W., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Niigata-maru*, Tokio
Walker, J. M., (Baconnier & Co.) Shanghai
Walker, R. N., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Urada-maru*, Tokio
Walker, H. D., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Walker, W., (C. & J. Trading Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Walker, Rev. W. F., missionary, Peking
Walker, Mrs. J., washing establishment, Yokohama
Walker, F., (Shaw & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Walker, Rev. J. E., missionary, Shao-wu-fu, Foochow
Walker, Robt., merchant, Gough street
Walker, A., captain, Customs cruiser *Chien-jui*, Canton
Walkington, J. H., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Queen's road

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Walkinshaw, Wm., (Turner & Co.) merchant, Queen's road (absent)
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Wallace, Thos., (Mackenzie & Co) auctioneer, Shanghai
Wallace, C. T., captain, 74th Highlanders
Wallace, E., Yokohama
Waller, H. I., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Wallis, Wm., (Shanghai Dispensary) proprietor, Shanghai
Walmsley, C. A., engineer, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Fly*
Walrond, E. C., in charge of Government dock yard, Bangkok
Walsh, C. F., editor, *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
Walsh, F., printer, and proprietor *Hiogo News*, Hiogo
Walsh, A., (Kelly & Walsh) printer, bookseller, stationer, and newsagent, Shanghai
Walsh, R. G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) clerk, and Danish consul, Hiogo
Walsh, Thomas, (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Walsh, John G., (Walsh, Hall & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Walter, C. L., watchmaker, Bangkok
Walter, A., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Chitose-maru*, Tokio
Walter, W. B., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Walter, J., (Siber & Brennwald) clerk, Yokohama
Walter, W. P., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Walter, W., (Evans, Pugh & Co.) clerk, and vice-consul for Netherlands, Hankow
Walter, John, (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) acting manager, Shanghai
Walther, lieutenant, German corvette *Freya*
Wanderleach, C., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Pakhoi
Waples, H., (Hall & Holtz) assistant, Shanghai
Warburton, E. F., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ashuelot*
Warburton, W., (Gorham & Warburton) stevedore, Hiogo
Ward, W. C., (Iveson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ward, E., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Ward, R., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Ward, F., clerk, Government telegraph service, Tokio
Warnlaw, J. C., (Tait & Co.) merchant, and consul for Portugal, Amoy
Ware, C., chief engineer, H.B.M. despatch vessel *Vigilant*
Wareing, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Warlomont, P., (Bazar Filipino) clerk, Manila
Warlomont, L., (Bazar Filipino) merchant, Manila
Warner, Miss S. A., missionary, Ningpo
Warner, E. H., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Warren, P. L., acting consul, British consulate, Wenchow
Warren, Rev. C. F., missionary, Osaka
Warrick, A., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Ichang
Warry, W., student, British Legation, Peking
Washbrook, W. A., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Chinkiang
Wassenius, C., steward, United Club, Peel street, and assistant engineer, Fire Brigade
Wasserfall, A., (Siemssen & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Watanabe, M., (Cocking & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Waterson, Capt. D., marine surveyor, Saigon
Watson, J., chief engineer, H.B.M. gunboat *Growler*
Watson, G. W., R.N., Commodore in charge of Naval Establishment
Watson, W., assistant tide-surveyor, Double Island station, Swatow
Watson, A. T., (Yokohama Dispensary) assistant, Yokohama
Watson, E. B., Yokohama
Watson, Jas., M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician, Newchwang
Watson, T., (Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co.) merchant, Foochow
Watson, J., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Hankow
Watson, A., Engineering College, Tokio

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Watson, Robt., (J. Llewellyn & Co.) assis ant, Shanghai
Watson, J. C., major, Anglo-Chinese force, Ningpo
Watt, A., chief engineer, H.B.M. surveying-vessel *Magpie*
Watters, T., acting Bri ish consul, Ichang
Watts, A. C., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co) freight clerk, Yedo
Watts, Jas., secretary Pilot Company, Taku
Watts, W., overseer of works, Surveyor-general's office
Wauchope, G., (E. B. Watson) clerk, Yokohama
Wavell,, H. T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Way, A., boatswain H.B.M. gun-vessel *Hart*
Weatherstone, T., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) in charge of hulks, Hankow
Webb, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Webb, E. G. C., (Maitland & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Webb, S. D., (H. Fogg & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Weber, H., Upper Yangtsze Pilot, Shanghai
Weber, O., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Weckherlin, W. F. H. von, Minister for Netherlands, &c., Tokio (absent)
Weed, J. A., Tamba, Kioto, Japan
Weeks, C. D., broker, commission agent, and public accountant, Foochow
Wefer, J. D., pilot, Bangkok
Wegelin, W., (C. Lutz & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wegener, F., Maritime Customs examiner, Chinkiang
Weigert, P., truck and drayman, Yokohama
Weihe, sub-lieutenant, German gunboat *Cyclop*
Welch, J., (White & Welch) tea inspector, Shanghai
Weld, D., public accountant, Shanghai
Wellesley, G. E., C.E., &c., Maritime Customs acting engineer-in-chief, Shanghai
Wellings, R. H., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Wells, E. W., engineer and architect, Singapore
Wells, J. W. W., lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Wells, G., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) wharfinger, Singapore
Wells, L., fitter, H.M. Naval Yard
Wells, S. S. D., deputy inspector general, Royal Naval Hospital
Wells, E. W., (Eastern Extension, Australasia, & China Tele. Co.) agent, Shanghai
Wells, W., engineer, tug *Orphan*, Taku
Wells, E. J., (Gas Co.) engineer, manager and secretary, Singapore
Wells, W. (Gas Co) assistant, Singapore (absent)
Wells, J., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Newchwang
Welsh, David, merchant, Pakhoi
Wemyss, A., (Oriental Bank) assistant accountant and cashier, Queen's road
Wennmohs, E., tailor, Shanghai
Wertheimber, L., appraiser, Japanese Imperial Customs, Yokohama
Wess, J. W. M., midshipman, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
West, J., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
West, clerk, Royal Customs, Haiphong
Westall, A. C., (Westall, Brand & Co.) public silk inspector, Shanghai
Westendorf, C., (C. Heinszen & Co.) clerk, Manila
Westernhagen, A., proprietor, "Botica de San Gabriel," Manila
Westerveld, construction section, Osaka
Westoby, G. F., captain steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Westphal, sub-lieutenant, German gunboat *Cyclop*
Wetmore, W. S., (Frazar & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Whampoa, Hon. H. K., C.M.G., merchant and consul for Russia & China, Singapore
Wharry, C. J., M.D., superintendent of Civil Hospital
Wheatley, E., Maritime Customs tide-surveyor & harbour-master, Ningpo
Wheeler, W., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai

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Wheeler, W., Agricultural section, Tokio
Wheeler, G. H., (Russell & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wheeler, W., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Praya
Wheeley, E., (A. Dent & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wheelock, T. R., (Wheelock & Co.) broker, Shanghai
Wherry, Rev. John., missionary, Tung-chow-foo
White, Wm., (White & Welsh) commission merchant, Shanghai
White, F. W., commissioner of Customs, Hankow
White, captain, steamer *Celestial*, Bangkok
White, W. H., engineer, H.M. Naval Yard
White, J., pilot, Nagasaki
White, Fred. E., British consulate constable, Yokohama
White, R. G., medical missionary, Chinkiang
White, Aug., (Miller, White & Co.) bill broker, Shanghai
White, F. G., (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
White, J. R., manager, Kowloon Hotel
White, J., assistant engineer, China gunboat *Sui-tsing*, Canton
Whitehead, W. T., assistant commissary, supply duties, &c., Commissariat
Whitehead, W. F., inspector of brothels
Whitehouse, E. N., paymaster, U.S.S. *Monocacy*
Whitfield, Geo., (Whitfield & Dowson) engineer, Yokohama
Whiting, H., second lieutenant, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Whiting, Rev. J. L., missionary, Peking
Whitlock, G., lightkeeper, Shanghai
Whitlock, A. D., Maritime Customs watcher, Canton
Whitney, F. E., instructor, Imperial University, Tokio
Whitney, H. T., M.D., missionary, Shao-wu-fu, Foochow
Whittall, P. G., (Goto's Tankosha) assistant, Nagasaki
Whymark, G., (Domoney & Co.) compradore, Hiogo
Whyte, A. B., (Smith, Bell & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wickham, B. R., (Tait & Co) clerk, Takao
Wicking, H., (Lane, Crawford & Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Wiegand, C., "Spring Valley Brewery," Yokohama
Wieler, G., (Wieler & Co.) merchant, Praya
Wieler, Oscar, (Wieler & Co.) merchant, Praya
Wieller, A., (United States Consulate) shipping clerk, Shanghai
Wiggins, C., (J. D. Carroll & Co.) commission agent, Yokohama
Wignall, J. H., chief engineer, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Atago-maru*, Tokio
Wijnhoven, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Peking
Wilck, C., (E. Wennmohs) assistant, Shanghai
Wilcox, R. C., lessee and editor, *Daily Press*
Wilgaard, J. J., constable river police, Shanghai
Wilgaard, A. J., Maritime Customs examiner, Pakhoi
Wilkie, J., chief engineer, steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Wilkin, A. J., (Wilkin & Robison) merchant, Yokohama
Wilkin, constable, British Legation, Peking
Wilkinson, H., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
Wilkinson, H. S., British consular service, Japan
Wilks, Henry, (Wilks & Earnshaw) engineer, Manila
Willans, Hon. W. W, Colonial Treasurer, Singapore
Willcox, C E. D., commander, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Growler*
Williams, H. E., pilot, Hiogo
Williams, W., chief officer, steamer *Esmeralda*, Coast
Williams, R., pilot, Shanghai
Williams, M. B., assist. paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gunboat *Sheldrake*

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Williams, F. T., assistant, Shanghai club, Shanghai
Williams, P., pilot, Swatow
Williams, Rev. Mark, missionary, Kalgan
Williamson, J. W. L. M., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Williamson, T., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Hoihow
Williamson, Rev. Jas., missionary, Fungwha, Ningpo
Williamson, Rev. Alex., LL.D., missionary, Chefoo
Williamson, T. G., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Willoughby, W. J., clerk, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Wills, J. H., captain, steamer *Kiang Ping*, Shanghai
Wilm, lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*
Wilson, John, agent National Bible Society of Scotland, Ichang
Wilson, J. M., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Shanghai
Wilson, G., (Chartered Mercantile Bank) acting accountant, Shanghai
Wilson, F., (Barlow & Wilson) engineer, Manila
Wilson, J., chief engineer Mitsu Bishi steamer *Sumida-maru*, Japan
Wilson, A. C., (Paterson, Simons & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Wilson, R., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Shanghai
Wilson, J., (Marshall & Co.) manager of works, Manila
Wilson, W., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wilson, J. W., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Singapore
Wilson, C. H., (Eastern Ext., Aust., & China Tele. Co.) assistant, Queen's road
Wilson, J., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) tea inspector, (absent)
Wilson, A., inspector of municipal police, Lowza station, Shanghai
Wilson, J. A., (Howell & Co.) merchant, Hakodate
Wilson, John, (Lane, Crawford & Co.) storekeeper, Shanghai
Wilson, Henry, proprietor "Nucleus Hotel," Shanghai
Wilson, Wilberforce, C.E., (Wilson & Salway) architect, Queen's road
Wilson, W., (Wilson, Nicholls & Co.) shipchandler, Amoy
Wimmer, H., (H. Muller & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Winch, F. E., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Singapore
Winckler, J., (H. Ahrens & Co.) clerk, Tokio
Windsor, T., (Windsor, Redlich & Co.) merchant, Bangkok
Wingate, J. W., sailmaker, U.S.S. *Monongahela*
Wingrove, G. R., (National Bank of India) assistant accountant, Queen's road
Winn, H. H., dentist, Shanghai
Winstanley, J., (Bourne & Co.) public tea inspector, Yokohama
Winstanley, A., (Cornes & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Wintle, N. D'O., (Russell & Co) clerk, Shanghai
Wirgman, C., proprietor, *Japan Punch*, Yokohama
Wishart, C., (New Harbour Dock Co.) manager, Singapore
Wisner, J. H., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Withayn, J., (J. Reyna) assistant, Iloilo
Withers, G., captain, Mitsu Bishi steam tug *Yenoshima-maru*, Tokio
Withers, G., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) acting agent, Shanghai
Withome, N., engineer, Iloilo
Witkowski, J., (L. Kniffler & Co.) clerk, Hiogo
Witt, G., (E. Schellhass & Co.) clerk, Praya central
Witt, J. J., pilot, Bangkok
Witte, J., (Marshall & Co.) engineer, Manila
Witte, A., (Dircks & Co.) clerk, Swatow
Witte, Julius, ice manufacturer, Manila
Wittmer, sub-lieutenant, German corvette *Leipzig*

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Woelz, A., (Speidel & Co.) clerk, Saigon
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Wolf, L., (F. Knoblauch & Co.) commission merchant, Yokohama
Wolfe, Rev. John, missionary, Foochow
Wolff, A., (Siber & Brennwald) merchant & act. consul.-general for Switzerland, Y'hama
Wolfs, J., (Hecht, Lilienthal & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Wolter, C., (E. Meyer & Co.) clerk, Tientsin
Wong, J. H., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Wood, Peter, missionary, Ichang
Wood, H. W., (Gilfillan, Wood & Co.) merchant, Singapore (absent)
Wood, J., second engineer, steamer *Thales*, Coast
Wood, Chas., (Kobe Iron Works) machine shop fitter, Hiogo
Wood, J., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Wood, J., surgeon, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*, for special service in Yokohoma hospital
Wood, G. C., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Wood, A. G. (Gibb, Livingston & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Wood, Wm., constable, British Legation escort, Tokio
Wood, R. H. R., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Wood, Thos., (Drysdale, Ringer & Co.) merchant, Hankow
Woodall, Captain F. N., 74th Highlanders
Woodford, P. J., (Rodyk & Davidson) clerk, Singapore
Woodford, J. D., (Hongkong & Shanghai Bank) clerk, Queen's road
Woodford, H. B., (New Dispensary) proprietor, Singapore
Woodhouse, B., (H. J. Andrews & Co.) clerk, Manila
Woodhull, W. W., paymaster in charge U.S. Naval Depôt, Nagasaki
Woodin, E. L., (P. & O.S.N. Co.) clerk, Praya
Woodin, Rev. Simeon F., missionary, Foochow
Woodley, A. G., second lieutenant, Chinese gunboat *An-lan*, Canton
Woodruff, F. G., (G. Domoney & Co.) assistant, Yokohama
Woodruff, F. E., Commissioner of Customs (absent)
Woods, W. F., assistant paymaster in charge, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Lily*
Woods, C. K. E., attorney, Singapore
Woodward, W., Naval College, Tokio
Wookerjee, C., merchant, Peel street
Woollatt, G. H., public tea inspector, and commission agent, Swatow
Woolley, A., clerk, P. & O. S. N. Co., Shanghai
Woolnough, H. A., (Hongkong Dispensary) assistant, Queen's road
Woolward, J. H., navigating lieutenant, H.B.M. gun-vessel *Midge*
Woonwalla, R. S., (R. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.) merchant, Gage street
Wooster, L. M., assistant engineer, U.S.S. *Ranger*
Worgitzky, C., mariner, Bangkok
Workman, H. J., (Peel, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Calbayog, Philippines
Worsfold, G., fitter, Government railway service, Yokohama
Worsley, F., commander, E. E., A. & China Telegraph Co.'s str. *Edinburgh*, Singapore
Worthington, Thos., (Ker & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wotton, Wm., (W. H. Brereton) solicitor and manager, Queen's road
Wrankin, H., lighthouse keeper, Bangkok
Wright, J., (Harris Goodwin & Co.) clerk, Wyndham street
Wright, B. F., Locomotive superintendent, Railway service, Yokohama
Wright, H., Maritime Customs tidewaiter, Ningpo
Wright, Rev. W. B., missionary, Tokio
Wright, D. M., (Boyd & Co.) clerk, Taiwan
Wright, F. E., audit secretary, Maritime Customs, Peking (absent)
Wright, Alex., (Alt & Co.) clerk, Nagasaki

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Wright, Robt., (Findlay, Richardson & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wulven, E. van, (Hooglandt & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Wusinowsky, Ad., (Prehn & Co.) clerk, Manila
Wyatt, H. H., paymaster, H.B.M. receiving ship *Victor Emanuel*
Wyatt, J. M., (Sayle & Co.) assistant, Shanghai
Wyatt, O. M., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Shanghai
Wylde, W., gunsmith, Yokohama
Wylie, A., (British & Foreign Bible Society) agent, Shanghai (absent)
Wylie, R. A., (Cornes & Co.) clerk, Yokohama
Wyllie, J. S., second officer, steamer *Albay*, Coast
Wyndham, J., third engineer steamer *Namoa*, Coast
Wyneken, R., (Staehelin & Stahlknecht) clerk, Singapore
Wynhoven, Rev. F., Roman Catholic missionary, Tientsin
Wynn, J., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Nagoya-maru*, Tokio
Wyper, R., (Mitsu Bishi S.S. Co.) assistant engineer, Tokio

Xandarò, E., comandante, cuerpo de carabineros, Iloilo
Xavier, J. M., (Alloin & Co.) clerk, Bangkok
Xavier, L. J., (F. de Jesus & Co.) storekeeper, Bangkok
Xavier, S., compositor, *Daily Press* office
Xavier, F., compositor, *Celestial Empire* office, Shanghai
Xavier, L., (De Souza & Co.) compositor, Wellington street
Xavier, F. de P., Macao
Xavier, Q., almoxarifado de guerra, Macao
Xavier, L., (Tanjong Pagar Dock Co.) telegraphist, Singapore
Xavier, L., clerk, Audit office, Bangkok
Xavier, L. A., (D. Lapraik & Co.) clerk, Praya
Xavier, F., (Stephens & Holmes) clerk, Club chambers
Xavier, J. A., (R. H. Cairns) clerk, Club chambers
Xavier, F. M, writer, H.M. Naval Yard
Xavier, J. P., (Comptoir d'Escompte) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, F., (Messageries Maritimes) assistant, Praya central
Xavier, C. A., (Olyphant & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Xavier, M. B., linguist, Procurador's department, Macao
Xiffre, telegraphist, Saigon

Yacoobhoy, G, (E. Pubaney) clerk, Lyndhurst terrace
Yano, T., (Messageries Maritimes) clerk, Yokohama
Yeats, J., quarter-master in charge, Customs' revenue steam launch *Yü-min*, Canton
Yeo, G. J., engineer and secretary, Gas Co., Shanghai
Yeomans, H., constable, British Consulate, Tientsin
Ygnacio, L., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Ykada, Kwangi, Japanese vice-consul, Tientsin
York, G. E., (T. Weeks & Co.) draper, Shanghai
Yorke, E. W., sub-lieutenant, H.B.M.S. *Iron Duke*
Yorke, R. S., Maritime Customs assistant, Hankow
Youd, F. M., (Adamson, Bell & Co.) merchant, Shanghai
Young, Wm., medical practitionor, "Woodville," Arbuthnot road
Young, P., (W. G. Hale & Co.) clerk, Saigon
Young, R., (Keelung Colliery) colliery joiner, Keelung
Young, M., captain, steamer *Douglas*, Coast
Young, C., captain, Mitsu Bishi steamer *Takasago maru*, Tokio
Young, J., pilot, Taku
Young, W. S. (Gilman & Co.) merchant, d'Aguilar street
Young, A., (Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co.) shipwright, Kowloon
Young, J. M., (Rodewald & Co.) merchant, Shanghai

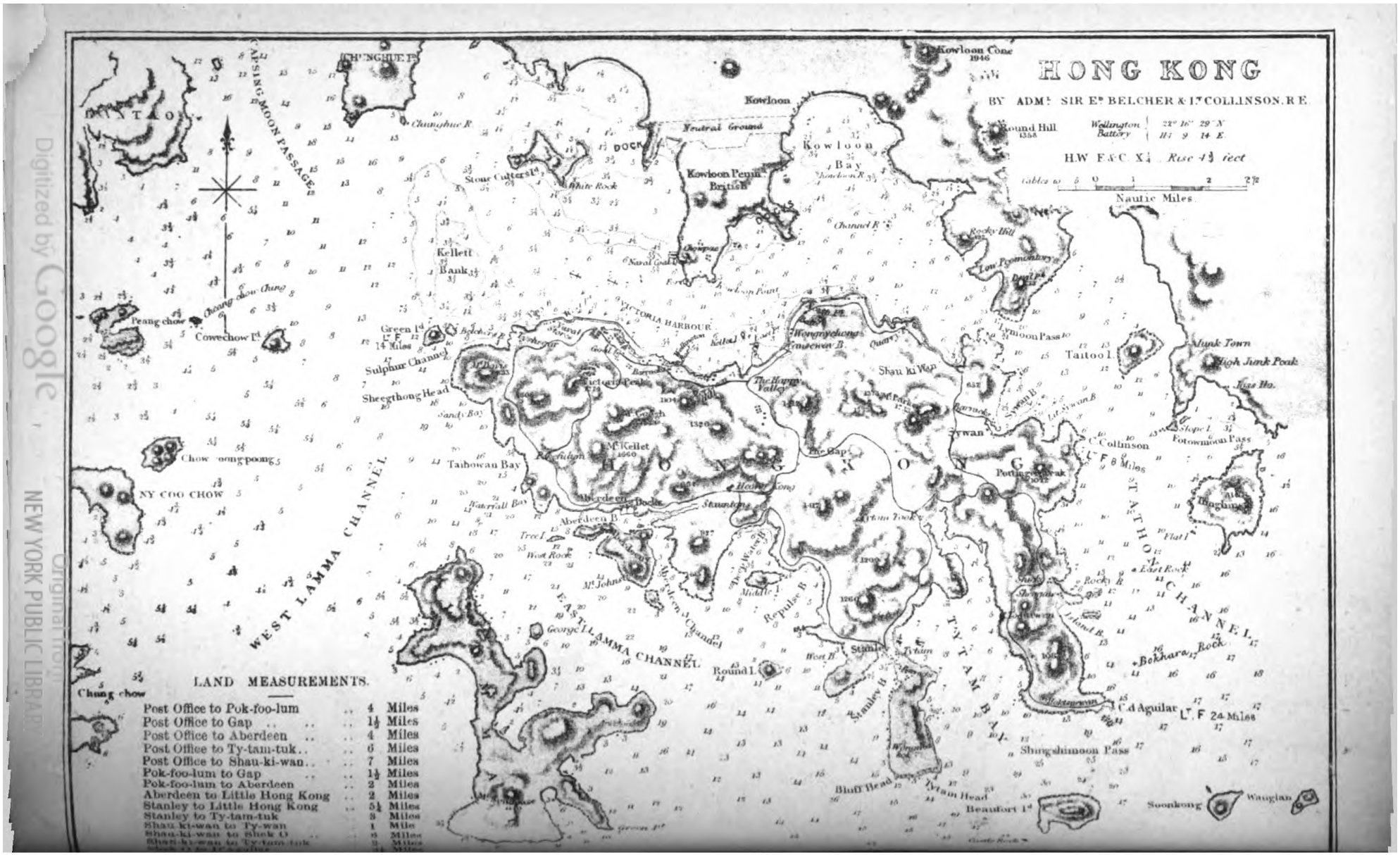
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Young, R., medical practitioner, "Woodville," Arbuthnot road
Young, S., Maritime Customs assistant examiner, Chefoo
Young, G. B., (Birley & Co.) clerk, Queen's road
Youngs, E. A., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, and United States vice-consul, Manila
Youngson, W., Maritime Customs examiner, Shanghai
Yousoff, S. M., (C. K. E. Woods) clerk, Singapore
Yrisarry, M. T., (Inchausti & Co,) clerk, Manila
Yrisarry, J. M., (Inchausti & Co.) merchant, Manila
Ysasi, J. M., (Holliday, Wise & Co.) clerk, Manila
Yturralde, J., ayudante, Apostadero, Manila
Yuill, G. S., (Butterfield & Swire) clerk, Queen's road
Yusta, J., assistant, audit department, Manila
Yvanovich, A., (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) clerk, Shanghai
Yvanovich, G., (R. McMurdo) clerk, Hunt's Block

Zabelo, J. M., administracion hacienda publica, Manila
Zachariæ, V., M.D., physician to German consulate, Shanghai
Zamora, P., ecclesiastical department, Manila
Zamora, P., civil doctor, Manila
Zapata, J. S. y, lieutenant of cavalry, Manila
Zapater, J., administracion de hacienda publica, Manila
Zappe, Ed., German consul, Yokohama
Zemke, P., (C. Schomburgk & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Ziegler, C., (Ziegler & Co.) merchant, Yokohama
Ziegler, Rev. H., missionery, Basil Mission, Nyenhavgli
Zietz, E., (Baer, Senior & Co.) clerk, Manila
Zimmermann, L. F., (Emmerson's Hotel) assistant, Singapore
Zimpel, P. F., (Behn, Meyer & Co.) clerk, Singapore
Zobel J., chemist, Manila
Zoboli, F., solicitor, Iloilo
Zorilla, V., presidente de sala, Supreme Court, Manila
Zubeldia, M., (Peele, Hubbell & Co.) clerk, Tacloben, Philippines
Zuzarte, D., proprietor, *Colonial Press*, Singapore

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HONGKONG.

This, the most eastern of British possessions, is situate off the coast of the Kwangtung province, at the mouth of the Canton river. It is distant about 40 miles from Macao and 90 from Canton, and lies between 22 deg. 9 min. and 22 deg. 1 min. N. lat., and 114 deg. 5 min. and 114 deg. 18 min. E. long. The name of the island (Heung Kong) signifies *Good Harbour*. Hongkong is a Crown Colony and was ceded to Great Britain by the Chinese Government in 1841. The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five officials. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Governor, and is composed of the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and four unofficial members nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor.

The island is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 broad; its circumference is about 27 miles. It consists of a broken ridge of lofty hills, with few valleys of any extent and scarcely any ground available for cultivation. It is well watered by numerous streams, many of which are perennial, and from the waterworks at Pokfolum water of excellent quality is supplied to all parts of the city of Victoria.

The harbour of Hongkong is one of the finest and most beautiful in the world, having an area of ten square miles, and is always crowded with shipping, presenting an animated and imposing spectacle. It consists of the sheet of water between the island and the mainland, and is enclosed on all sides by lofty hills, unfortunately bare of foliage, except where trees have been planted near the city, but pleasingly green during the south-west monsoon. The City of Victoria is magnificently situated, the houses, many of them large and handsome, rising tier upon tier, from the water's edge to a height of several hundred feet on the face of the Peak, while some bungalows are visible on the very summit of the hills. Seen from the water at night, when lamps twinkle among the trees and houses, the city, spreading along the shore for upwards of four miles, affords a sight not to be forgotten.

Nor on landing are the favourable impressions of the stranger dissipated. The city is well built, the roads and streets are for the most part admirably made and kept, the Public Gardens almost unrivalled for their beauty, and many of the thoroughfares delightfully shaded with well grown trees. The chief public building is the City Hall, erected in 1866-9 by subscription; it contains an elegant theatre, numerous large rooms used for balls and public meetings, an excellent and valuable Library, and a Museum yearly increasing in importance. The Government Offices, Supreme Court House, and Club are plain but substantial structures. Government House is admirably situated, in picturesque grounds pleasingly laid out, in the centre of the city. The Gaol is a large and substantial structure, but the accommodation afforded by it is not in excess of the large demands made on it, owing to the inroads of the criminal population of Kwangtung being so constant and persevering. The Civil Hospital is located in temporary and very inadequate buildings, wholly unfitted for the purpose. The Government Central School, a most important institution, having some six hundred pupils, is also very badly housed at present. The Tung Wa Hospital, a Chinese nstitution, occupies a large and roomy building. The barracks for the garrison are large, and constructed with great regard for the health and comfort of the troops, and the buildings belonging the Naval Establishment are

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substantial and spacious. The Central Market is a dirty and inconvenient place, which is entirely given up to the natives owing to its repulsive condition. The Clock Tower, near Peddar's Wharf, was erected by public subscription in 1862, and the illuminated clock was presented to the Colony by the firm of Douglas Lapraik & Co.

The chief religious buildings are: S. John's Cathedral (Anglican), which occupies a commanding site above the Parade Ground, and is a Gothic church of considerable size but with few pretensions to architecture. It has a square tower, with pinnacles, over the western porch, and possesses a peal of bells. S. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, at West Point, close to the Sailors' Home, is a neat Gothic erection with a spire. S. Stephen's (native) Church, in Taipingshan, is a plain building with a bell turret. Union Church is a pleasing edifice in the Italian style of architecture, with a spire, and contains accommodation for about 500 persons. The Roman Catholic Cathedral, in Wellington Street, is a remarkably plain but commodious structure with small twin domes. S. Joseph's Church, in Garden Road, is a neat edifice erected in 1876 on the site of one destroyed by the great typhoon of 1874; and there are several smaller mission churches. There is also a Jewish Synagogue in Hollywood Road, and a Mahomedan Mosque in Mosque Street. The Roman Catholics possess a Reformatory for Chinese boys and several charitable and educational institutions, which are very efficiently managed. Other denominations likewise support several establishments of the same character, conspicuous among which are the Diocesan Home and Orphanage, the German Foundling House, Baxter Vernacular Schools, &c.

The Anglican, Roman Catholic, Parsee, and Mahomedan Cemeteries occupy sites in Wong-nai Chung Valley, and are kept in good order. The Anglican cemetery is almost a rival to the Public Gardens, being admirably laid out and charmingly situated.

There are several Clubs in the Colony. The principal are the Hongkong Club, the Club Germania, and the Lusitano Club. The two latter have theatres attached to the Club-houses, in which amateur performances are occasionally given. There is a Recreation Club, which possesses Bath and Boat houses on the Praya near the Cricket Ground, a Cricket Club, and a Yacht Club, all kept up with much spirit.

The annual races are held at the latter end of February on the Race Course in Wong-nai Chung Valley, at the east end of the town, a beautiful spot enclosed by fir-crowned hills. On this occasion the whole colony makes holiday, and the stands and course are crowded with one of the most motley collections of humanity to be seen in any part of the world. Most of the races are run with North China ponies, but recently some Australian horses have been introduced, and there is generally good sport. A regatta is held in December in the harbour, but it does not evoke the same enthusiasm as the races. Athletic Sports are also got up every year by the garrison, and occasional swimming matches and boat races take place. There is an Amateur Dramatic Club, the members of which give several performances in the City Hall Theatre during the season; and the Choral Society provides a series of Amateur Concerts in St. Andrew's Hall. The Regimental Band has now for some time given promenade after-dinner concerts in the Public Gardens about every fortnight during the summer, on which occasions the Gardens are illuminated with Chinese lanterns. In addition to the attempts made by the colonists to provide amusements, itinerant companies frequently visit Hongkong, and give a series of performances.

There is excellent Dock accommodation for the largest vessels. The Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, have two extensive establishments, one at Kowloon, the other at Aberdeen. The Docks of this company are fitted with all appliances for engineering and carpenter's work, and are seldom empty. The Cosmopolitan Dock is also a capacious dock 560 feet long, and is situated at Samshui Pò, in British Kowloon. There are two patent slips, and other smaller establishments at which ship-building is carried on, and some good sized steamers have been launched in the Colony. Her Majesty's Naval Yard also contains machine

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sheds and fitting shops on a large scale, and repairs can be effected to the machinery of the British men-of-war with great expedition.

There are several good hotels in the Colony. The leading establishments are the Hongkong Hotel, close to the Clock Tower; Hotel de l'Univers, in Wyndham Street; the Oriental, in Wellington Street; and the Stag, in Queen's Road, all of which are centrally situated and provide good accommodation for travellers.

There are two daily papers published in English, the *Hongkong Daily Press*, which appears in the morning, and the *China Mail*, issued in the evening. There are also two fortnightly papers, which are published on the morning of the departure of the English mail, namely the *China Overland Trade Report* (the commercial journal of the Far East), and the *Overland China Mail*. The *Hongkong Catholic Register* is a religious paper published weekly. The *Chronicle and Directory for China and Japan* appears annually, and is issued from the *Daily Press* office. The *China Review*, which is devoted to reviews and papers on Chinese topics, is published once every two months, and contains valuable articles. The native Press is represented by three daily papers—the *Chung Ngoi San Po*, which is the oldest, published at the *Daily Press* Office; the *Wa Tsz Yat Po*, or *Chinese Mail;* and the *Tsun Wan Yat Po*, or *Universal Circulating Herald*. There is also a bi-weekly called *Kan Sz Ping Luk*. The *Government Gazette* is published once a week in both English and Chinese, by the Government printers, Messrs. Noronha & Sons.

Manufactures are represented by two large sugar refineries, the China and the Oriental, a Distillery, and some native factories. Among the industries pursued by the Chinese are glass blowing, vermilion manufacture, tanning, dyeing; bean-curd, tooth-powder, cigar and tobacco making, &c.

There are several villages on the island, the largest of which is Shau-ki Wan, situate in a bay in the Li-ü Mun Pass, where there are some large works employed in producing Chinese iron ware for export. Aberdeen, on the south of the island, possesses a well sheltered little harbour, much frequented by fishing craft. Two large docks of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company are also situated there, and add to the importance of the place. Pokfolum, on the road to Aberdeen, about four miles from Victoria, is a place of resort for European residents in the hot weather, and some elegant bungalows have been erected in pleasant and picturesque situations, commanding fine sea views and cool breezes. The sanatarium of the French Missions is located at Pokfolum, and is a fine building with an elegant chapel attached. Stanley, situated in a small bay on the south-east of the island, was once the site of a military station, but the barracks were pulled down a few years back, and the village is stagnant. There are good carriage roads from Victoria both to Aberdeen and Shau-ki Wan, and a bridle road to Stanley.

Across the harbour is the dependency of British Kowloon. This peninsula was ceded to Great Britain in 1861. It has an area of four square miles, and, though formerly a most arid and desolate strip of land, has latterly made considerable progress. Yau-ma Ti, the principal village, has largely increased in population, and bids fair to become an important town. A number of European houses and a club have been erected and numerous gardens laid out at Tsim-sha Tsui, which place is much resorted to by the British and foreign residents. Steam ferries ply regularly between this place, Yau-ma Ti, and Victoria.

The total population of the Colony of Hongkong according to the census of 1876, was 139,144, showing an increase of 17,159 since 1872, when the preceding census was taken. The European and American community was larger by 247, but this increase was solely due to the immigration of Portuguese from Macao. Nearly every other nationality showed a considerable reduction, there being 86 British, 12 German, 12 American, and 10 Danish male adult residents fewer than in 1872. The total population of the city of Victoria was returned at 111,684; that of Kowloon at 7,704; of Shau-ki Wan 3,011; of Aberdeen 1,669; and Stanley 944. The rest of the population is distributed among the smaller villages and the boat population other than in Victoria harbour. The total British and foreign population numbers 7,525,

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but the residents proper are returned at 2,767, the former figures including the naval and military establishments, police, shipping in harbour, and temporary residents. The Indians and others of mixed blood numbered 1,451. Since the census of 1876 the Chinese population has considerably increased, and the population of the Colony may now be roughly estimated at 150,000.

Hongkong formerly enjoyed a most unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness, and in years past the troops garrisoned here undoubtedly suffered severely. A great deal of the sickness in the early days of the Colony was caused by excavating and otherwise disturbing the disintegrated granite of which the soil of the island mainly consists, and which appears to throw off malarious exhalations when upturned. At the present time, however, the Colony is one of the healthiest spots in the world in the same latitude, and when the ignorance of newcomers respecting the climate, the rashness and excesses of seamen, and the squalor and crowded condition of the Chinese quarter of the town are considered, the mortality is by no means excessive. The annual death rate per 1000 for the whole population in 1877 was 26.81, for the British and foreign population, 18.04, or deducting non-residents, 13.78. The annual average rainfall is 78.54 inches, while the average range of the thermometer is from 43 deg. to 89 deg.

The finances of the Colony have for several years gone on improving, and the estimated revenue for 1879 is close upon $1,000,000, while the expenditure is estimated at $932,286.

Hongkong is a free port, and it is therefore impossible to give any return of its imports and exports. During the year 1877, 2,869 vessels of foreign build measuring 2,445,755 tons, were entered. Of this number of vessels 2,109, measuring 1,982,123 tons, or 73.5 per cent. of ships and 80.96 per cent. of the tonnage, were steamers. This proportion was divided amongst the different maritime nations as follows:—British, 1,789 vessels and 1,616,276 tons, or 84.83 and 81.54 per cent. respectively; French, 88 vessels and 159,192 tons, or 4.17 and 8.03 per cent respectively; German, 84 vessels and 66,820 tons, or 3.98 and 3.37 per cent. respectively; Chinese, 80 vessels and 67,417 tons, or 3.79 and 3.40 per cent. respectively; Spanish, 41 vessels and 16,178 tons, or 1.94 and 0.82 per cent. respectively; the remaining 27 vessels and 56,240 tons, or 1.29 and 2.84 per cent. respectively were American, Danish, and Dutch. Of the sailing vessels, 760 in number and of 463,632 tons capacity, 286, measuring 234,282 tons, or 37.63 per cent. of vessels and 50.53 per cent. of tonnage, were under the British flag. The total number of junks entered at the various ports of the Colony (exclusive of local trade) was 25,500, with a tonnage of 1,798,788.

The trade chiefly consists in opium, sugar, salt, flour, oil, cotton goods, earthenware, amber, ivory, sandalwood, betel, vegetables, granite, &c., &c. The bulk of the European trade of China and Japan passes through this port.

Hongkong possesses unrivalled steam communication. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and the Messageries Maritimes convey the European mail weekly, the Pacific Mail Company and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company maintain a fortnightly mail service with San Francisco, the Eastern and Australian Mail Steamship Company have a monthly service with the Australian Colonies, and the Australian Steam Navigation Company now run a regular line of steamers between Hongkong and the Australian ports. In addition to all these, several great lines of merchant steamers maintain regular communication between London, Liverpool, and Hongkong, of which the Ocean Steam Ship Company and the Glen line are the most conspicuous. Between the ports on the east coast of China and Hongkong the steamers of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co. ply regularly twice a week and there is constant steam communication with Hoihow, Manila, Saigon, Haiphong, Bangkok, &c. With Shanghai and the ports of Japan there is frequent communication in addition to the mail steamers which leave weekly. Between Hongkong, Macao, and Canton there is a daily steam service. The telegraphic communication of the Colony extends to nearly every part of the world.

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DIRECTORY.

Colonial Departments, Public Offices, &c.

Colonial Government.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral—His Excellency John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G.
Acting Colonial Secretary—Hon. C. May
Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp to H.E. the Governor—Major Palmer, R.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

謙政局
I Ching Kuk.

His Excellency John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., president
The Senior Military Officer in Command
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. John Macneile Price

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

定例局
Ting-lai Kuk.

His Excellency John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., president
Hon. Chief Justice
Hon. Colonial Secretary
Hon. Attorney General
Hon. Colonial Treasurer
Hon. Phineas Ryrie } non-official
Hon. H. Lowcock } members
Hon. W. Keswick }
Hon. T. C. Hayllar, Q.C.
Clerk of Councils—H. E. Wodehouse

Public Offices.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

輔政使署
Fu Ching Sz Shü.

Acting Colonial Secretary—Hon. C. May
Chief clerk—H. E. Wodehouse
First do.—J. M. D'Almada e Castro
Second do.—J. M. S. Alves
Third do.—A. K. Travers
Fourth do.—P. H. do Rozario

COLONIAL TREASURY.

庫務署
Fu Mò Shü.

Acting Colonial Treasurer—Hon. J. M. Price
First Clerk & Cashier—J. A. de Carvalho
2nd do. and Accountant—A. F. Alves
3rd do.—A. R. Madar
4th do.—P. M. Alves
Notice Server—Lum Shu Tak
First Shroff—Cheung Alloy
Second do.—Cheong Achow
Valuators of Police and Lighting Rates—G. L. Tomlin and A. R. Madar

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

工務署
Kung Mò Shü.

Surveyor General—Hon. John M. Price, F.G.S., F.R.G.S
Assist. Surveyor Gen.—E. Bowdler
Inspector of Buildings—S. R. Neate
Clerks of Works—W. Danby, W. Prestage
First clerk—Geo. L. Tomlin
Second do.—F. X. das Chagas
Third do.—M. Gutierrez
Fourth do.—Chan a Fook
Overseers of Works—E. McLeod, W. Watts, G. Stainfield, G. Baynes, W. Colston
Watchman at Pokfoolum—E. Lewis
Overseer in charge of Protestant Cemetery—W. Thompson
Interpreters—Shi Sheung, Kam Mun

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

書信館
Shü-sun Kún

Postmaster General—A. Lister
Assistant Ditto.—S. Barff
Accountant—J. G. da Rocha
Sorters—J. M. E. Machado, A. Leiria, A. J. Rodrigues, A. M. Placé, Z. M. Barradas, A. da Silva, J. H. Britto, & T. Barradas
Marine Sorters—A. L. S. del Aguila and D. A. da Costa

POSTMASTERS.

Shanghai—G. S. S. da Silva (acting)
Do.—J. R. Simoes, clerk
Yokohama—F. G. Machado
Macao—R. de Souza (Honorary)

POST-OFFICE AGENTS.

Hainan—J. Scott (Honorary)
Canton—A. Hosie
Swatow—Henry Sage
Amoy—J. R. Coulthard
Foochow—M. F. A. Fraser
Ningpo—W. C. Hillier
Hankow—W. S. Ayrton

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Hiogo—H. A. Miles
Nagasaki—E. B. Paul

STAMP REVENUE OFFICE.
印捐局
Yan-kün Kuk.
Collector—A. Lister
First Clerk—J. S. Rodrigues
Second Clerk—E. H. d'Aquino
Shroff—Ho Chung-shang

Chinese Agency—73, Bonham Strand
Agent—Tsè Kà

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
考[illegible]署
Hau [illegible] Shü.
Acting Aud. Gen.—Hon. C. May
Audit Clerk—J. M. A. da Silva
Second Clerk—F. V. Ribeiro

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
華民政務司
Wà Man Ching Mò Sz.
Acting Registrar General and First clerk—John Gerrard
Second clerk—G. S. Northcote
Registration clerk—C. Osmund
Chinese clerk—Im A Mong
Chinese Registration clerks—Sung Sing, Wong-yau, Sin a-Sin, Fung Chiu Tong

REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS.
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
婚姻事務司署
Fan-yan Sz Mò Sz Shü.
Registrar—The Registrar General
Deputy Registrar—John Gerrard

GOVERNMENT GARDENS DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent—Charles Ford

HARBOUR DEPARTMENTS.
船政司
Shün-ching Sz.
Harbour Master, Marine Magistrate, Emigration and Customs Officer—H. G. Thomsett, R.N. (absent)
Acting do.—J. P. McEuen, R.N.
HARBOUR OFFICE, PRAYA WEST.
Clerks—F. Machado, J. L. de S. Alves, A. C. Botelho
Boarding Officers—A. F. Sampson, J. Speechly (absent)
Inspectors of Cargo Boats & Junks—W. McClellan, J. J. Collaço, M. J. Chagas
Indian Interpreter—Soonderam
Chinese Interpreters and Writers—Tsang Hoi, Chan Chan, Cheung Ip
Shroff to the Department—Leong Chung

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICE.
Sailors' Home, West Point.
Deputy Superintendent—W. S. Lording
Clerk—A. P. Guterres
Indian Interpreter—Idroos Moosdeen

LIGHT HOUSES.
Collector of Light Dues—J. P. McEuen, R.N.
Light Keepers, Cape d'Aguilar—H. L. Mather, L. L. Lopes, and two Chinese
Green Island—A. Baird, & 1 Chinese
Cape Collinson—Two Chinese
GUN POWDER DEPÔT, STONE CUTTER'S ISLAND.
Officer in charge—T. M. Leatherbarrow
Gunner—George Waite

OUT-STATIONS.
Shau-ki Wan—Inspector J. C. Swanston
Stanley—Inspector W. Rivers
Aberdeen—Inspector D. Bremner
Yau-Ma Ti—Inspector J. Cameron

SIGNAL STATION, VICTORIA PEAK.
In charge—F. C. Collaço
Assistants—Ko Kam-fuk and Su Hoi

Judicial Establishment.

SUPREME COURT.
臬署
Nip Shü.
Chief Justice—Hon. Sir John Smale, Knight
Acting Chief Justice—Hon. Francis Snowden
Acting Puisne Judge—Hon. James Russell
Attorney-General—Hon. G. Phillippo
Sheriff—C. F. A. Sangster
Deputy Sheriff—Gordon S. Northcote
Registrar—Hon. C. B. Plunket
Deputy Registrar—
Crown Solicitor—Edmund Sharp
Clerk of Court—C. F. A. Sangster
Secretary and Clerk to the Chief Justice—W. H. R. Mossop
Clerk to the Puisne Judge—Frank Hazeland
Interpreter—R. A. do Rozario
Clerk and Usher—P. le Marquand
Chinese Clerk—Chun Tai Kwong
Usher and Bailiff—T. R. McBean
Shroff—Chung Shing Hong
Appraiser—

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Commissioners to Administer Oaths—C. F. A Sangster, W. H. R. Mossop

Registrar of Companies—

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge and Commissary—Hon. Sir John Smale, Knight
Acting Judge and Commissary—Hon. Francis Snowden
Acting Deputy Judge—His Honour Mr. Justice Russell
Queen's Advocate—Hon. G. Phillippo
Registrar—Hon C. B. Plunket
Deputy Registrar—
Surrogates—C. F. A. Sangster and W. H. R. Mossop
Queen's Proctor—E. Sharp
Marshal—W. H. R. Mossop

Justices of the Peace.

紳士
Shan Sz.

Hon. C. May	R. A. O'Brien, M.D.
Hon. P. Ryrie	Hon H. Lowcock
H. G. Thomsett, R.N.	Hon. J. M. Price
R. McMurdo	Dr. P. C. B. Ayres,
T. G. Linstead	H. H. Nelson
W. M. Deane	H. L. Dalrymple
M. S. Tonnochy	A. McIver
F. Stewart	N. J. Ede
C. V. Creagh	H. E. Wodehouse
Hon. W. Keswick	J. P. McEuen, R.N.
Hon. J. Russell	T. Jackson
A. Lister	F. D. Sassoon
E. R. Belilios	R. H. Sandeman

Police Department.

MAGISTRATES' COURT.

巡理廳
Ts'un-li Ting.

Police Magistrates—C. May (acting as Colonial Secretary) and James Russell (acting as Puisne Judge)
Acting Police Magistrates—Chas. Vandeleur Creagh and John Joseph Francis
First Clerk—Arathoon Seth
Second do.—Jas. Parker
Third do.—Li Hong-mi
Fourth do.—'Ng Kwai Shang
First Chinese Interp.—Bedell Li-yun
Second do. do.—Li a-cheung
Hindustane Interpreter—N. Fuk-shong
Chinese Clerk and Shroff—Sung Cheung-kan
European Usher and process server—Geo. Saunders (absent)
Acting do. Jos. Grimble
Assist Usher & process server—J. Fernandes
Chinese Usher & process server—Li Ayam

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

Sheriff—C. F. A. Sangster
Deputy Sheriff—Gordon S. Northcote

POLICE.

巡捕廳
Ts'un-pò Ting.

Capt. Superintendent—W. M. Deane, M.A.
Deputy Superintendent—C. V. Creagh (seconded)
Acting Deputy do.—H. E Wodehouse
Acting Chief Inspector—G. Horspool
First Clerk—C. Wagner
Second Clerk—C. Duggan
Clerks—Choo-a-heem, F. Souza, Lam Pak Mi
Indian Interpreter—Samuel Baboo
Chinese Interpreters—Fourteen
Inspectors—Central Station—T. Grey, J. Cradock, J. Corcoran, J. Mathieson, J. Lindsay (acting)
Inspector, Water—J. Grimes
do. Eastern—W. Batten
do. Western—D. Thompson
do. Shau-ki Wan—J. C. Swanston
do. Stanley—W. Rivers
do. Kowloon—J. Cameron
do. Markets—G. Orley
do. Aberdeen—Sergt Bremner
European Force—
11 Sergeants
80 Constables
Indian Force—
1 Jemadhar
5 Sergeants
5 Acting Sergeants
162 Constables
Chinese Force—
5 Sergeants
182 Constables
Water Police, Chinese—
3 Sergeants
8 Acting Sergeants
140 Constables

CORONER.

官屍官
Im-shi-kum.

Coroner—Chas. Vandeleur Creagh
Chinese Int. and Clerk—Bedell Li-yun

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Gaol Establishment.

VICTORIA GAOL.

監房
Kàm Fong.

Superintendent—Malcolm Struan Tonnochy
Warden—George Hayward
Clerk—Wm. Goulbourn
Assist. Clerk and Interp.—Yip Ling Mūi
Head Turnkeys—Wm. Scudder, Thos. Cole
7 European turnkeys
4 Chinese assistant turnkeys
2 Hospital Warders
1 Matron
20 Gaol guards

Medical Establishment.

Colonial Surgeon and Inspector of Hospitals—Philip B C. Ayres, L.M., and M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Edin., and J.P.
Health Officer of Port—W. S. Adams, M.D.
Chief Inspector of Nuisances—W. McKinney
Inspectors of Nuisances—J. Cleaver, C. Jensen, Jas. Jermain

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.

Nos. 2, 4, & 6, Hollywood Road (Temporary).

國家醫院
Kwok-kà I Un.

Superintendent—C. J. Wharry, M.D.; C.M.; M.R.C.S.E.; L.S.A.L.
Apothecary—A. A. Botelho
Steward—J. C. de Senna
Clerk—Luk Tit Fo
Ward-masters—J. Carneiro & Chun Alok

LOCK HOSPITAL.

Surgeon—P. B. C. Ayres, M.R.C.S.E.; L.M.; L.R.C.P.E.
Apothecary—A. de Souza
Matron—G. Assis
Inspector of Brothels—W. F. Whitehead
Inspector in charge at Wanchi—W. Horton
Asst. do. do. John Lee

CENTRAL SCHOOL.

大書院
Tai Shu-ün.

Head Master and Inspector of Schools—Frederick Stewart, M.A. (absent)
Acting Inspector—E. J. Eitel, Ph.D.
Acting Head Master—Alexander Falconer
Acting Second Master—W. M. B. Arthur
Acting Third Master—Vacant
Acting Fourth Master—A. T. R. Murray
Acting Fifth Master—J. McKinney
Assistant Masters—Chiu Chi-yeung, Chiu Chi-ts'ung, Fung A-shui and Ch'an Kai-ming
Chinese Masters—Chan U-ch'ün, Ho Chuk-shan, Ip Ut-lau, and Tsang Kit-fan

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

Captain and Commandant—A. Coxon
Captain—J. J. Francis
Lieutenant—J. Grant
do. —W. Danby
do. —H. Cohen

HONGKONG FIRE BRIGADE.

滅火局
Mit Fo Kuk.

VICTORIA.

Superintendent—Chas. May (acting as Colonial Secretary)
Acting Superintendent—C. V. Creagh
Asst. do. —J. P. McEuen and J. A. Carvalho
Clerk and accountant—J. Parker
Engineer—H. C. Bailie
Assistant Engineer—C. Wassenius
Overseer of Water Works—G. Stainfield
Foremen—G. Orley, W. McKinney
4 Chinese Interpreters
4 Assistant Foremen
First Class Engine Driver—J. Livesey
Second Class do. —R. Mogridge, T. Campbell
14 European Firemen
4 Chinese Stokers
12 Chinese Watchmen
70 Chinese Firemen
160 Chinese Volunteers

Yaú-má-tí.

1 European Fireman
2 Chinese Firemen
20 Volunteers (Chinese)

Aberd en.

1 European Fireman
2 Chinese Firemen
20 Volunteers (Chinese)

Shau-ki-wan.

1 European Fireman
2 Chinese Firemen
20 Volunteers (Chinese)

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

Engine House, Praya Central.

In charge—G. Taufer
Engineer—E. Taufer

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Consulates.

日耳曼領事官
Yat-i-màn Ling-sz Kùn.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Consul—Adolf André
Chancelier—Richard Schönberger

BELGIUM.

Acting Consul—T. G. Linstead, 23, Queen's Road

顯嘆領事官
Tin-mak Ling-sz Kùn.

DENMARK.

Consul—H. Kiær
In charge—A. Levysohn

法蘭西領事官
Fat-lan-sai Ling-sz Kùn.

FRANCE.

(10, Arbuthnot Road)
Consul—M. Lanen
Chancelier—G. Boulouze

花旗領事官
Fa-ki Ling-sz Kùn.

UNITED STATES

(Arbuthnot Road.)
Vice Consul in charge—H. Selden Loring
Chinese Clerk and Interp.—Ching Chi
Shipping Master—P. Smith
Emigration Examiner—

HAWAII (SANDWICH ISLANDS).

Consul General—Hon. W. Keswick

以大利領事官
I-tai-li Ling-sz Kùn.

ITALY.

Acting Consul—T. G. Linstead

立化蘭領事官
Làp-fa-lan Ling-sz Kùn.

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—Ludwig Beyer

大普國領事官
Tai Po Kwok Ling-sz Kùn.

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.

Consul—Baron J. von Soden
Acting Vice-Consul—C. Frensberg
Secretary—F. Panizza
Physicians—C. Clouth, M.D., and C. Gerlach, M.D.
Shipping Master—W. Peterson

西洋領事官
Sai-yeung Ling-sz Kùn.

PORTUGAL.

Consul—João Antonio Barretto

俄羅斯領事官
Ngo-lo-sz Ling-sz Kùn.

RUSSIA.

(Peddar's Wharf.)
Consul General—
Consul—W. Reiners
Chancelier—R. Schonberger

暹羅領事官
Tsim-lo Ling-sz Kùn.

SIAM.

Vice-Consul—Thos. I. Rose (Borneo Company), 13 Caine Road

呂宋領事官
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Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Merchants' Marine Insurance Co., Limited, of London
South Australian Insurance Co., Limited, of Adelaide
Mercantile Marine Insurance Co., of South Australia
Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Co., of Sydney
Australian Alliance Assurance Co.
Staffordshire Fire Insurance Co.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company, Fire and Life
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
National Marine Insurance Company of South Australia

Birley & Co., agents—
Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Liverpool

Borneo Company Limited, agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Fire Branch

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation of London
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Carlowitz & Co., agents—
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft Für, See, Fluss, und Landtransport in Dresden
Deutscher Lloyds' Transport Versicherungs-Actien Gesellschaft, Berlin

中華火燭保險行
Chung-wa-fo-chuk po-him hong.
[股份各件自理]
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Office—39, Queen's Road
Directors—Hon. H. Lowcock, chairman, Hon. P. Ryrie, H. Hoppius, A. McIver, W. H. Forbes, H. L. Dalrymple

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Secretary—J. B. Coughtrie
Assistants—A. J. Lewis, A. O. Guttierrez

Agents.

Canton, Messrs. Deacon & Co.
Swatow, „ Bradley & Co.
Amoy, Messrs. Elles & Co.
Foochow, „ Olyphant & Co.
Ningpo, „ Davidson & Co.
Shanghai, „ Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Kiukiang, „ Robt. Anderson & Co.
Hankow, „ Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Chefoo, „ Fergusson & Co.
Nagasaki, „ Alt & Co.
Yokohama, „ Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.
Hiogo, „ Browne & Co.
Saigon, „ W. G. Hale & Co.
Singapore, „ Gilfillan, Wood & Co.
Penang, „ A. A. Anthony & Co.
Manila, „ Peele, Hubbell & Co.

中外衆國保險公司

Chung-ngoi-chung-kwok-po-him-kung-sze.

China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited, 48, Queen's Road
Directors—H. H. Nelson (chairman), H. Nicaise, A. McIver, J. Arnhold
Secretary—W. H. Ray
Clerks—B. Goldsmith, A. S. Garfit, O. A. da Cruz

Agents for London and Provincial Marine Insurance Co.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Directors—W. Reiners, E. R. Belilios, D. A. J. Crombie, Lee Tuck Cheong, Fung Tang
General Agent pro. tem.—J. Bradlee Smith

Agents.

Amoy, Messrs. H. A. Petersen & Co.
Bangkok, „ Windsor, Redlich & Co.
Batavia, „ Borneo Co., Limited.
Bombay, „ Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
Calcutta, „ Ernsthausen & Oesterley
Canton, „ E. A. Raven
Cebu, „ Smith, Bell & Co.
Chefoo, „ Fergusson & Co.
Colombo, „ Delmege, Reid & Co.
Foochow, „
Galle, „ Delmege, Reid & Co.
Hakodate, „ Howell & Co.
Hankow, „ Evans, Pugh & Co.
Hiogo, „ Smith, Baker & Co.
Iloilo, „ Smith, Bell & Co.
Kiukiang, „ R. Anderson & Co.
London, „ Forbes, Forbes & Co.
Manila, Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co.
Nagasaki, „ Holme, Ringer & Co.
Newchwang, „ Knight & Co.
Ningpo, F. Coit, Esq. (acting)
Penang, Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Saigon, „ Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.
San Francisco Wm. N. Olmsted
Shanghai, Messrs. Melchers & Co.
Singapore, „ Borneo Co., Limited.
Sourabaya „ Fraser, Eaton & Co.
Swatow, „ Dircks & Co.
Takao & Taiwan „ Boyd & Co.
Tamsui, „ Boyd & Co.
Tientsin, „ Hatch & Co.
Yokohama, „ Smith Baker & Co

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
Reliance Marine Insurance Company
Forbes & Co.'s Constituents' Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Company
Eastern Marine Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Company (Life department)

Gilman & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
Universal Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
Liverpool Underwriters' Association
Merchants Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
Underwriters' Union of Amsterdam
Ocean Marine Insurance Co.
"Italia," Societa d'Assicurazoni Marittime Fluviati e Terrestri Genova

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Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation Fire, Marine, and Life
Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Alliance Marine Assurance Office
Alliance Fire Assurance Office

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Lapraik & Co., Douglas, agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance Company
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company

Linstead & Co., agents—
Sun Fire Insurance Company
Boston Board of Marine Underwriters

McIver, A., (P. & O. S. N. Co.), agent—
Marine Insurance Company

Melchers & Co., agents—
Austrian Insurance Co., "Donau" of Vienna
North German Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg
Royal Insurance Co., Fire and Life
La Neuchateloise Société Suisse d'Assurance of Neuchatel
Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Schweiz" in Zürich
Germanic Lloyds'

Meyer & Co., agents—
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company, Fire and Life

Mody & Co., N., agents—
Bombay Mody Insurance Company

Musso & Co. D., agents—
Cassa Marittima di Napoli
Mutua Sorrentina Association

那千拿公司
No-chin-na-kung-sze.

North China Insurance Company, Queen's Road
J. Kennard Davis, agent (absent)
Reginald D. Starkey, acting agent
W. H. Percival
A. F. J. Soares
J. M. Bastos
Agents for Commercial Union Assurance Co., (marine department)

Norton & Co., agents—
Queen Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool

Olyphant & Co., agents—
New York Board of Underwriters
San Francisco Board of Underwriters
Guardian Fire Assurance Company, London

香港安泰保險有限公司
On Tai Po Him Yau-han Kung-sz.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited, Head Office, 8 & 9, Praya West
Directors—Lee Sing, Kwok Acheong, Lo Yeok Moon, Yu-n Sing Chuen, Che Kai Tung, Shi Sing Kai, Lee Pun Chee, Ip Ching Chuen, Chang Yuet Kai
Manager—Ho Amei

Agents.

Bangkok .....Koh Ma Wah & Co.
Bombay .....Huet Hing Cheong.
Calcutta .....Seng Moh & Co.
Callao .....Wing On-cheong.
Canton.....Poo Yuen Ching Chan.
Chefoo .....Chan 'U Ting,—C. M. S. N. Co.
Cholen,Saigon .....Tan Keng Ho.
Cooktown.....Kwong Yee Yuen.
Foochow .....Kaw Hong Take & Co.
Haiphong.....Lui Yuek Chee,—Kwan Kee.
Hankow .....Cheong Fat Yuen.
Hoihow.....Kwong Lee Yuen.
Honolulu .....Wong Kwai.
Hiogo (Japan).....Kwong Yü Lung.
Manila.....Chin Tiang & Co.
Melbourne .....Lowé Kong Meng.
Nagasaki (Japan). Kwong Yü Lung.
Newchwang .....Liú 'U Hing.
Otago (N.Z.) .....Kwong Shing Wing.
Ningpo.....Yuen Shang Cheong.
Pakhoi.....Ching Tai.
Penang .....Foo Tye Sin.
Rangoon .....Saw Phin Thong.
San Francisco.....Wing Tie Jan & Co.
Saigon .....Wang Tai.
Shanghai .....Cheong Fat Yuen.
Singapore.....Whampoa.
Swatow .....Chung Kim Hing.
Sydney.....Yee Shang Lung.
Taiwan & Takao...Mei Kee Hong.
Tientsin .....Cheong Fat Yuen.
Victoria, Vancouver's Island .....Sun Yee Chan.
Yokohama .....Chan Yuek Chee.

Pustau & Co., William, agents—
Hamburg & Bremen Fire Insurance Company
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, in liquidation
Düsseldorff General Insurance Co.
Helvetia General Insurance Company
Basel Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft

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Rheinisch Westphalischer Lloyd
Frankfurter Glass Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Frankfort
Iakor—See Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Moskau
Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft Rhenania in Cöln
Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft in Aachen
Magdeburger Allgemeine Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Sander & Co., agents—
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company

Schellhass & Co., Ed., agents—
Bremen Underwriters
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Berlin
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company, Hamburg
Guernsey Mutual Insurance Society, for Shipping
Providentia Insurance Co., Frankfort
Lübeck Fire Insurance Co., Lübeck
Consolidated Marine Insurance Companies

常安火燭保險有限公司
Sheong On Fo-chuk Po Hiim Yau-han Kung-sz.
Sheong On Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Office, 48, Bonham Strand
Directors—Kwong Acheong, Choy Chan, Cheang Sing Yeong, Pang Yim, Lee Sing, Loo Yee, Ho Sam
Manager—Ho Amei

Siemssen & Co., agents—
The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company, of Batavia
Globe Marine Insurance Company of London, Limited
The Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
The Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Samarang
The Dusseldorf Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Dusseldorf
German Lloyd Marine Insurance Company, Limited, Berlin

Turner & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Company, Fire and Life

於仁洋面保安行
Yu-yan-yun-min-po-on-hong.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Peddar's Wharf
Secretary—N. J. Ede
Clerks—E. Moore
A. da Silveira
F. dos Remedios
M. de Souza
V. de Souza
Agents for the Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Vogel & Co., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Transport Insurance Company, Winterthur
Standard Fire Insurance Company, London

Wilson & Salway, surveyors—
Commercial Union Insurance Co.
Northern Assurance Company
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Company
Queen Fire Insurance Company
Royal Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents, Hongkong

渣打銀行
Cha-ta-ngan-hong.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Queen's Road
Draws on the Head Office and on the City Bank, London, and on the Agencies and Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Akyab, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, Manila Batavia, and Shanghai
William Forrest, manager
A. J. M. Inverarity, actingaccountan
D. B. Grant, sub-accountant
J. Phillips do.
L. d'A. Roza
J. M. Rozario

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J. A. Barretto
Thomas Forrest, manager (Shanghai)
E. G. Moberly, accountant do.
R. S. Smith, sub-accountant do.
W. Main, acting agent, Manila
P. W. Mein, accountant do.
Carlos Creus do.
L. Barretto do.

有利銀行
Yow-le-ngan-hong.

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Queen's Road

Draws on the Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank, London; and on Branches and Agencies at London, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Sourabaya, Shanghai, Yokohama, Foochow, Amoy and Manila. The Bank issues notes, which are received in payment of Government dues.

H. H. Nelson, manager
J. Thurburn, agent for Foochow and Manila
S. M. Munro, accountant
E. Traill, sub do.
C. Cottell, assist. do.
M. A. da Silva
E. Pereira
R. Remedios
Leung Shiu Kong
J. A. Taylor, manager (Shanghai)
Geo. Wilson, acting account. do.
Thos. Pate, sub-accountant do.
J. E. Rozario do.
F. V. Sanches do.
L. C. Masfen, manager (Yokohama)
H. Steele, accountant do.
G. F. Gordo do.
J. Mori do.

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
at Russell & Co.'s Office
E. Schweblin, acting agent

Deutsche National Bank at Bremen
Melchers & Co., agents

香港上海銀行
Hong-kong Shang-hai Ngan-hong.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road

Draws on the London and County Bank, and on its own Branches and Agencies in London, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hiogo, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Ningpo, Hankow, San Francisco, Melbourne, Sydney, &c.

Thomas Jackson, chief manager
H. Smith, chief accountant
J. D. Woodford
A. E. Cope
E. H. Oxley
J. S. Edger
H. M. Bevis
R. N. St. John
G. H. Townsend
G. G. Robinson
G. W. Butt
F. W. Barff
C. J. Gonsalves
A. Jorge
P. Jordan
N. L. Souza
A. A. Guttierrez
A. J. Collaço
A. F. Demée
Ewen Cameron, manager (Shanghai) (absent)
John Walter, act. manager do.
A. Veitch, accountant do.
G. C. de St. Croix, actg.-acct. do.
H. Moore do.
J. P. Wade Gardner do.
G. R. Johnston do.
R. T. Permewan do.
P. W. Anton do.
M. A. de Carvalho do.
A. J. Diniz do.
D. M. Guterres do.
B. de Souza do.
S. J. Rangel do.
A. M. Townsend, act. manager (Y'ma)
A. H. C. Haselwood, accountant do.
E. J. Pereira do.
R. H. Cook do.
C. B. Rickett do.
A. J. Smith do.
J. G. Hodgson, act. agent (Foochow)
A. W. Maitland do.
John Morrison, acting agent (Hiogo)
J. G. G. Creyk do.
W. G. Greig, agent (Hankow)
D. A. M. Gunn do.
E. Morriss, agent (Calcutta) (absent)
J. J. Winton, act. agent do.
F. de Bovis, accountant do.
G. E. Noble, agent (Bombay) (absent)
A. Leith, acting agent do.
J. M. Grigor, accountant do.
H. Balfour do.

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H. Abendroth, agent (Amoy)
F. M. da Luz do.
D. McLean, manager (London)
W. Kaye, sub-manager do.
C. J. Barnes, agent (Manila)
R. A. Nelson do.
W. H. Harries, agent (San Francisco)
M. M. Tompkins do.
F. W. Mitchell, Jr., act. agent (Saigon)
Herbert Cope, agent (Singapore)
J. McNab, accountant do.

National Bank of India, Limited, Queen's Road
Draws on the National Provincial Bank of England, & National Bank of Scotland; and on its Head Office, 39A, Threadneedle Street, London, also on the Branches at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Shanghai
R. H. Sandeman, manager
R. Horne Boyd, acting accountant
G. R. Wingrove, assist. accountant
A. L. G. Pereira
L. C da Silva
D. Goularte
James Campbell, manager (S'hai)
Wm. Henderson, accountant do.
Geo. U. Price, assist. do. do.
Turner & Co., agents (Foochow)
Turner & Co., do. (Hankow)
Borneo Co., Ld., do. (Singapore)

National Bank of Scotland, Limited
Borneo Company, Limited, agents

金寶銀行
Kam-po-ngan-hong.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Queen's Road
Draws on the Bank of England, Bank of Scotland, and Head Office, Threadneedle Street, London; and on Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, Melbourne, Sydney, Foochow, Shanghai, Yokohama, Hiogo, and Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. The Corporation also issues circular notes and letters of credit, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.
C. Morland Kerr, manager (absent)
D. A. J. Crombie, acting manager
G. O. Scott, accountant (absent)
Robert Innes, acting acct. (absent)
J. K. Morrison, acting accountant
Alex. Wemyss assist. acct. & cashier
P. C. Oswald, assistant accountant
F. J. Barros
E. M da Silva
J. A. Ferrás
L. F. Barretto
G. Lethbridge, act. agent (Foochow)
H. H. Taylor, asst. acct. & cash. do.
John Roberson, manager (S'hai)
B. H. Burns, acting accountant do.
Sir Wm. Johnston, asst. act. & cash. do.
H. A. Unwin, assist. accountant do.
P. M. de Carvalho do.
J. L. Pereira do.
L. J. Lopes do.
Joseph Russell, acting agent (Y'ma
G. W. Thompson, acting acct. do.
G. W. F. Playfair ast. act. & cash. do.
John R. Haggitt do. do.
D. Fraser do. do.
E. Marques do.
E. L. Reid, act. agent (Hiogo)
R. T. Rohde, asst. accountant do.

Merchants, Professions, Trades, & c.

衣巴剌謙
E-pa-la-him.

Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., merchants and commission agents, Cochrane Street
Dadabhoy Hossungjee
Essabhoy Ebrahim
Badroodin Nooroodin
Abdooltyeb Allimahomed
Abdoolkader M. Allibhoy (Canton)
Anverally Goolamhoosen (Shanghai)
Essofally Abdoolhoosen do.

Abdulcader Esmailjee, merchant, 25, Cochrane Street
Abdoolhoosen Sack Cumroodin, manager

亞担士
A-tam-se.

Adams, W. S., M.D., medical practitioner, health officer of the Port, and Medical inspector of Emigrants, "Forest Lodge," Caine Road

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天祥
Teen-cheung.

Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
F. H. Bell (Shanghai)
C. Lyall Grant do.
F. M. Youd do.
T. G. Williamson

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A. A. Botelho
A. J. Correa
J. M. Botelho

亞利波行
A-la-bor.

Alabor, J., merchant and commission agent, 4, Stanley Street

丫哩架
A-le-ka.

Algar & Co., house agents and rent collectors, 9, Hollywood Road
Thos. Algar (absent)
Geo. Stainfield

爲佛先生
A-fut-sin-sang.

Alford, R. G., surveyor, 2, Queen's Road
Tomlin, G. L., Jr., assistant

粘批亞剌顛行
Nim-pi-a-la-din-hong.

Alladinbhoy, Rahimbhoy, merchant, 16, Hollywood Road
Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy (Bombay)
Cassumbhoy Chuttoo, manager
Fazel Meherali Rahimbhoy

Anton, James Ross, exchange broker, 2, College Gardens

Anthony & Co., T., shipchandlers, riggers, sailmakers and general commission agents, Praya Central
T. Anthony
C. G. Bunker

Armstrong, J. M., Government auctioneer and commission agent, No. 8, Queen's Road Central
J. M. Armstrong
V. dos Remedios

瑞記洋行
Sui-kee-yeung-hong.

Arnhold, Karberg & Co., merchants, Praya
Jacob Arnhold
Peter Karberg (London)
Alexander C. Levysohn (Canton)
L. Mendel
L. Poesnecker
J. Kramer (Canton)
P. Arnhold
C. Beurmann
J. Lamke
H. Müller
W. Schrader
E. da Cruz

Battles & Co., commission merchants, Queen's Road Central
W. Ward Battles

賓的
Pun-tik.

Bendicht & Co., W., merchants and storekeepers, 2, d'Aguilar Street
W. Bendicht
J. Martin (Marseilles)

庇厘剌士
Pi-li-la-see.

Belilios, E. R., merchant, Lyndhurst Terrace
E. R. Belilios
N. J. Gomes
E. P. Sequeira
G. S. Botelho

Bhabha, S. B., ship-broker, Elgin Street

巴厘
Pa-lee.

Birley & Co., merchants, 29, Queen's Road
Arthur Smith (England)
Thomas Pyke do.
H. L. Dalrymple
J. G. T. Hassell
A. B. da Roza
F. T. P. Foster
G. B. Young
J. F. da Roza
M. M. da Roza
A. A. da Roza
K. D. Adams (Canton)
H. F. Dent do
Geo. Hales (Foochow)
J. L. P. Sanderson do.
A. B. Blandy do.

北力乞
Pek-lik-het.

Blackhead & Co., F., shipchandlers, auctioneers, &c., Queen's Road Central
B. Schwarzkopf (absent)
J. H. Smith
F. Specht
D. S. Marques

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搬鳥公司
Poon-niu-kung-sze.

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants, Queen's Road, agents of the Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Limited, Calcutta
Also of London, Manchester, Singapore, Batavia, Sarawak, and Bangkok
T. I. Rose, acting manager
D. C. Travers
A. F. Ribeiro

布多馬
Po-to-ma.

Bowler, Thos. Ide, broker and general commission agent and proprietor of Chemical Works, Shau-ké-wan, and Iron Foundry, Shau-ké-wan: Hongkong address, 24, Gage Street

Braddon, H. E., general broker; residence, Hongkong Hotel

不蘭爹呵
Ba-lan-da-o.

Brandão & Co., 29, Wellington Street
F. A. Gomes
J. B. Gomez Jr.
A. J. Gomez
D. Alemão

布理頓狀師
Po-le-tan-chong-se.

Brereton, Wm. H., attorney, solicitor, proctor, and notary public, 29, Queen's Road
W. H. Brereton
Wm. Wotton, sol., &c., manager
D. E. Caldwell
M. d'Azevedo
F. Remedios
C. J. Lopes
C. Carvalho
Chun Atsau

磅郎尊士
Pong long-chun-ss.

Brown, Jones & Co., undertakers, 9, Hollywood Road
Thos. Algar
Geo. Stainfield
C. Lucas

太古
Tai-koo.

Butterfield and Swire, merchants, Queen's Road
J. S. Swire (England)
W. Lang (Shanghai)
J. H. Scott (absent)
F. R. Gamwell (England)
E. Mackintosh (Shanghai)
G. S. Yuill
J. A. Blogg
H. Matchitt
W. Poate
J. A. d'Almeida
A. P. Pereira
F. B. Aubert (Shanghai)
J. C. Bois do.
A. Burrows do.
H. B. Endicott do.
J. Andrew do.
James Hall do.
O. M. Wyatt do.
J. L. Brown do.
T. Ford do.
J. B. Fonseca do.
S. A. Remedios do.
A. Warrick (Ichang)
H. P. Smith (Foochow)
W. J. Robinson do.
J. S. Burls do.
James Dodds (Yokohama)
E. J. Geoghegan do.

Buxoo, Meajan, S. L. "Morning Star"

Byramjee, Bomonjee, broker, 24, Hollywood Road

Cairns, R. H., surveyor for Government, Lloyds' Register, and for Local Insurance offices, Club Chambers, d'Aguilar Street
R. H. Cairns
J. A. Xavier

加路威士
Ka-lo-wit-se.

Carlowitz & Co., merchants, 15, Praya Central
R. von Carlowitz (Germany)
O. Benecke (Hamburg)
W. Rost (absent)
C. Erdmann
B. Schmacker
M. Paquin
P. Brewitt

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J. M. da Cruz
J. Ruff (Canton)
C. von Bose do.
H. Janus do.
B. A. da Cruz do.
Alf. Krauss (Shanghai)

加心杯
Ka-sum-bhoy.

Cassumbhoy, Ebrahim, dealer in furniture, 35A B. and D, Wellington Street
Ebrahim Cassumbhoy
Sharalee E. Cassumbhoy

Cassumally, Auverally, merchant, 27, Wellington Street

巴倫治
Pa-lun-jee.

Cawasjee, Pallanjee & Co., merchants
Hormusjee Cooverjee
R. Cursetjee Vania
Sorabjee Maneckjee Metta

浠士爹路
Cha-se te-lo.

Chastel, E., wine merchant and commission agent, Bank Buildings

察打
Chat-ta.

Chater, C. P., bill and bullion broker, Bank Buildings
J. Y. V. Shaw

察打
Chat-ta.

Chater, J. T., share broker, Bank Buildings

德臣印字館
Tuk-sun Yan-tzee koon.

"China Mail" Office, 2, Wyndham Street, behind the Club House. *Overland China Mail*, fortnightly for the home mail; *China Mail*, every evening except Sunday; *Chinese Mail*, daily; *China Review*, once in two months
Geo. Murray Bain
James Bulgin, editor
James Mackay, reporter
A. S. Souza, book-keeper
N. Sequeira, overseer
J. S. d'Assumpção, compositor
Chinese department—Yook Chun, manager

中華火車糖局
Chung-wah Fo-cheh Tong-kook.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, East Point
Jardine, Matheson & Co., general agents
H. Dickie, manager
H. Hyndman
E. E. da Silva.
J. Beaton
A. Gillanders
J. McIntyre
K. Beaton
D. Macfie
W. Spencer
P. Plage

古律醫生
Kwoo-lot E-sang.

Clouth, Charles, M.D., medical practitioner, "Boulder Lodge," 1, Castle Rd.

Cohen and Heaton, share and general brokers, 13, Queen's Road Central
C. C. Cohen
A. MacGlashen Heaton
H. Cohen

Cohen, A. S., bill, bullion and general broker, 16, Lyndhurst Terrace

今孖素印字館
Kam-ma-sho-yun-tsz-koon.

"Commercial Printing Office," Graham Street
J. A. da Luz

高吧洋行
Ko-pa-yeung-hong.

Cooper & Co., H N., merchants and commission agents, 3, Pottinger Street
H. N. Cooper

各臣
Kok-son.

Coxon, A., bill and bullion broker, Seymour Terrace

Cursetjee, Wookerjee, general merchant, 12, Peel Street
Cursetjee Wookerjee

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Eduljee Jamsetjee
Merwanjee Nowrojee

孖剌新聞紙館
Ma-la-san-mun-chi-koon.

"Daily Press" Office, Wyndham Street, *Daily Press*, English edition, published every morning; *Chung Ngoi San Po*, Chinese edition, with a market extra, every morning; *Overland Trade Report*, published fortnightly, on the mornings of the departure of the English Mail; and "Chronicle and Directory for China and Japan," published annually.
Y. J. Murrow (England), proprietor; Ed. George, Attorney
R. Chatterton Wilcox, lessee & editor
D. Warres Smith, business manager
Geo. C. Cox, sub-editor
P. H. Emanuel, reporter
J. E. Beale, overseer
Adelino A. V. Ribeiro, foreman
Francisco S. Almario, compositor
Amancio F. dos Santos, do.
Philippe da Luz, do.
H. do Rozario, do.
S. Xavier do.
Leung Akit, clerk
CHINESE EDITION.
Ng Chan, general manager
Ho Shap Chow, editor

爹庇士伯頓
Ta-pe-sz Pak-tan.

Davis & Co., merchants, 2, Queen's Road
H. W. Davis
A. dos Santos
F. B. Soares

Davys, Rev. Edmund, M.A., West Point

Deacon, R., bill and bullion broker, 23, Queen's Road, and 1, College Gardens

亨泰行
Hang-tye-hong.

Deetjen & Co., merchants, &c.
E. Deetjen (Bremen)
C. Katz
Juls. R. Bröckelmann
M. E. S. Pereira

的件拿
De-kin-na.

Degenaer, F., merchant, Zetland Street

Deneke, Carl, general and share broker, Bank buildings

甸尼士狀師
Tin-ni-sz Chong-sz.

Dennys, Henry Lardner, solicitor and notary public, 16, Bank Buildings; private residence, 59, Wyndham Street
H. L. Dennys
F. A. Vandenberg
Ng-Ashing

Devjee, Rehmtoola, merchant and commission agent, 24, Peel Street

疏沙印字館
So-sha-yan-tze-koon.

De Souza & Co., printers, stationers, and bookbinders, corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets
J. de Souza
J. de Souza, Junr.
F. Gomes da Costa, foreman
F. M. Lima
A. J. da Silva e Souza
G. Gomes da Costa
S. Marçal
L. Xavier
A. Perpetuo
M. Machado
J. Pereira
Ho Achew, Chinese translator

Dhunjeebhoy & Co., R., merchants and commission agents, and agents for "The Empress of India Cotton Mills Co., Limited" of Calcutta, No. 20, Gage Street
Roostumjee Dhunjeebhoy Mehta (Calcutta)
Rustomjee Sorabjee Woonwalla (Calcutta)
Shapoorjee Framjee Tumboly, manager

Driscoll, T. N., tailor, hosier, hatter and outfitter, 45 and 47, Queen's Road
T. N. Driscoll
J. Keating

中和
Chung-wo.

Dunn, Melbye & Co., merchants, Praya
W. E. H. Dunn
E. Melbye

Esmail & Co., Hajee Adum, merchants, Hollywood Road
Peer Mahomed Caderdina, manager
Hajee Fazul Abdoolsutar

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霍近拿
Fok-kun-na.

Falconer & Co., G. B., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, &c., Queen's Road Central
W. Ross, manager
Matthew Falconer
L. Marks
T. Sanderson
A. A. da Cruz

Framjee Hormusjee & Co., merchants, No. 7, Hollywood Road
D. M. Mehta
Hormusjee Merwanjee Mehta
Munchershaw Sorabjee Mehta
Dadabhoy Muncherjee
F. Dorabjee

Francis, John Joseph, barrister-at-law, 16, Bank Buildings

佛蘭西藥房
Fat-lan-sai-yeuk-fong.

French Dispensary, 131A, Queen's Road
J. L. Britto, proprietor
J. M. dos Passos
J. J. d'Andrade

播威鏢店
Po-wai-piu teem.

Gaupp & Co., Charles J., watchmakers and jewellers, Queen's Road
Chas. Gaupp (Europe)
J. Keiser
C. Heermann
V. Meyenberg
P. Speidel

嘅勒醫生
Ka-lack-e-sang.

Gerlach, C., M.D., medical practitioner 1, Alexandra Terrace

劫公司
Kip kung-see.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. B. Gibb
H. Lowcock
J. M. Vickers
A. G. Wood (Shanghai)
A. McLeod do.
J. McLeod
C. F. Nunn
W. H. F. Darby
C. F. Ozorio
L. J. Ozorio
H. P. Tennant (Foochow)
H. Clyma do.
F. G. White (Shanghai)
H. W. Daniel do.
C. S. Sharp do.
B. Layton do.
E. C. Ozorio do.

太平行
Tai-ping Hong.

Gilman & Co., merchants, d'Aguilar St.
W. S. Young
W. H. Harton (Foochow)
A. Ottley
A. McConachie
C. F. Harton (Foochow)
G. Slade do.

Gomes, A. S., M.D., M.R.C.S., medical practitioner, Shelley Street

Gulam Hoosein John Mahomed, merchant and commission agent, 3, Gage Street
Gulam Hoosein John Mahomed (Bombay)
John Mahomed Somjeebhoy
Ajumbhoy Sirdarkhar, manager
Hasumbhoy Cassumbhoy
Hajeebhoy Allana

順利洋行
Sun-lee.

Grossmann & Co., merchants, 1, d'Aguilar Street
C. F. Grossmann
G. A. Grossmann

Guedes, J. M., Junr., auctioneer, and commission agent, Queen's Road Central
J. M. Guedes, Junr.

葛爹厘印字館
Kot te-le-yin-tsze-koon.

Gutierrez, R. F., printer, 12, Wyndham Street

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啞蝦卑杯
A-ha be-boy.

Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy, merchant, 14, Lyndhurst Terrace
Ahmedbhoy Habbibhoy (Bombay)
Hassumbhoy Somejee, manager
A. Sewjeebhoy

哈卑杯
Hap-bi-boy.

Habibbhoy, Rehemebhoy, merchant, 14, Lyndhurst Terrace
R. Habibbhoy (Bombay)
H. Somjeebhoy, manager
A. Sewjeebhoy

亞士加以士麼
A-sze-ka E-sze-mo.

Hadji Ali Asgar & H. Esmail, merchants, 17, Gage Street
Mahomed E. H. Asgar
Mahomed Sadeck H. Esmail
H. A. Namazee
J. Ribeiro, jr.

Hahn, A., practical piano tuner and repairer, 19, Hollywood Road

亞之美捨馬乜亞厘
Ah-jee-me-ja-ma-mud-ah-lee.

Hajee Meerza Mohmed Ally & Co., merchants, 3, Gough Street
Hajee Meerza Abdolkahsein, manager
Hajee Mahomed Reza

Hancock, A., bill and bullion broker, "The Castle"

Hancock, S., bill and bullion broker

Hansen, J. A., teacher of music, tuner of pianos, &c.

華太
Wah-tai.

Harris, Goodwin & Co., merchants, Wyndham Street
T. Harold Vale (Shanghai)
S. Glanvill
J. Wright

Hayllar, T. C., Q.C., barrister-at-law; office, over Hongkong Dispensary

軒你文
Hin-ne-man.

Heinemann & Co., ship brokers, Bank Buildings
Richard Steil
Robert Bernhard

希士公司
He sz-kung-see.

Hesse & Co., merchants, 11, Queen's Road
Leonhard Staël
H. Stolterfoht
C. Hirst

開文哈士公司
Hoi-a-man-hop-sz-kung-sze.

Heuermann, Herbst & Co., shipchandlers, sailmakers, provision merchants, and general storekeepers, 12a, Queen's Road (opposite Hongkong Hotel)
F. W. Heuermann
E. Herbst

蝦喇爹威士
Ha-la-te-wai-se.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Praya
John Holliday (Manchester)
C. W. Farbridge do.
J. F. Holliday (Shanghai)
C. J. Holliday (Manchester)
J. B. McCulloch (Manila)
A. P. MacEwen
J. C. Hughes
Wm. Danman
J. M. O. Lima
A. J. Vieira
J. P. Pascoal
C. G. Tatham (Foochow)
J. Beattie (Shanghai)
J. R. Reddie do.
J. W. L. Williamson do.
C. W. Holliday do.
L. Barretto do.
A. Rozario do.
A. Grundy (Manila)
J. Drummond do.
L. P. Andrews do.

堪士
Hom-see.

Holmes, Geo., ship & general broker, &c., "Norman Cottage," Albany Road

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Hongkong Distillery, East Point
William Keller, manager

香港蘇打水館
Heung-kong-so-ta-shui-koon.

Hongkong Soda Water Manufacturing Company, 21, Peel Street
J. P. da Costa
D. A. d'Eça

香港雪廠
Heung-kong-suet-chong.

Hongkong Ice Company, East Point and Duddell Street, Kyle and Bain, proprietors
John Kyle
Wm. N. Bain
Geo Allan
Chas. Boreham

香港灣仔木欄
Hong-kong Muk-ün, Wanchai.

Hongkong Timber Yard, Wanchai
L. Mallory, proprietor

大馬房牛奶舖
Tai-ma-fong-ngeen-nai-po.

"Horse Repository" and Hongkong Dairy, Garden Road, rear of Murray Barracks
J. Kennedy
F. F. Fernandes

拷核
How-wat.

Howard & Co., Thos., merchants, West Point
D. Musso & Co., agents

Hughes & Legge, share and general brokers and auctioneers, office, No. 23, Queen's Road, Central
W. Kerfoot Hughes
William Legge
E. Jones Hughes
P. R. Doral
F. A. Ozorio

和記
Wo-kee,

Hutchison, J. D., merchant, 12, Gough Street

Hutchings, F., butcher and provision dealer, Wellington Street

Inglis & Co., ship builders, engineers, boiler-makers, iron and brassfounders, &c., Victoria Foundry, Spring Gardens
J. Inglis
W. L. Scott
J. S. Nazer
Geo. Fenwick
A. G. Gordon
J. B. Robertson

Jamasjee J., cotton and yarn broker, Hollywood Road
M. M. Cotwall

卑亞杯
Pe-a-poy.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, No. 64, Wellington Street.
Merallybhoy Mahomed, manager
E. Mahomed
A. Allarukhia
R. Datardina
Molaidinabhoy Laljee (Shanghai)
Moossabhoy Munjee do.

Jamsetjee, Pestonjee, broker, 24, Peel Street

渣顛
Cha-teen.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, East Point, and 7, Queen's Road Central
Robert Jardine (England)
William Keswick
H. St. L. Magniac (England)
F. B. Johnson (Shanghai)
W. Paterson (Foochow)
J. Bell Irving (Shanghai)
J. J. Keswick (Yokohama)
Herbert Smith
H. C. Maclean
J. MacGregor
C. S. Taylor
A. Cheyne
E. F. Alford
T. G. Glover
J. P. da Costa
F. H. Azevedo
G. dos Remedios
A. de Britto
A. J. V. Ribeiro
K. McK. Ross
D. Macalister
A. MacClymont
J. A. Barreto, Jr.
F. X. V. Ribeiro
J. M. G. Pereira

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G. Mackrill Smith (Canton)
P. S. da Roza do.
B. A. Clarke (Shanghai)
D. Glass do.
A. Yvanovich do.
E. J. de Couto do.
E. Ward do.
A. F. da Sa do.
R. H. R. Wood do.
P. Orme do.
W. H. Gubbins (Tientsin)
Ryle Holme (Nagasaki)
T. Robertson, do.
G. B. Hill *(Nuen-fah)* S'hai)
A. Forbes Angus (Foochow)
W. E. Allum do.
W. R. Soames do.
F. H. Slagheg (Foochow)
D. da Roza do.
J. Wilson (absent)
W. B. Walter (Yokohama)
G. L. Montgomery do.
C. H. Cobden do.
H. O. Jeyes do.
G. Howland do.

Just, H. Z., bill and bullion broker, "Greenmount," Bonham Road

---

Khamisa, N. M. & A. M., dealers in millinery and drapery goods, 8, Peel Street
Noor Mahomed Khamisa
Ally Mahomed Khamisa
S. Ahmed
A. Abdoola

Khamisa Jooma, draper, 31, Cochrane Street

辣詩記修冶公司

Lat-si-ki-sow-jee-kung-sze.

Kessowjee & Co., Nursey, merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace
Nursey Kessowjee (Bombay)
Casumbhoy Khetsey do.
Mahomedbhoy Khetsey
Jafferbhoy Khetsey
Merallybhoy Kurumsey, manager (Shanghai)
Ganujeebhoy Mawjee
Abdoolhoosen Abdoolally
N. P. Banajee (Shanghai)

廣商會

Kwong-yiy Shiung-ui

Kogio Shokwai, 8, Queen's Road Central
T. Miyagawa, agent
R. Oishi

哥士

Ko-sz

Koss & Co., tailors, clothiers, and general outfitters, Queen's Road.
F. Koss
A. Ladage

告老紗

Ko-lo-sa.

Kruse & Co., jewellers, tobacconists, and commission agents, sole agents for the "Japan Photographic Association," Yokohama, 10, Queen's Road Central
H. Kuhlmann
R. Schönberger

覽勿押件臣夜冷館

Lam-mat At-kin-shun Ye-l ng-kwoon.

Lammert, Atkinson & Co., naval and general storekeepers, auctioneers and commission agents, Peddar's Wharf
G. R. Lammert
W. H. Moore (absent)
F. R. Rogers
E. F. Fonseca
J. P. Pereira
S. Fischer

蘭士顛

Lan-se-teen.

Landstein & Co., merchants, Marine House Queen's Road
Wm. R. Landstein
Alex. Levy
E. Constantin (Tonquin)
A. F. Pereira

連架剌佛

Lane-ka-la-fat.

Lane, Crawford & Co., general storekeepers, shipchandlers, tailors, news agents and auctioneers, Queen's Road
David R. Crawford
John S. Cox
John Fairbairn (absent)
John Wilson (Shanghai)
J. A. Harvie do.
Henry Relph do. (absent)

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Frederic Townley (Yokohama)
F. de Sá
Henry Crawford
Harry Wicking
Wm. Boffey
John McCallum
George A. Stanford
A. Fonseca, Junr.
Albert Algar
J. R. McDonald
Wilmer Harris (Shanghai)
W. Hewett do.
I. W. Allen do.
R. D. Cheetham do.
S. Moutrie do.
H. Wareing do.
J. W. Stanford do.
F. Moutrie do.
F. O. Eustace (Yokohama)
George Booth do.
T. G. Richmond do.
J. G. Cullen do.

得忌利士
Tak-ke-le-se.

Lapraik & Co., Douglas, merchants, Praya
John S. Lapraik
A. T. Manger
C. D. Bottomley
J. Grant
T. E. Davies
A. F. dos Remedios
A. G. dos Remedios
F. J. dos Remedios
L. A. Xavier
G. D. Pitman (Swatow)
L. Grunauer do.

COAST STEAMERS.

"Douglas."
Captain—M. Young
Chief Officer—F. Goddard
2nd do.—H. de Stokar
3rd do.—P. Le Suent
Chief Engineer—W. Clarke, Jr.
2nd. do.—W. McIntosh
3rd. do.—B. Benson

"Namoa."
Captain—G. F. Westoby
Chief Officer—H. Lightwood
2nd. do.—H. Nazer
3rd. do.—
Chief Engineer—J. Wilkie
2nd. do.—W. Steel
3rd. do.—J. Wyndham

"Yesso."
Captain—S. Ashton
Chief Officer—J. W. Hunter
2nd do.—H. C. Harris
3rd do.—F. Tickell
Chief Engineer—A. McIntyre
2nd do.—W. Reeves
3rd do.—W. Canning

"Kwangtung."
Captain—J. E. Punchard
Chief Officer—R. Milne
2nd do.—R. Gamble
3rd do.—J. Blackburne
Chief Engineer—W. MacIntosh
2nd do.—W. Panton
3rd do.—W. Mitchell

"Hai-loong."
Captain—F. P. C. Goode
Chief Officer—T. Hall
2nd do.—R. M. Passmore
3rd do.—W. G. Parker
Chief Engineer—A. McIntyre
2nd do.— — W. Roberts
3rd do.— — W. Stewart

"Albay."
Captain—F. Ashton
Chief Officer—W. G. Craig
2nd do.—J. S. Wyllie
3rd do.—T. Hughes
Chief Engineer—J. MacDonald
2nd do.—J. Smith
3rd do.—W. Hardicand

"Taiwan."
Captain—J. C. Abbott
Chief Officer—B. F. Hough
2nd do.—G. Elliot
3rd do.—C. Naylor
Chief Engineer—F. Urquhart
2nd do.—W. Mitchell
3rd do.—

"Thales."
Captain—T. G. Pocock
Chief Officer—J. Davies
2nd do.—T. W. Lilly
3rd do.—G. Black
Chief Engineer—W. Parlane
2nd do.—J. Wood
3rd do.—W. McKechine

謙信洋行
Hym-sun-yeung-hong.

Lembke & Co., Justus, merchants and commission agents, Club Chambers d'Aguilar Street
Justus P. Lembke
Th. Bieber

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連士德
Lin-see-tuk-kung-sze.

Linstead & Co., merchants, 23, Queen's Road
T. G. Linstead
F. Freire
V. A. Favacho

洛乞醫生
Lock-het-e-shang.

Lochhead, John H., M.D., 2, Elgin Street

Lowndes, R. W., broker, 116, Queen's Road East

MacCarthy, Charles, medical practitioner, 16, Bank Buildings

馬嬌云夫力架公司
Ma-kiu-wun-foo-lik-ka-kung-sz.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co., storekeepers, commission merchants, shipping and general agents, 43, Queen's Road and 22, Praya; agents for *North China Herald*, Shanghai
Alex. F. Smith
T. Sewell
W. G. Humphreys
C. Mooney
J. Maclehose
Jas. Robertson
Fred. Shepherd

Manecjee & Co., Jamsetjee, shop-keepers 18, Peel Street
J. Manecjee
B. Ruttonjee
S. Cowasjee

Marty, A. R., merchant, and commission agent, 44, Queen's Road
A. R. Marty
P. Marty
E. Cauch fert
E. Aussenac (Tonquin)

McBain, G., broker, &c., Gough Street

墨馬道
Mak-mah-to.

McMurdo, R., Government and marine surveyor, and surveyor for French Lloyds', Hunt's Block
R. McMurdo
G. Yvanovich

黎仁藥房
Lai-yan-yeuk-fong.

Medical Hall, 50, Queen's Road
Th. Koffer, proprietor
E. Niedhardt, analytical chemist

士者也
Mat-che-see.

Melchers & Co., merchants, Peddar's Wharf
Hermann Melchers (Bremen)
Adolf André
W. Reiners
Carl Krebs, (Shanghai)
Joh. Fr. Mardfeldt
J. Goosmann
M. Grote
C. Jantzen
J. Lauts
C. M. do Rozario
A. E. Allemão
St. Michaelsen (Shanghai)
A. Ehlers do.

Merwanjee, S., broker, 5, Gage Street

Metta, E. N., merchant
M. P. Tolatee, manager

咪吔
Me-yer.

Meyer & Co., merchants, 13, Queen's Road Central
A. E. Meyer (London)
H. F. Meyerink
A. Goetz
A. Schomburg
H. Otte
H. Sheppard
J. Seier
F. P. Rozario
A. J. Noronha
G. F. Remedios
A. E. M. Silva

美咧
Me-lah.

Millar & Co., A., house and ship plumbers, painters and general contractors, 1, Queen's Road East
Andrew Millar
F. J. Ryan
M. Rozario

Mitsu Bussan Kaisha, merchants, 6, Peddar's Hill (Head office, Tokio)
Heromich Shugio, agent
N. Adochi

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麽地公司
Mo-tee-kung-se.

Mody & Co., N., 40, Queen's Road
Ardeshir N. Mody (Bombay)
Jehangërjee N. Mody do.
Framjee H. Arjânee
Hormusjee R. Hakimna
Doosabhoy R. Billia

麽地
Mo-tee.

Mody, H. N., bill, bullion, & general broker and auctioneer, Graham Street

Moonshee, S. D., broker, 40, Queen's Road

Moore, W. P., hairdresser, &c., Hotel Buildings, Queen's Road Central
W. P. Moore, proprietor
J. A. da Silva, book-keeper
Otto Kitchu, assistant
Saturnino Gusman, do.
Jissah Kitchu, do.

Moore & Co., tobacconists and newsagents, "Variety Store," 42, Queen's Road
S. R. Rozario, manager

麽三文
Mo Sam-mun.

More & Seimund, (late Broadbear, Authony & Co.) shipchandlers, Praya
Robt More
C. H. E. Seimund
A. E. More

Morgan W. M., general broker, auctioneer, &c., Peddar's Hill

麽哩士厘公司
Mo-li-tsz-le Koong-se.

Morris & Ray, ship brokers, Bank Buildings
A. G. Morris
E. C. Ray

Mourente, R., merchant, 7 Gough Street
Ramon Mourente
Miguel Mourente

Musso & Co., D., merchants, West Point
D. Musso
P. d'Agostini
G. Passantino

伍秩庸大狀沛
Ng Tit-yung, Tai-chong-sz.

Ng Choy, barrister-at-law, 16, Bank Buildings
Ng Choy
Wong Mun Chung

Noble, John, chronometer and watch maker, jeweller and silversmith, 8, Queen's Road
J. Noble
John McWatters

囉郎也印字館
Lo-long-ya-yun-tze-koon.

Noronha & Sons, Government and general printers and stationers, 5, Hollywood Road ("Government Gazette," and Chinese edition of the same, published every Saturday, "Chinese newspaper" published every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.)
D. Noronha
H. L. Noronha
J. F. Noronha
S. A. Noronha
B. P. Campos, foreman
F. F. Pinna
R. V. Ribeiro
S. Silva
F. da Silva
J. Jesus

Norton & Co., merchants and commission agents, Praya Central
Robert Lyall
R. Bottado

打笠治麵飽公司
Ta-lab-chee min pow-kong-se.

Nowrojee D., merchant and baker, Queen's Road
Dorabjee Nowrojee
Shaik Eliar Bux
D. Dorabjee
H Cowasjee
P. Pereira
M. Ruttonjee

Nowrojee & Co., merchants, 20, Hollywood Road
B. N. Guzder (London)
C. B. Guzder (Calcutta)
Nusserwanjee Sorabjee, manager
F. D. Guzder

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O'Brien, R. A., M.D., medical practitioner, 2, St. John's Place

Oriental Sugar Refinery, Praya East
Adamson, Bell & Co., lessees

阿厘仁他藥房
O-le-yan-ta-yeuk-fong.

"Oriental Dispensary," 10, Stanley Street
F. P. Soares, manager
I. L. Vieira

阿利芬
O-le-fun.

Olyphant & Co., merchants, Praya
W. W. Parkin (New York)
George W. Talbot do.
H. Seymour Geary
Tobias Pim (Foochow)
Talbot Olyphant (Shanghai) (absent)
John F. Seaman do.
J. Bradlee Smith
J. N. Jameson
E. U. Smith
William Wheeler
A. O'D. Gourdin
F. S. Botelho
F. M. Franco
S. Luz
J. H. Wisner (Shanghai)
Frank Reid do.
J. C. Allen, Jr. do.
J. O. Fuller do.
Thos. Rothwell do.
C. A. Xavier do.
John Bathgate (Foochow)
F. R. Talbot (Canton)
E. Davis do.

Paris Soda Water Manufactory, 15, Stanley Street
Ed. Chastel, proprietor

Patent Slip & Dock Co., West Point
R. Cooke, manager
J. de Jesus
Engineering Department.
Henry C. Bailie, manager
J. W. Croker, foreman engineer
J. W. Fyfe do.
A. A. E. da Silva, clerk
J. A. dos Remedios, do.
R. dos Remedios, storekeeper
A. Gomes, fitter
— Meveety, do.

Polishwalla, M. B., yarn broker, 16, Lyndhurst Terrace

八巴厘
Pat-pa-lee.

Pubaney, Ebrahimbhoy, merchant, 22, Lyndhurst Terrace
Dhurumseybhoy Moomeen, manager
Goolamhoosan Yacoobhoy
Soomarbhoy Mowjee
Bundaylly Khimjee
Fazuebhoy Dhurumsey
Mahomedbhoy Fakeeranee, man. S'hai

布士埠
Po-se-tow.

Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, Pottinger Street, in liquidation

Pustau & Co., merchants
Theod. Pustau

利地架行
Le-te-ka-hong.

Rädecker & Co., merchants and commission agents, Wyndham Street
R. Rädecker
W. Detmers

Rapp, F., auctioneer and commission agent, Zetland Street

連拿
Lin-nah.

Raynal, G., merchant and commission agent, 11, Stanley Street

泰和行
Tye-wo-hong.

Reiss & Co., merchants, Praya
Charles Kahn
Moritz Kalb (Shanghai)
C. Braun (Yokohama)
R. M. Gray, silk inspector
S. Hughes, tea inspector
A. B. Tomkins, tea inspector
R. H. Percival, silk inspector (Shanghai)
S. J Crutch, tea inspector (S'hai)
G. Hurlimann (Yokohama)
C. Danenberg
F. S. Marçal (Shanghai)
C. V. Marques (Yokohama)

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利美打士
Lee-mee-ta-sz.

Remedios & Co., J. J. dos, merchants, 16, Gough Street
J. H. dos Remedios
A. G. Romano
Alex. A. dos Remedios
J. M. dos Remedios
Rumão do Rozario

Remedios & Co., merchants, 13, Gough St., agents for Spanish mail steamers between Manila and Singapore
José A. dos Remedios
J. C. dos Remedios
A. dos Remedios
E. A. Jorge

Robinson, J., bill & share broker, 4, Morrison Hill

Rogers, G.O., D.D.S., dentist, 7, Arbuthnot Road

Rose & Co., general drapers, men's mercers, milliners and dressmakers, Queen's Road Central (premises lately occupied by Miss Garrett and Messrs. Thompson & Hind)
Miss Rose
Mrs. Rose
J. H. Jarman
Mrs. Jarman
Miss Foreshaw
Miss Dancer
Miss McKinnon
L. Lopes

Rosselet, L., importer of watches, 21, Wellington Street

羅沙里澳
Lo-cha-li-o.

Rozario & Co., merchants, 8, Stanley Street
Marcos C. do Rozario
F. M. Gonsalves
D. A. dos Remedios

那沙剪髮店
No-sa-tsin-fat-tim.

Rozario, J. da, barber and hair dresser, Wellington Street

旗昌
Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants, Praya
William H. Forbes
F. B. Forbes (Shanghai)
S. W. Pomeroy, Jr. (New York)
John M. Forbes, Jr.
F. D. Hitch (Shanghai)
H. de C. Forbes do.
Charles Vincent Smith do.
L. M. Baptista
C. G. Beebe
R. Blackwell
F. D. Bush
L. L. Bush
C. Chamberlain
A. Cordeiro
J. A. Gutierrez
Q. J. Gutierrez
C. S. Haden
F. Jorge
T. B. Cunningham (Canton)
F. Koch do.
F. F. Elwell (Amoy)
J. T. Sivart do.
C. C. dos Remedios do.
E. Sheppard (Foochow)
M. W. Greig do.
H. S. Rogers do.
B. Pereira do.
E. F. d'Almeida (Shanghai)
S. S. Gilbert do.
J. F. Goodfellow do.
A. C. Hunter do.
N. B. Hinckley do.
R. H. Maclay do.
J. B. Manson do.
M. G. Moore do.
N. Simoens do.
J. D. Thorburn do.
G. H. Wheeler do.
N. D'O. Wintle do.
H. M. Cunningham (Hankow)

COAST STEAMERS.

S. S. "ESMERALDA."
Captain—R. Cullen
Chief Officer—W. Williams
2nd do.—T. Sawyer
Chief Engineer—T. Kirkwood
2nd do.—H. Risk

"DIAMANTE."
Captain—E. Thebaud
First Officer—R. Crawford
Chief Engineer—A. Mintipley

Rustomjee, S., broker, Stanley Street

律頓治
Lut-ton-chee.

Ruttunjee & Co., D., merchants, Lyndhurst Terrace
D. Ruttunjee

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山打
San-ta.

Sander & Co., merchants and commission agents, Queen's Road Central
F. Sander
F. Grobien
F. C. Dittmer

沙宣
Sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., David, merchants, **Praya** Central
Sir Albert D. Sassoon (England)
R. D. Sassoon do.
Arthur D. Sassoon do.
S. D. Sassoon (Bombay)
A. M. Gubbay do.
F. D. Sassoon
E. A. Sassoon (Shanghai)
S. M. Moses do.
A. E. Abraham
J. S. Judah
E. H. Joseph
Percival Rhodes
John A. Mosely
A. J. Brandão
A. J. do Rozario, opium godowns
A. P. da Costa
E. F. do Rozario
A. Fonseca, cotton godown (W'chi)
N. D. Ezekiel (Foochow)
S. J. Reuben do.
J. E. Judah (Ningpo)
I. A. Ezra do.
R. A. Gubbay (Shanghai)
M. Moses do.
J. R. Michael do.
D. S. Saul do.
F. Ezekiel do.
M. A. Sopher do.
A. E. Moses do.
K. S. Kelly (Hankow)
S. A. Hardoon do.
S. J. Solomon (Chinkiang)
M. S. Kelly do.
R. E. Töeg (Wuhu)
D. H. Silas (Chefoo)
D. E. Moses do.
M D. Ezekiel (Tientsin)

CALCUTTA STEAMERS.

"JAPAN," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—H. de Smidt
Chief Officer—E. J. Edwards
2nd do. —H. L. Roy
3rd. do. —J. Taylor
purser—J. Gregory
Chief Engineer— —. Davidson
2nd do. —J. Davidson
3rd do. — —. Gregory

"A. APCAR," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—A. B. Mactavish
Chief Officer—F. Flacks
2nd do. —C. C. Molison
3rd do. —H. Kennedy
Purser—G. Demetrius
Chief Engineer—J. Kennedy
2nd do. —M. Graham
3rd do. —J. Brough
4th do. —H. Rastrick

新沙遜
Shun-sa-soon.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants, **Queen's** Road
Edward E. Sassoon
Meyer E. Sassoon
Jacob E. Sassoon (Shanghai)
Isaac E. Obadaya
J. S. Moses
Aaron Silas
E. E. Elias
S. P. Johannes
J. B. Elias (Shanghai)
M. J. Reuben do.
M. S. Perry do.
J. Moosa do.
E. A. Cotton do.
A. J. David do.
S. E. Moses (Ningpo)
S. A. David do.
J. S. Perry (Chinkiang)
N. J. Silas (Chefoo)
A. E. Shooker do.
Isaac Ezra (Tientsin)
D. J. Reuben do.

此呢
Say-le.

Sayle & Co, linen drapers, sil mercers, milliners, merchant tailors, &c., "Victoria Exchange," Queen's Road, and Stanley Street; corner of Nankin and Szechuen Roads, Shanghai; Commercial Square, Singapore, and Penang
R. Sayle (England)
D. Sayle
T. W. Ginger
W. H. Hammond
Mrs. Hammond
Miss Kaye
W. R. Loxley
O. E. Page

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E. H. Spring, (Shanghai)
T. H. Sayle do.
R. Johnston do.
J. West do.
W. Wilson do.
G. T. Schindler do.
E. H. Latty do.
W. C. Coleman do.
B. R. Grayston do.
T. Boyd do.
C. R. Sellers do.
J. M. Wyatt do.
G. T. Roggers do.
Miss Idle do.
Miss Brookes do.
Robert Liddelow (Singapore)
Mrs. Liddelow do.
Miss Rice do.
J. E. Polglase do.
F. H. Elliott do.
G. Scaife do.
F. E. Winch do.
W. Spauls do.
F. Rayson (Penang)
C. Bean do.

士劫罷
Sz-kip pa.

Scheffer, J. F., ship-chandler and general storekeeper, 54, Praya Central
J. F. Scheffer
C. H. Flores

些剌時
She-la-se.

Schellhass & Co., Eduard, merchants, Praya Central
Eduard Schellhass (Hamburg)
Ludwig Beyer
R. Buschmann (Shanghai)
P. Bohlschau
G. Harling
G. Witt
E. Pereira
J. J. Dorrinck (Shanghai)
W. Heintzmann do.
B. M. Botelho do.

士蔑公司
See-mit-kung-se.

Schmidt & Co., W., gun and rifle makers, machinists, and dealers in arms, corner of Peel and Wellington Streets
Wm. Schmidt

Schüren, Henry, photographer, Wyndham Street

思歸剌
Se-quai-la.

Sequeira, P. A., pianoforte tuner and repairer, No. 19, Mosque Street

---

雲多剌狀師
Shap-tor-la-chong-se.

Sharp, Toller, and Johnson, attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public; office, Supreme Court House
Edmund Sharp, Crown Solicitor, Queen's Proctor, and Registrar and Actuary of the Diocese of Victoria
Wm. Wilkinson Toller
Alfred Bulmer Johnson
Lindoro Rozario
M. A. Baptista, Jr.
Chau Yau Lok

雲匯單銀兩紀經
Shap-uy-tan-ngan-leung-king-ke.

Sharp & Co., estate agents, Bank Buildings
Granville Sharp
A. M. Baptista

禪臣
Seem-shun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
G. T. Siemssen (Hamburg)
Woldemar Nissen do.
H. Hoppius
P. G. Hübbe (Shanghai)
A. Gültzow
N. A. Siebs
A. Wasserfall
P. Rose
H. Garrels
E. Schaar
R. Oesau
A. Ellert
H. M. Bastos
A. H. M. da Silva

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W. L. Koch, Junr. do.
H. Tornoe do.
J. Richards do.
P. Kohrt do.
F. Gebhardt do.
H. Lübbes (Foochow)
O. R. Riénaecker do.
Leop. Flemming (Canton)
P. W. Ottomeier do.
V. P. Senna do.

COAST STEAMERS.

"CHINA," GERMAN STEAMER.
Captain—J. C. Ackermann
"CHINKIANG," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—S. Orr
"YANGTSZE," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—E. Schultze
"NINGPO," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—R. Cass
"AMOY," BRITISH STEAMER.
Captain—T. W. Drewes

思利化經紀
Si-li-fa-king-ki.

Silva, J. P. N. da, cotton and general broker, 5, Zetland Street

所羅門
So-lo-moon.

Solomon, Reuben, general broker, No. 31, Elgin Street

Sorabjee Mancherjee & Co., merchants
Rustonjee Byramjee
Nowrojee Sorabjee
Dadabhoy Rustomjee Kotwall

Souza, E. F. de, commission agents, Wyndham Street
E. F. de Souza
D. P. de Souza

Spratt & Co., W. B., ship carpenters, &c., 20, Praya Central, and proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Dock, Kowloon
W. B. Spratt
J. M. Emanuel
Nelson Spratt

士的芬幷堪士狀師
Sz-tek-fun-ping-hom-sze-chong-sz.

Stephens & Holmes, attorneys, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public, 2, Club Chambers
M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, etc.
Henry J. Holmes, solicitor, etc.
F. Xavier
S. J. dos Santos
Chung Wan, clerk and interpreter

Stevens & Co., Geo. R., merchants, agents Australian Steam Navigation Co., 11 Queen's Road
G. R. Stevens
H. G. James
C. J. Ozorio
T. O'Hashi

他他公司
Ta-ta-kung-sz.

Tata & Co., merchants, Hollywood Road
S. C. Tata (Bombay)
D. B. Tata (Shanghai)
C. Burjorjee
H. Rustomjee

Taylor, William Kerr, house painter and decorator, scenic artist, etc., 8, Lyndhurst Terrace

Terry, J. W., teacher of languages 3, Praya East

爹雲拿
Te-wan-nah.

Thevenin, C. L., wine and spirit merchant commission agent, and importer of French goods, 44, Queen's Road
C. L. Thevenin

Tolatee, Framjee Merwanjee, merchant 18, Hollywood Road
B. F. Tolatee
M. P. Tolatee

丹拿公司
Tan-na Kung-se.

Turner & Co., merchants, Queen's Road
William Walkinshaw (absent)
Phineas Ryrie
E. C. Smith (absent)
A. W. Walkinshaw (Foochow)
J. Hart (Shanghai)
D. McCulloch
J. H. Cox
M. de Carvalho
C. de Jesus
A. Hickling (Shanghai)
A. Shewan do.
J. F. Cheetham do.
J. L. Placé do.

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A. R. Graves (Hankow)
A. N. Mendes, Junr. (Foochow)

Ullmann & Co., J., merchants and commission agents, 21, Wellington Street
A. Ullmann (Paris)
Jé. Ullmann (Switzerland)
Jacques Ullmann
M. Ullmann

富碩
Foo-shek.

Vaucher, A. E., general broker, silk inspector and commission agent, No. 2, Ball's Court

Veerjee, Rahimbhoy, broker

Victoria Bakery, 28, Wellington Street
J. Pereira

Victoria Undertakers, 70, Queen's Road East
G. da Cruz, manager
B. Salazar

加剌士醫房
Ka-la-see-yeuk-fong.

Victoria Dispensary," Peddar's Wharf
W. Cruickshank
N. da Silva

Victoria Hair Dressing Saloon, Queen's Road Central
Madame Maria Collaço

Vincenot, F., wine, spirit, and provision merchant, 2, Peel Street

和咕
Fo-koo.

Vogel & Co. merchants, Praya
Emile Vogel
Heinrich Kirchhoff (Shanghai)
Charles Vogel
Oscar Noodt
C. A. von Bentivegni
A. A. dos Remedios
S. dos Remedios
Theodore Schneider (London)
W. Elser (Canton)
W. Aarons do.
Edward Vogel do.
H. Slevogt (Shanghai)
J. A. Bryner, silk inspector do.

和
Wo-kee.

Walker, R., merchant, 12, Gough Street

香港大藥房
Heung-kong-ti-yeuk-fong.

Watson & Co., A. S., Hongkong Dispensary, Queen's Road
J. D. Humphreys
H. A. Woolnough
W. Smith (Canton)
H. R. Maynard
T. Hetherington
T. W. Duggleby
— Laub
Jas. Scott, soda water factory
Fung Acheong
Fung Apoey

West Point Foundry, engineer, boilermaker, brass and ironfounder
Kwok Acheong, proprietor
A. Johnston, manager
J. H. Holmes, foreman

泰興
Tai-hing.

Wieler & Co., merchants, Praya
Oscar Wieler
Gustav Wieler
F. Pinckernelle
Achun

威利臣沙路威
Wil-le-son-sa-lo-way.

Wilson & Salway, architects, surveyors, and civil engineers, 2, Queen's Road
Wilberforce Wilson, C.E.
William Salway, M.R.I.B.A. (absent)
S. Godfrey Bird
To Cheok

央醫生
Young-e-sang.

Young, Richard, L.R.C.P. Edin., F.R.C.S. Edin.
Young William, M.D., "Woodville," Arbuthnot Road

Hotels, Taverns, &c.

"British Inn," 182, Queen's Road Central
Andrew Wohlters
Chas. Lesbisel

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"British Crown Tavern," 278, Queen's Road Central
J. de C. Medina

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Chr. Koch

"Commercial Inn," Queen's Road Central
John McNulty

厭派亞酒店
Em-pi-h-chow-tim.

"Empire Tavern," No. 262, Queen's Road Central
J. Humby

日耳曼酒店
Yat-e-man chow-tim.

"German Tavern," 224, Queen's Road Central
H. W. Manskey

香港客店
Heung-kong-hak-tim.

"Hongkong Hotel," Queen's Road
Dorabjee & Hing-Kee, lessees
Dorabjee Nowrojee, manager
Ismael P. Madar
S. Cawasjee
D. S. Heaysman
S. Ali Bux
Peng Atsun
B. J. Snelling, barman

泰隆
Tai-loong.

"Hotel de l'Univers," Wyndham Street
V. Favre, proprietor

"Land We Live In Tavern," 294, Queen's Road Central
Louis Kirchman

"Liverpool Arms Tavern," 232, Queen's Road Central
John Juster

London Inn, 208, Queen's Road Central
W. Sykes

拿臣拿酒店
Na-shun-na-tsow-tim.

"National Tavern," 200, Queen's Road Central
John Olson

呵連多客店
O-len-to-hak-tim.

"Oriental Hotel," Bar, Bowling Alley and Billiard Rooms, Wellington Street
F. W. G. von Stockhausen
Edward Rose

水手館
Sui-sow-koon.

"Sailors' Home," Praya West
J. F. Shuster, steward
Jno. Keller
A. Bleecker

"San Francisco Tavern," 270, Queen's Road Central
Joseph Borges, proprietor

士得豪爹厘
Se-tak-ho-te-li.

"Stag Hotel," No. 10, Queen's Road Central
J. Cook, proprietor

英國客店
Ying-kwok-hak-tim.

"Star Hotel," 2, Queen's Road West
F. D. Linde, proprietor

"Welcome Tavern," 288, Queen's Road Central
Joaquim Gomez

"Kowloon Hotel," Kowloon
M. Ruttonjee

Licensed Boarding House Keepers.

Sailors' Home, West Point
F. C. W. Peterson, Queen's road west
Peter Smith, Queen's road west
Ismail, Circular Pathway
Alli Moosdeen, Lower Lascar row
Ignacio Beltrão, Tank Lane
Francisco d'Assis, Bridges street
Leuterio Vilanueva, Bridges Street

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HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN CHINA.

MILITARY.

Staff.

Major General Commanding Forces in China and Straits Settlements, Assistant Military Secretary, Aide-de-Camp to the General, The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Hongkong and its Dependencies, Brigade Major, Fort Adjutant, Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Engineer, District Commissary General, Commissary General (Ordnance), District Paymaster, Principal Medical Officer

Commanding H. M. Forces in China and Straits Settlements—Major-General E. W. Donovan

Assist. Military Sec.—Major S. G. Huskisson, 80th Regiment

Aide-de-camp—Lieutenant A. S. Drummond, Scots Guards

Brigade Major—Captain T. S. St. Clair, 49th Regiment

Fort Adjutant—Lieutenant H. R. Kelham, 74th Highlanders

Acting Military Chaplains—Rev. J. Henderson, Ch. of E. Chaplain
Rev. Father B. Vigano, Roman Catholic Chaplain
Rev. J. C. Edge, Presbyterian Chaplain

Garrison Sergeant-Major—Robert Annan

MILITARY STAFF CLERKS.

Military Secretary's Office—James McBreen, acting

Brigade Office—Staff Sergeant John Goodwin, and Henry Spiers, acting

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Commanding Royal Artillery in China and Straits Settlements—Lt.-Col. L. F. Hall

Major—W. Rooke

Captain—J. R. S. O. Hewitt

Lieut. and Adjutant—M. W. Saunders

Lieutenant—J. A. L. Coker

Fire Master and Inspector Warlike Stores—Capt. W. F. de H. Curtis

Military Staff Clerk, District Office—Battery Sergeant Major H. Holmes

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Com. Royal Eng.—Lt.-Col. W. I. Stuart

Major—L. S. Palmer

Lieutenant—L. B. Friend

Surveyor—

Military Staff Clerks, Royal Engineer Department—Quarter Master Sergeant J. Flanagan, Sergeant E. G. Acock

Military Foremen of Works—Quarter Master Sergeant J. T. Evans, Sergeants G. Greig, and C. Page, acting

INFANTRY.

74TH HIGHLANDERS.

Colonel.

Walter Douglas Phillipps Patton, (g.)

Lieut.-Colonel.

John Jago, (c.)

Majors.

Abel Straghan
Robert E. Deare

Captains.

Peter M'Laren
Chas. T. Wallace
Thos. Colville, (d.)
Fredk. Nind Woodall, (s.)
Richard Leigh, (d.)
Conyngham M. M'Alpine
Evelyn John Hamilton
C. Hamilton Simpson
Edward Geo. Keppel
Chas. Squirl, (m.)
James Arch. Hay
Jas. Otway Toler
Henry Boughey

Lieutenants.

Lambart H. Skene, (d.)
Claude M. MacDonald (Ins. of Musketry)
Henry Robert Kelham
Carteret W. Carey, (Adjutant)
Henry Ludlow Lopes, (d.)
Richard E. Goold-Adams
Dudley Stuart Kays
Frank Maxwell
J. Henry Greer
Gilbert A. Pagan
Cecil C. Cavendish
John G. E. Templer

Sub-Lieutenants.

Wm. M. M. Edwards
Alf. Rene Heneage
Harrison Midwood

2nd Lieutenants.

Robt. F. M. Synge
Wm. Henry Stevenson
Louis Somervell
C. J. C. Douglas

Pay. I. of Musketry—C. M. MacDonald, (lt.)

Adjutant.—C. W. Carey, (lt.)

Quarter-master—Donald Swanson

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COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Commissary Gen.—Lieut.-Col. C. R. Shervinton
Clerk—Thos. Marr
Chinese Interpreter—Pang Wing

SUPPLY, TRANSPORT, AND BARRACK BRANCHES.

Commissary—J. Macfarlane
Deputy Commissary—R. C. Baker
Assistant Commissary—W. T. Whitehead
Clerk, Barrack—F. Ferreira
Clerk, Supply, &c.—M. H. Madar

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

Commissary General of Ordnance for China—J. Moore
Commissary of Ordnance—F. C. P. Silveria
Assistant Commissary of Ordnance—W. Horan
do. —R. F. N. Clarke
Clerks—J. W. Terry, Francis Grimble, F. D. Guedes
Soldier Clerks—J. Smith, J. Inglis, R. Lindsay, J. McConnel
Chief Foreman—P. Grimble
Foreman of Magazines—C. Clifford, R.A. (acting)
Arsenal Foreman—Henry Hyndman, Jr.
General Foremen—J. M. Campos, F. M. Franco, Jr
Ordnance Armourer—Sergt. Wakeley, R.A,
Armourer Sergeants—F. Shepherd, T. Gascoigne
Painter—J. Galloway, R.A. (acting)

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

District Paymaster and Agent for the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury—Capt. J. Muskett
Assistant Paymaster and Military Accountant—A. B. Ridgway
Military Clerks—F. Fillingham, R.A., W. Maxwell, 74th Highlanders

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal Medical Officer—R. Gilborne, Deputy Surgeon General
Surgeon Major—M. Grant, M.D.
Surgeon—C. F. Pollock, M.B.
do. —John Barry, M.D.
do. —W. F. Samuels
do. —B. W. Large
do. —W. Campbell, M.B.
Lt. of Orderlies—Thos. Thompson, Army Hospital Corps

NAVAL.

Royal Naval Department.

Vice Admiral—Robert Coote, C.B., Commander-in-chief
Secretary—Benjamin Urwick
Flag Lieutenant—W. H. M. Dougall
Clerk to Secretary—Jas. H. F. Campion

H. M. NAVAL YARD.

HONGKONG.

Commodore in charge of Naval Establishment—G. W. Watson, R.N.
Sec. to Commodore—Ed. Robinson, R.N.
Clerk to Secretary—W. Blee Auten, R.N.
Master Attendant—Staff Commander G. P. Heather, R.N.
Naval & Victualling Storekeeper & Cashier—John Bremner, Paymaster, R.N.
Accountant—E. B. Jorey
Senior Clerks—G. P. Rickard, Wm. Hynes
Writers—J. da Cunha, V. Danenberg, V. C. Rocha, H. Danenberg, E. C. Barradas, L. F. Carvalho, F. M. Xavier, J. de Pinna, F. G. Pereira, L. Barretto
Foreman—H. D. Palmer
Boatswain—Robert Melling
Storemen—W. Gillbee, S. Garwood, L. W. Afah, G. May, W. T. Adnams, S. W. Phillips, D. Dunmore, C. Barkley

STEAM DEPARTMENT.

Acting Inspector of Machinery in charge of Factory—David Robb, R.N.
Engineers—A. Shoolbread, W. H. White
Boiler Maker—A. Hadley
Smith—A. Blanchard
Fitters—W. Addiscott, L. Wells, G. Betteridge

NAVAL POLICE.

Inspector in Charge—Wm. Lysaught, 5 Sergeants, and 23 Constables, European

H.B.M. Squadron in China & Japan.

CHARYBDIS, 17. S. *Corvette.*
2,187 (1,506) *Tons.* 1,472 (400) *H.P.*
Captain—C. F. Hotham..... 9 Feb. '77
Lieut.—Arthur W. Moore..... 9 Feb. '77
do. —H. T. Oldfield .....27 April '78
do. —J. D. Deane *(n)*.....23 Feb. '77
do. —Albert C. Allen.....16 May '77

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Lieut.—Robt. M. Bunbury ....16 June '76
Chaplain and Nav. Inst.—Rev. Frank C. Stebbing, B.A...23 Feb. '77
Staff Surg.—Septimus Terry...15 Feb. '77
Paymaster—Alfred De Deane.13 Feb. '77
Chief Eng.—John Lanksbury.11 Sept. '75
Sub-Lieut.—Frederick H. P. W. Freeman..... 1 Feb. '77
do. —H. R. P. Floyd.....18 Oct. '77
Nav. Sub-Lt.—Chas. W. May.18 Oct. '77
Surgeon—George W. F. Armstrong, M.D 14 Feb. '77
Lieut. Mar.—A. M. E. Hayes.. 6 Mar. '77
Asst. Paym—Wm. Allman....21 Feb. '77
Engineer—
Gunner—Francis Lattimer...13 Feb. '77
Boatswain—J. Appleton .....13 June '77
Carpenter—Wm. H. Toyer ...29 Nov. '77
Midshipman—C. T. Gimlett...14 Feb. '77
do. —E. St. G. Silver..20 Feb. '77
do. —R. H. Peirse.....20 Feb. '77
do. —E. C. Greenway.20 Feb. '77
Assist. Eng.—J. F. Price ...18 Sept. '77
Clerk—James Maxwell.....19 June '78
Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 9th May, 1877.

EGERIA, 4. *Composite-screw Sloop.*
894 (727) *Tons.* 1,011 (120) *H.P.*
Commander—A. L. Douglas...27 Jan. '76
Lieutenant—J. C. T. Walcot...14 May '78
do. —F. H. Davis..... 2 Jan. '78
Nav. Lieut.—T. B. Moody ...10 Sept. '77
Staff Surg.—Thos. Cann, M.D..19 Oct. '76
Paymaster—H. W. P. Kooystra 9 Oct. '77
Chief Eng.—Peter Eckford ... 1 Dec. '77
Engineer—Henry Laughrin...20 Sept. '77
Gunner—John Kirby.....10 Sept. '77
Carpenter.—Fred. C. Lee..... 7 Oct. '77
Clerk—A. J. Brows ..... 9 Oct. '77
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, Jan., 1878).

FLY, 4. *Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
584 (464) *Tons.* 489 (120) *H.P.*
Commander—M. McNeile ... 7 Sept. '77
Lieutenant—George Drury ... 7 Sept. '77
do. —H. C. A. Maynes...23 July '78
do. —J. C. Roughton (*n.*) 11 Sept. '77
Surgeon—John Jennings..... 7 Sept. '71
Assist. Paymaster in charge—Samuel Crooke.....21 Sept. '77
Engineer—Chas. A. Walmsley 29 April '78
Boatswain.—Simon Hicks.....10 Sept. '77
Assist. Eng.—Wm. J. Brown... 8 May '78
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, Jan., 1878).

FROLIC, 4. *Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
592 (462) *Tons.* 896 (100) *H.P.*
Commander—A. E. Dupuis ... 1 Dec. '75
Lieutenant—H. H. Barnard... 7 Dec. '75
Nav. Lt.—Herbert J. Dockrell. 1 Dec. '75
Surgeon—David B. Bookey ...10 Jan. '78
Asst. Pay. in ch.—S. E. Lark.. 8 Dec. '75
Engineer—James Campbell...20 April '76
do. —E. Tricker..... 8 Feb. '77
Gunner—Wm. C. Tarrant.... 1 Dec. '75
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 20th April, 1876).

GROWLER, 4. *Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
584 (464) *Tons.* 696 (120) *H.P.*
Commander—C. E. D. Willcox.22 Nov. '76
Lieutenant—Edward P. Jones.24 Nov. '76
do. —Charles Milne.... 6 July '76
Nav.-Lieut.—J. W. McFarlane.30 Oct. '75
Surgeon—George M. Cuffe....28 Nov. '76
Assist. Paym. in charge—B. B. Savile.....18 Nov. '76
Chief Eng.—John Watson (*b*).. 9 April '78
Boatswain—James Horrigan...25 Feb. '78
Asst. Engineer—J. P. Spurrell.21 Mar. '77
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 18th February, 1877).

HART, 4. *Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
584 (464) *Tons.* 608 (120) *H.P.*
Commander—Richard Evans...18 June '77
Lieut.—Reginald B. Fulford... 9 Feb. '77
do. —Francis J. O. Thomas. 9 Feb. '77
Sub-Lieut.—Keppel Wade (*n*).11 May '77
Chief Eng.—Nathaniel Stearn. 3 May '77
Surgeon—Alfred H. Miller..... 8 Aug. '78
Asst. Paym. in charge—Charles de B. Steward.....27 June '77
Boatswain—Arthur Way..... 1 June '78
Asst. Eng.—Walter Coleman..14 Feb. '77
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 11th May, 1877.)

HORNET, 4. *Double Screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
584 (464) *Tons.* 506 (120) *H.P.*
Commander—John S. Eaton..17 Aug. '77
Lieutenant—C. K. Purvis.....27 Apr. '75
do. —W. F. Stirling...24 Nov. '76

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Lieut.—John W. Brown, (*n*)...10 Aug. '77
Surgeon—H. B. Guppy, M.B... 4 June '77
Asst. Paym. in charge—R. C. Hodder.....18 Nov. '76
Engineer—W. Walker *(a)*.....28 Feb. '77
do. —Thos. F. Brown....29 April '76
Boatswain—G. T. Loveday ... 7 Dec. '77
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 25th February, 1877).

IRON DUKE, 14. *Double-screw Iron Ship, Armour Plated.*
6,034 (3,787) *Tons.* 4,268 (800) *H.P.*
Flag Ship.
Vice-Admiral—R. Coote, C.B.
Secretary—B. Urwick
Flag Lieut.—T. F. Abbott
Cl. to Sec.—J. H. F. Campion
Captain—H. F. Cleveland. ... 5 July '78
Commander—L. Ching ..... 5 July '78
Lieut.—F. H. Haygarth ..... 5 July '78
do. —E. G. Elwes..... 5 July '78
do. —A. E. Clarke-Kennedy. 5 July '78
do. —R. F. Clarke ..... 5 July '78
do. —Macvey Napier ..... 5 July '78
do. —J. Cuddy ..... 5 July '78
Staff Comm.—W. H. James... 5 July '78
Capt. Mar. At.—S. T. Bridford 26 Nov. '69
(For service in Japan).
Lt. Mar. Art.—H. C. Sutherland 5 July '78
Chaplain and Nav. Inst.—Rev W. W. Parry, M.A. ..... 8 July '78
Fleet-Surg.—C. Morton ..... 5 July '78
Paymaster—F. B. Moore..... 5 July '78
Chief Eng.—G. Fitzgerald ...18 Mar. '78
Sub-Lieut.—A. Henderson *(n)* 10 July '78
do. —E. W. Yorke..... 5 July '78
do. —E. Harvey..... 5 July '78
Surgeon—W. H. Patterson ... 5 July '78
do. —John S. Lambert ... 5 July '78
Assist. Paym.—W. J. Brown..20 July '78
do. —J. W. Chaster. 5 July '78
Engineer—J. W. Scoble .....17 July '77
do. —Thomas New .....31 Jan. '78
do. —Wm. H. C. Gale...19 July '78
do. —John Keast ..... 5 July '78
Gunner—G. Easton .....22 May '78
Boatswain—Wm. Cooper.....16 July '78
Carpenter—J. H. Griffiths ...16 July '78
Mid.—G. S. Shuckburgh.....10 July '78
do.—C. F. Thursby .....10 July '78
do.—H. H. Philips.....22 Mar. '77
do.—J. W. M. Webb.....21 June '77
do.—A. P. Ethelston.....10 July '78
do.—L. O. Browning .....22 Dec. '77
do.—H. T. Hibbert .....10 July '78
Nav. Cadet—F. C. C. Pasco...26 July '78
do. —E. C. Hogg.....26 July '78
do. —G. M. Courage...27 July '78
do. —Herbert Orpen...27 July '78
Ast. Eng.—James J. Stuart... 5 July '78
Ast. Clerk—John Brumell ...16 July '78
do. —G. T. Backwell ...16 July '78
The following officers are borne as additional for various special services:—
Lock Hospitals in China and Japan.
Ft. Surg.—R. C. P. Lawrenson 18 Jan. '78
(For sick quarters, Yokohama.)
Staff Surgeon—John Lambert. 2 Dec. '75
Surgeon—John Wood ..... 7 Sept. '77
As Naval Accountant and Victualling Storekeeper at Yokohama..
Paymaster—J. W. Lishman...16 Nov. '75
(Commissioned at Devonport, 5th July, 1878.)

JUNO, 8. *Screw Corvette.*
2,216 (1462) *Tons.* 1,381 (400) *H.P.*
Captain.—James A. Poland... 4 Nov. '75
Lieut.—Arthur H. Boldero.... 4 Nov. '75
do. —Wm. B. Ponsford..... 4 Nov. '75
do. —Geo. H. Cherry..... 4 Nov. '75
Nav. Lieut.—Augustus Fane. 4 June '75
Staff Surgeon—R. Nelson.....23 Aug. '76
Paymaster—Ed. S. M. Power. 4 Nov. '75
Ch. Eng.—Chas. E. Uffindell 27 July '78
Sub-Lieut.—A. Lingham.....16 Sept. '76
Surgeon—Michael Ronan..... 4 Nov. '75
Assit. Pay.—B. G. L. Evans.. 4 Nov. '75
Engineer—Rd. H. Tregenna... 4 Nov. '75
do. —Thos. Stanlake....18 June '75
Gunner—Charles Earwaker... 4 June '75
Boatswain—James Steel..... 4 June '75
Carpenter—Francis H. Eddy.. 6 Feb. '77
(Commissioned at Sheerness, 4th Nov., 1875.)

KESTREL, 4. *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*
592 (462) *Tons.* 835 (100) *H.P.*
Commander—Fred. Edwards..12 Apr. '78
Lieut.—Powell Underwood....27 Apr. '76
Nav. Lieut.—W. B. Meade... 1 June. '75
Surgeon—O. P. Browne, M.B.. 8 Dec. '75
Asst. Paym. in charge—C. E. Byrow..... 6 April '78
Engineer—James Edmond.....29 Dec. '75
do. —Wm. Landells.....11 Dec. '75
Gunner—Louis Evans..... 1 Dec. '75
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 20th April, 1876).

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LAPWING, 3. *Double-screw Gun-Vessel* 774 (663) *Tons.* 882 (160) *H.P.*

Commander—Wm. G. Scott... 7 Sept. '77
Lieutenant—W. L. Bignold...11 Sept. '77
do. —C. R. Leslie.....14 Sept. '77
Nav. Lieut.—C. C. P. Bawden. 8 April '78
Staff Surgeon—F. L. Riordan. 7 Sept. '77
Assistant Paymaster in charge—
Robert J. M. McLeod.....21 Sept. '77
Chief Eng.—Arthur Shanks... 8 Jan. '78
Engineer—Wm. J. Pettit.....20 Sept. '77
Gunner—James Hall (*act.*)....10 Sept. '77
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1878.)

LILY, 3. *Composite-screw Gun-Vessel.* 700 *Tons.* 829 (95) *H.P.*

Commander—B. E. Cochrane. 3 Aug. '75
Lieut.—Jas. R. Broadley .....13 Oct. '77
do. —H. D. Law .....21 April '77
do. —R. H. Wellings, (*n*)....19 Nov. '77
Staff Surg.—D. McIver, M.D..29 Nov. '77
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
William F. Woods..... 3 Aug. '75
Engineer—A. Long.....16 Oct. '76
do. —G. Elliott (*act.*) ... 28 Nov. '77
Gunner—Matthew Barrons....22 May '76
(Commissioned at Devonport, Aug. 3, 1875).

MAGPIE, 3. *Surveying Vessel.* 774 (665) *Tons.* 857 (100) *H.P.*

Captain—R. H. Napier ..... 1 Nov. '78
Lieut.—R. C. Prothero ..... 1 Nov. '78
do. —Gaspar J. Baker ... 1 Nov. '78
do. —Andrew F. Balfour 1 Nov. '78
do. —George Pirie (*n*)... 1 Nov. '78
do. —Edward P. Chapman 1 Nov. '78
Staff Surg.—Wm. Graham... 1 Nov. '78
Paymaster—T. W. Snell..... 1 Nov. '78
Chief Eng.—Andrew Watt.... 1 Nov. '78
Engineer—F T. Russell..... 1 Nov. '78
Boatswain—George Cutting.. 1 Nov. '78
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 1st November, 1878).

MIDGE, 4. *Double-screw Composite Gun-Vessel.*

584 (464) *Tons.* 472 (120) *H.P.*

Commander—Henry Salmond.11 Sept. '75
Lieut—John W. W. Wells ...24 Nov. '76
Nav.-Lt.—J. H. Woolward.... 3 Nov. '76
Surgeon—Ed. W. Luther.....28 Nov. '76
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
—R. P. Hawkshaw..19 Aug. '76
Engineer—John Fawcett.....26 Oct. '76
do. —W. A. M. Vivyan.. 26 Oct. '76
Boatswain—Joseph Pill.....15 Nov. '76
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 18th February, 1877).

MODESTE, 14. S. *Corvette.*

1,934 (1,405) *Tons.* 2,177 (350) *H.P.*

Capt.—James G. Mead.....16 Jan. '78
Lieut.—John D. Nicholls ... 9 Feb. '77
do. —Harry S. F. Niblett... 9 Feb. '77
do. —Hon. F. Spring-Rice...23 July '78
Nav. Lieut.—G. T. Napier....24 Feb. '77
C'plain—Rev. J. Llewellin, B.A.17 May '77
Staff Surg.—G. W. L. Harrison15 Feb. '77
Paymaster—H. M. Harrison...13 Feb. '77
Chief Eng.—John Boswell.....15 Feb. '77
Sub-Lt.—Edward J. Bain..... 9 Feb. '77
Surgeon—S. T. O'Grady .....25 Feb. '78
Assist. Paym.—R. Dinwiddie...20 July '77
Engineer—Wm. R. Macavoy...14 Feb. '77
Gunner—F. J. Nuthall.....13 Feb. '77
Boatswain—James Collins..... 7 Dec. '77
Carpenter—Henry Boryer.....16 Feb. '77
Asst. Eng—J. W. Midgley (*act.*)18 Sept. '77
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 11th May, 1877).

MOORHEN, 4. *S. Composite Gun-boat.* 455 *Tons.* 387 *H.P.*

Lieut. & Com.—W. M. Carey 28 July '77
Sub-Lieut.—John M. Stokes 22 Dec. '76
Nav. Sub-Lieut.—F. Lancelot..11 Apr. '77
Surgeon—Alfred Patterson.. 10 Feb. '76
Assist. Paym. in charge—R. B. Rigbye.....10 Feb. '76
Engineer—Wm. Ambler.....10 Feb. '76
Gunner—John Smith..... ..... 4 Dec. '75
(Commissioned at Devonport, Feb. 10, 1876).

MOSQUITO, 4. *S. Composite Gun-Boat* 430 (295) *Tons.* 501 (60) *H.P.*

Lieut. & Com.—G. A. G. Grey.
Sub-Lt.—G. S. King-Harman.22 July '76
(For Navigating duties).
do. —Hon. H. A. Denison 4 Jan. '77
Surgeon—A. R. Lynch, M.B... 7 July '77
Assist. Paymaster in charge—
J. P. Pearce .....
Engineer—Thomas Rose..... 7 May '77
do. —Henry Onions.....20 April '76
Gunner—Emanuel Foster..... 1 Dec. '75
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 20th April, 1876).

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SHELDRAKE, 4. *S. Com. Gun-boat.*
455 *Tons.* 367 *H.P.*

Lieut. & Com.—J. B. Haye....16 Dec. '75
Lieut.—L. F. C. Jackson (*n*)...16 April '78
(In lieu of a Nav. Sub-Lieutenant.)
Sub-Lieut.—A. W. Carter..... 4 Jan. '77
Surgeon—John A. McAdam...19 Feb. '76
Assist. Paym. in charge—M. B. Williams.....16 Dec. '75
Engineer—James Melrose.....29 Mar. '75
do. —John Runnalls.....16 Dec. '75
Gunner—J. Mohoney *(act.)*... 3 Nov. '77
(Commissioned at Devonport, Dec. 16, 1875*).*

SWINGER, 4. S. *Composite Gun-Boat.*
430 (295) *Tons.* 461 (60) *H.P.*

Lieut. and Com.—O. P. Tudor.22 Nov. '76
Sub-Lieut—Walter V. Anson.17 Jan. '78
N. Sub. Lt.—H. B. Hawkshaw.25 Nov. '76
Surgeon—W. E. Bennett.....28 Nov. '76
Asst. Paym. in ch.—W. H. W. Markham.....18 Nov. '76
Engineer—John T. Dominy...26 Oct. '76
Boatswain—James Murphy...15 Nov. '76
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 18th February, 1877*).*

SYLVIA, 3. *Screw Surveying-Vessel.*
877 (695) *Tons.* 689 (150) *H.P.*

Commander—Pelham Aldrich.27 July '77
Lieut.—Richard F. Hoskyn...15 Nov. '73
do. —Cecil F. Oldham.....15 Nov. '73
do. —Arthur Havergal (*n*)..14 Feb. '77
do. —E. C. H. Helby.....14 Aug. '78
Staff Surg.—Mark A. Harte...15 Feb. '77
Paym.—Norcott D'E. Roberts.13 Feb. '77
Chief Engineer—Samuel Swan.14 Feb. '77
Sub-Lieut—G. W. Gubbins....17 Jan. '78
Eng.—Richard C. Callaway...14 Feb. '77
Boatswain—James Redman...16 Feb. '77
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 9th May, 1877*).*

STORE AT YOKOHAMA.

Paymaster in charge—J. W. Lishman
(Borne in "Audacious.")

VICTOR EMANUEL, 2. *Ship.*
5,157 (3,087) *Tons.*
Receiving Ship at Hongkong.

Captain—G. W. Watson..... 1 Mar. '76
(Commodore of the 2nd Class.)
Secretary—Edward Robinson. 7 Mar. '76
Clerk to Secretary—W. Blee Auten.....22 Aug. '77
Lieut.—R. B. Needham.....15 Jan. '77
Nav. Lieut.—H. D .Walker... 6 July '78
Lieut. Mar.—H. C. Horrocks..31 May '77
Chaplain—Rev. C. Clark..... 1 Jan. '77
(For Service in Hongkong Hospital.)
Staff Surg.—G. Bolster .....10 July '77
Paymaster—Henry H. Wyatt.22 Feb. '75
do. —Russell Hill.....23 Nov. '75
(For Service at Shanghai).
Surgeon—H. X. Browne ..... 8 Aug. '78
Gunner—Thos. Misselbrooke.25 Feb. '76
Boatswain—John Cullinane...28 May '70
Carpenter—John Barr.....23 April '78
Clerk—W. J. Willoughby ....19 June '78

The following officers are borne additional for Hongkong Yard.

Staff Comm.—G. P. Heather..20 Oct. '76
Paymaster—John Bremner...16 Jan. '72
(Naval and Victualling Storekeeper.)
Chief Eng.—David Robb.....20 May '74
(In lieu of Inspector of Machinery.)
Engineer—William H. White.10 July '76
do. —Adam Shoolbread.24 July '77
(For reventing heavy guns.)
Boatswain—R. Melling ..... 8 May '70
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 1st December 1874*).*

VIGILANT, 2. *P. Dispatch Vessel.*
985 (835) *Tons.* 1,815 (250) *H.P.*

Lt. & Com.—W. M. Annesley.17 Sept. '77
Lieut.—T. F. Thomas (*n.*)...11 Sept. '77
Staff Surgeon—G. Robertson.. 7 Sept. '77
Chief Eng.—Charles Ware.....20 Sept. '77
Sub-Lieut.—H. M. Murphy...17 Aug. '78
Assist. Paym. in charge—Chas. W. Jago.....24 Aug. '76
Engineer—W. F. Galdie .....20 Sept. '77
do. —Edward Price.....20 Sept. '77
Boatswain—Wm. Marchant.. 10 Sept. '77
(Re-commissioned at Hongkong, 1st Jan., 1878.*)*

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITAL.
Mount Shadwell.

Deputy Inspector General—S. S. D. Wells
Surgeons—Thos. O'Sullivan, M.D., Chas. Lyon Vasey
Chaplain—Rev. Chas. Clark
Civil Service Clerk—George Coles
Dispenser in charge of Stores—G. C. Ewing

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U. S. NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

United States Naval Forces on the Asiatic Station.

"RICHMOND."

2nd Rate. 14 *Guns.* 2,000 *Tons.*
Flag Ship

Captain—A. E. K. Benham

"MONONGAHELA."

2nd Rate. Flag Ship, (temp.)
11 *Guns.* 929 *Tons.*

Commander in Chief, Rear Admiral—T. H. Patterson
Flag Lieutenant—Richard Wainwright
Aids—Lieutenant Richard G. Davenport, Midshipman Geo. C. Foulk
Secretary to Commander in Chief—Oscar G. Sawyer
Clerk to Commander in Chief—D. W. Patterson
Fleet Engineer—Chas. H. Loring
do. Paymaster—Gilbert E. Thornton
do. Surgeon—David Kindleberger
Com'ding Officer—Captain W. E. Fitzhugh
Executive Officer—Lieutenant Com. J. B. Coghlan
Navigator—Lieut. Webster Doty
Watch Officers—Lieutenants J. C. Irvine, Wainwright Kellogg, A. G. Berry; Master G. W. Mentz
Midshipmen—C. C. Rogers and J. C. Gillmore
Cadet Midshipmen—W. M. Constant, F. B. Case, W. R. Rush and A. L. Hall
Paymaster—Geo. W. Beaman
Surgeon—Ed. S. Bogart
P. A. Surgeon—M. D. Jones
Chief Engineer—H. S. Davids
P. A. Engineer—C. J. McConnell
Assist. do. —W. O. Chrisman
Chaplain—Richard Hayward
2nd Lieut. U. S. M. C.—H. Whiting
Captain's Clerk—Carl Pohl
Paymaster's Clerk—F. M. Varrell
Fleet Paymaster's Clerk—F. J. Raymond
Boatswain—Alex. McCone
Gunner—J. A. McDonald
Carpenter—P. S. Craig
Sailmaker—J. W. Wingate

"ASHUELOT."

3rd Rate. 6 *Guns.* 786 *Tons.*

Commander—Geo. H. Perkins
Executive Officer—Lieut. Chas. Belknap
Navigator—C. W. Phipp
Watch Officers—Lieut. Jas. Franklin; Master Albert T. Freeman; Ensigns Chas. W. Deering, A. L. Case
Engineers—Passed Assistant Eng. H. D. McEwen, Asst. Eng. E. T. Warburton
Paymaster—P. A. Paymaster C. H. Thomson
Surgeon—P. Asst. Surg. P. Fitzsimons
Mate—A. F. Callender

"MONOCACY."

3rd Rate. 6 *Guns.* 747 *Tons.*

Commander—Geo. W. Sumner
Executive Officer—Lieut. W. S. Cowles
Navigator—Lieut. Chas. E. Colahan
Watch Officers—Lieut. J. H. C. Coffin, Masters E. M. Hughes, John D. Keller, H. C. T. Nye
Paymaster—Ed. N. Whitehouse
Surgeon—A. F. Price
Engineers—P. A. Engs. John P. Kelly, W. B. Bayley
Paymaster's Clerk—D. Mouat

"ALERT."

3rd Rate. 4 *Guns.* 541 *Tons.*

Commander—Robert Boyd
Executive Officer—Lieut. F. M. Barber
Navigator—Lieut. C. A. Adams
Watch Officers—Lieuts. W. W. Kimball, Chas. F. Norton; Ensigns C. J. Badger, J. M. Robinson
Paymaster—Assist. Paymaster Geo. E. Baughman
Surgeon—Passed Asst. Chas. A. Siegfried
Chief Engineer—Chief Eng. Ed. Farmer
Cadet Engineers—F. C. Bieg, Howard Gage, G. E. Burd
Commander's Clerk—E. W. Hance
Paymaster's Clerk—W. H. Cutting
Boatswain—H. Dickenson

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"RANGER."

3rd Rate. 4 *Guns.* 541 *Tons.*

Commander—H. D. Manley
Executive Officer—Lieut. W. P. Randall
Navigator—Master H. W. Schaefer
Watch Officers—Master J. A. Barber, Ensigns Alfred Reynolds, J. E. Hutter
Paymaster—Asst. Paymaster Z. T. Brown
Surgeon—Passed Asst. Surg. H. L. Law
Chief Engineer—J. B. Carpenter
Assist. Engineers—L. W. Wooster
Cadet Engineers—W. B. Dunning, H. H. Stivers, R. J. Reid
Commander's Clerk—J. De B. Higgins
Boatswain— P. Johnson
Carpenter—A. W. Massey

"PALOS."

4th Rate. 6 *Guns.* 306 *Tons.*

Lieut. Commander—Jas. G. Green
Lieutenant—C. C. Cornwell
Masters—Geo. A. Calhoun, H. F. Fickbohm
Ensigns—W. P. Halsey, B. O. Scott
Paymaster—Asst. Paymaster Chas. W. Littlefield
Surgeon—P. Asst. Surgeon C. J. Herndon
Engineer—P. A. Eng. W. L. Bailie

U. S. NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA.

Surgeon in charge—Surg. A. C. Rhoades
Passed Asst. Surgeon—Thos. H. Streets

NAVAL STOREHOUSE, NAGASAKI.

Paymaster in charge—W. W. Woodhull
Paymaster's Clerk—W. J. Long

FRENCH NAVAL SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

French Naval Squadron.

ARMIDE, 10. *2nd rate Ironclad.* 450 *H.P.* *Flagship.*

Rear Admiral—Duburquois, Commander-in-chief
Chief of Staff and Commandant—Capitaine de vaisseau De Labarrière

COSMAO, 13. *2nd rate Cruiser.* 340 *H.P.*

Captain—Capitaine de vaisseau Dumas-Vence
Second in Command—Capitaine de frégate Lambal
Lieutenants—Péré, Dubard, Legal, Meunier dit Joannet, Motel
Paymaster—Aide-Commissaire Le Bozec
Staff Surgeon—Bienvenue
Midshipmen—Dèzes, Cotigny, De Méhérenc de Saint Pierre
Assistant Surgeon—Mercier

HUGON, *3rd rate Cruiser.* 6 *Guns.* 1,246 *Tons.* 151 *H.P.*

Commandant—Galache, capitaine de frégate
Second—Delpit, lieutenant de vaisseau
Leygue, enseigne de vaisseau
Goudot, do.
Simon, do.
Barthes, do.
Jouan, commissaire
Orhond, médecin de première classe
Touren, aide médecin

LYNX, 470 *Tons.* 77 *H.P.*

Commandant—Fournier, lieutenant de vaisseau
Second—Boyer, lieutenant de vaisseau
Prévert, enseigne de vaisseau
Blondel, do.
Prat, médecin major
Testard, commissaire

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GERMAN SQUADRON IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

S.M.S. "LEIPZIG."

Kapitain zur See—Paschen, Kommandant
Korvetten-Kapitain—Mensing II, erster officier
Kapitain-Lieutenant—Plüddemann
do. —Graf von Haugwitz
Lieutenant zur See—Wilm
do. —Valette
do. —Maschke
do. —Jäschke
Unter-Lieut. zur See—von Häseler
do. —Wittmer
do. —Palmgren
do. —Kretschmann
do. —Cörper
do. —Klett
do. —Von Basse
Stabsartzt—Dr. Martini
Assistenz-artzt—Dr. Börnträger
Zahlmeister—Krämer

S.M.S. "PRINZ ADALBERT."

S.M.S. "LUISE."

S.M.S. "FREYA."

Korvetten-Kapitain—Von Nostitz, Kommandant
Kapitain-Lieut.—Braunschweig, erster officier
do. —Hartog
Kapitain-Lieut.—von Trützschler und Falkenstein
Lieutenant zur See—Galster I.
do. —Walther
do. —Schröder
Unter-Lieut. zur See—Obenheimer
do. —Schulz
Stabsartzt—Dr. Möhring
Zahlmeister—Meding

S.M. GUNBOAT "ALBATROSS."

Korvetten-Kapitain—Mensing I., Kommandant
Kapitain-Lieut.—Rötger, erster officier
Lieutenant zur See—Wachenhusen
do. —Vüllers
Unter-Lieut. zur See—Muchall-Viebroock
Assistenz-artzt—Dr. Grope

S.M. GUNBOAT "CYCLOP."

Kapitain-Lieut.—von Schuckmann, Kommandant
Lieut. zur See—Von Rosen, erster officier
Unter Lieut. zur See—Weihe
do. —Westphal
Assistenz-artzt—Dr. Gärtner

S.M. GUNBOAT "WOLF."

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

"AN-LAN."

7 *Guns.* 250 *Tons.* 75 *H.P.*

Commander—Jno. Godsil
1*st Lieutenant*—Jno. B. Murray
2*nd do.* —A. G. Woodley
Chief Engineer—R. M. Edwards
Assist. do. —R. D. Marshall
Gunner—Frank Lord

"CHEN-TO."

7 *Guns.* 250 *Tons.* 75 *H.P.*

Commander—Jas. Stewart
1*st Lieutenant*—M. L. Bevis
Chief Engineer—Jno. Pender

"CHING-TSING."

4 *Guns.* 180 *Tons.* 60 *H.P.*

Commander—F. Bessard
1*st Lieutenant*—Jno. Leroux
Chief Engineer—A. Aurget

"SUI-TSING."

4 *Guns.* 180 *Tons.* 60 *H.P.*

Commander—Jno. Calder
1*st Lieutenant*—L. H. d'Egville
2*nd do.* —H. H. Adamson
Chief Engineer—A. Prentice
Assist. do. —Jno. White

"TSING-FO."

4 *Guns.* 180 *Tons.* 60 *H.P.*

Commander—
1*st Lieutenant*—Gabriel Baltenweek
2*nd do.* —Gourdone
Chief Engineer—L. Michas
Assist. do. —B. Bessac

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PRINCIPAL CHINESE HONGS,

DEALING WITH FOREIGNERS.

General Chinese Merchants.

昌晋 Chun Cheong, 58, Bonham strand.
榮昌俊 Chun Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand West.
祥晋 Chun Cheung, 145, Wing Lok Fong.
祥德振 Chun Tuk Cheung, 87, Wing Lok Fong.
行源振 Chun Yuen Hong, 12, Bonham strand West.
隆茂福 Fook Mow Loong, 48, Bonham strand West.
隆盛福 Fook Shing Loong, 74, Praya.
隆源福 Fook Yuen Loong, 43, Wing Lok Fong.
記熄昌厚 Hau Cheong Yook Kee, 49, Bonham strand West.
成豐慶 Hing Foong Shing, 62, Bonham strand West.
棧泰興 Hing Tai Chan, 44, Bonham strand.
行興合 Hop Hing Hong, 124, Bonham strand.
和泰合 Hop Tai Wo, 3, Bonham strand West.
泰謙恒 Hung Him Tai, 10, Wing Lok Fong.
記恒 Hung Kee, 68, Bonham strand.
益恒 Hung Yik, 24, Praya West.
行豐乾 Kin Foong Hong, 32, Bonham strand West.
南建 Kin Nam, 24, Wing Lok Fong.
隆泰乾 Kin Tai Loong, 63, Bonham strand West.
棧信公 Kung Sun Chan, 27, Praya West.
茂桂 Kwai Mow, 9A, Praya West.
隆昌廣 Kwong Cheong Loong, 46, Bonham strand.
泰長廣 Kwong Cheung Tai, 30, Bonham strand West.
和福廣 Kwong Fook Wo, 5A, Praya West.
和豐廣 Kwong Foong Wo, 54, Bonham strand.
祥萬廣 Kwong Man Cheung, 18, Bonham strand West.
泰茂廣 Kwong Mow Tai, 98, Wing Lok Fong.
隆順廣 Kwong Shun Loong, 63, Bonham strand.
祥泰廣 Kwong Tai Cheung, 58, Bonham strand.
盛榮廣 Kwong Wing Shing, 46, Bonham strand West.
信永廣 Kwong Wing Shun, 101, Wing Lok Fong.
祥和廣 Kwong Wo Cheung, 64, Bonham strand.
昌裕廣 Kwong Yü Cheong, 85, Bonham strand.
成福萬 Man Fook Shing, 62, Bonham strand.
棧興萬 Man Hing Chan, 85, Bonham strand West.
山萬 Man San, 48, Bonham strand.
泰同萬 Man Tung Tai, 43D, Praya West.
祥和茂 Mow Wo Cheung, 40, Wing Lok Fong.
行泰寶 Po Tai Hong, 38, Wing Lok Fong.
隆成 Shing Loong, 58, Bonham strand.
順豐泰 Tai Fung Shun, 71, Bonham strand.
行美得 Tuk Mee Hong, 18, Praya West.
記合美德 Tuk Mee Hop Kee, 11, Bonham strand West.
隆生東 Tung Shang Loong, 26, Bonham strand.
和生東 Tung Shang Wo, 2, Bonham strand West.
盛大同 Tung Tai Shing, 14, Bonham strand West.
行德同 Tung Tuk Hong, 68, Wing Lok Fong.
吉祥永 Wing Cheung Kut, 40, Bonham strand.
昌義永 Wing E Cheong, 64, Praya West.
豐榮 Wing Foong, 131, Wing Lok Fong.
貞利永 Wing Lee Ching, 50, Bonham strand.
行安永 Wing On Hong, 106, Wing Lok Fong.
信誠永 Wing Shing Shun, 59, Bonham strand West.
興同永 Wing Tung Hing, 38, Bonham strand West.
興和 Wo Hing, 16, Praya West.
記和 Wo Kee, 70, Bonham strand West.
興順和 Wo Shun Hing, 52, Bonham strand West.
泰和 Wo Tai, 64, Bonham strand West.
興德和 Wo Tuk Hing, 11A, Praya.
行隆祐 Yau Loong Hong, 16, Praya.
昌義 Yee Cheong, 16, Bonham strand.
正昌怡 Yee Cheong Ching, Fung Tang, 74, Bonham strand.
豐怡 Yee Foong, 22, Bonham strand West.

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記怡 Yee Kee, 50, Bonham strand West.
行安儀 Yee On Hong, 195, Praya West.
行順怡 Yee Shun Hong, 42, Bonham strand.
泰順義 Yee Shun Tai, 66, Bonham strand West.
泰怡 Yee Tai, 28, Bonham strand West.
行發元 Yuen Fat Hong, 10, Bonham strand West.
隆日 Yut Loong, 26, Wing Lok Fong.

General Commission Agents.

隆昌聚 Choy Cheong Loong, 13A, Praya West.
榮德俊 Chün Tuk Wing, 14, Queen street.
和生福 Fook Shang Wo, 66, Wing Lok Fong.
和悅福 Fook Yuet Wo, 86, Wing Lok Fong.
泰昌恒 Hang Cheong Tai, 130, Wing Lok Fong.
記巨 Kü Kee, 65, Wing Lok Fong.
盛隆均 Kwan Loong Shing, 94, Wing Lok Fong.
和協廣 Kwong Hip Wo, 38, Praya West.
和經廣 Kwong King Wo, 33, Praya West.
豐萬廣 Kwong Man Fung, 91, Wing Lok Fong.
興南廣 Kwong Nam Hing, 43E, Praya West.
隆新廣 Kwong Shun Loong, 91, Wing Lok Fong.
昌泰廣 Kwong Tai Cheong, Wing Lok Fong.
源泰廣 Kwong Tai Yuen, 93, Praya Central.
榮德廣 Kwong Tuk Wing, 58, Wing Lok Fong.
棧同廣 Kwong Tung Chan, 18, Bonham strand.
泰源廣 Kwong Yuen Tai, 49, Praya.
盛和廣 Kwong Wo Shing, 19, Praya West.
雲凌 Ling Wan, 16, Queen street.
隆興聯 Lün Hing Loong, 38, Wing Lok Fong.
福美 Mee Fook, 34F, Praya West.
記明 Ming Kee, 91, Wing Lok Fong.
記和盛泗 Se Shing Wo Kee, 48, Wing Lok Fong.
泰昇 Sing Tai, 68, Wing Lok Fong.
和英兆 Shiu Ying Wo, 143, Wing Lok Fong.
利泰新 Sun Tai Lee, 35, Praya West.
生泰 Tai Sung, 4A, Praya West.
棧昌永 Wing Cheong Chan, 18, Queen street.
盛祥永 Wing Cheung Shing, 82, Praya West.
興榮 Wing Hing, 43H, Praya West.
祥茂永 Wing Mow Cheung, 43, Wing Lok Fong.
源義永 Wing Yee Yuen, 95, Wing Lok Fong.
源和永 Wing Wo Yuen, 34, Praya West.
棧和 Wo Chan, 20, Queen street.
美和 Wo Mee, 43G, Praya West.
祥興友 Yau Hing Cheung, 45, Wing Lok Fong.
棧生義 Yee Sang Chan, 36, Wing Lok Fong.
昌生裕 Yü Sang Cheong, 10, Praya West.

Bakers.

隆意 E Loong, 35, Endicott's lane.
昌建 Kin Cheong, 26, Endicott's lane.
和廣 Kwong Wo, 30, Endicott's lane.
益永 Wing Yik, 13, Queen's road East.

Bankers.

源長 Cheung Yuen, 119, Queen's road Central.
昌怡 E Cheong, 103, Bonham strand.
隆怡 E Loong, 109, Queen's road Central.
和恒 Hang Wo, 105, Wing Lok Fong.
記關 Kwan Kee, 108, Queen's road Central.
亨利 Li Hung, 123, Queen's road Central.
發聯 Lün Fat, 83, Queen's road
安時 Shee On, 36B, Bonham strand.
昌順 Shun Cheong, 97, Bonham strand.
安愼 Shun On, 107, Bonham strand.
記端 Tuen Kee, 95A, Queen' road Central.
安德 Tuk On, 51, Bonham strand.
吉同 Tung Kut, 79, Queen's road Central.

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新維 Wai Shun, 87, Bonham strand.
生和永 Wing Wo Sang, 20, Bonham strand.
昌裕 Yü Cheong, 22, Bonham strand.
昌元 Yuen Cheong, 99, Bonham strand.

Barbers.

福亞 A Fook, 29, Wellington street.
利就 Chow Lee, 41, Wellington street.
盛福 Fook Shing, 21, Gage street.
泰福 Fook Tai, 35, Stanley street.
發興 Hing Fat, 27, Stanley street.
勝廣 Kwong Shing, 23, Stanley street.
生南 Nam Sang, 6A, Wellington street.
興順 Shun Hing, 22, Stanley street.
泰興順 Shun Hing Tai, 6A, Wellington street.
勝廣新 Sun Kwong Shing, 29, Stanley street.
順泰 Tai Shun, 23, Lyndhurst terrace
勝義 Yee Sing, 21, Gage street.
才 Yeung Choy, 22, Stanley street.
盛悅 Yuet Shing, 4A, Wellington street.

Bird's-nest Merchants.

隆萬 Man Loong, 69, Queen's road West.
源榮 Wing Yuen, 250, Queen's road Central.
隆合義 Yee Hop Loong, 111, Jervois street.
源裕 Yü Yuen, 97, Jervois street.

Block Makers.

記輝 Fi Kee, 19, Endicott's lane.
利合 Hop Lee, 24, Endicott's lane.
德廣 Kwong Tuk, 11, Endicott's lane.
德大 Tai Tuk, 38, Gilman's street.

Bookbinders.

盛祥 Cheung Shing, 62, Queen's road Central.
盛致 Chee Shing, 26, Queen's road.
盛福 Fook Shing, 71, Wellington street.
興協 Hip Hing, 22, Wellington street.
盛利 Lee Shing, 33, Stanley street.
盛祺 Kee Shing, 46, Wellington street.
昇泰 Tai Sing, 75, Queen's road Central.
成天 Tin Shing, 56, Queen's road.
盛和 Wo Shing, 31, Stanley street.
盛源 Yuen Shing, 72, Queen's road Central.

Carpenters.

來晉 Chun Loi, 237, Queen's road East.
勝逢 Fung Shing, 9, Lyndhurst terrace.
勝協 Hip Shing, Ahok, 19, D'Aguilar street.
成廣 Kwong Shing, 10, Wellington street.
隆悅廣 Kwong Yuet Loong, 6, D'Aguilar street.
生茂 Mow Shang, 45, Wellington street.
和茂 Wow Wo, 35B, Wellington street.
和勝 Shing Wo, 26, Wellington street.
益泰 Tai Yik, 34, Stanley street.
全德 Tuk Chuen, 28, Queen's road East.
茂德 Tuk Mow, 55, Wellington street.
興同 Tung Hing, 21, D'Aguilar street.
茂同 Tung Mow, 83, Wellington street.
盛同 Tung Shing, 39, Wellington street.
源同 Tung Yuen, 90, Wellington street.
祥永 Wing Cheung, 26, d'Aguilar street.
利永 Wing Lee, 2, Duddell street.
成永 Wing Shing, 9, Wellington street.
豐和 Wo Foong, 55, Queen's road East.
隆匯 Wui Loong, Yee Look, 12, D'Aguilar street.
源怡 Yee Yuen, 65, Wellington street.

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Chair Makers.

祥義 Yee Cheung, 14, Wellington street.
德義 Yee Tuk, 12, Wellington street.
和裕 Yü Wo, 16, Wellington street.

Charterers.

記合 Hop Kee, 75, Wing Lok Fong.
泰安恒 Hung On Tai, 70, Wing Lok Fong.
泰祥金 Kum Cheung Tai, 41, Bonham strand.
興廣 Kwong Hing, Ah-yon, 57, Praya.
源利廣 Kwong Lee Yuen, 133, Queen's road Central.
局商招輪船 Lun Shun Chu Sheung Kook, 22, Praya (China Merchant S. N. Co.)
興南 Nam Hing, 44, Kom U street.
隆安萬 Man On Loong, 95, Bonham strand.
棧公源普 Po Yuen Kung Chan, 76, Wing Lok Fong.
成瑞 Soey Shing, 90, Bonham strand.
棧來泰 Tai Loy Chan, 20, Wing Lok Fong.
盛維 Wai Shing, 129, Queen's road Central.
興和 Wo Hing, 89, Queen's road Central.

Chinaware Dealers.

興福 Fook Hing, 104, Bonham strand
昌經 King Cheong, 20, Queen's road West.
興公 Kung Hing, 98, Bonham strand.
昌福廣 Kwong Fook Cheong, 175, Queen's road West.
源隆 Loong Yuen, 132, Bonham strand West.
益怡 Yee Shing, 151, Queen's road.

Cigar Dealers.

和馨廣 Kwong Hing Wo, 133, Queen's road.
記源蕭 Sew Yuen Kee, 24A, Queen's road Central.
和惠 Wai Wo, 55, Queen's road Central.

Clothiers and Drapers.

德怡 Atick, 1, Wyndham street.
興三 Sam Hing, 88, Queen's road Central.
和時 See Wo, 71, Queen's road Central.
昌同 Tung Cheong, 95, Queen's road Central.

Coal Merchants.

利成 Shing Lee, 37, Tung-mun lane.
祥安永 Wing On Cheung, 49, Bonham strand.
記榮 Wing Kee, 15, Endicott's lane.
生怡 Yee Sang, 43, Praya Central.
盛豐元 Yuen Foong Shing, Ah-yon, 57, Praya.

Contractors.

德廣 Kwong Tuk, 66, First street, West Point.
源廣 Kwong Yuen, 33, Bonham strand.
來廣 Kwong Loi, 51, Second street, West Point.
義順 Shun Yee, 3, Second street, West Point.
源德 Tuk Yuen, 57, Queen's road East.
華同 Tung Wah, 73, Queen's road.
記和 Wo Kee, 92, Queen's road East
德怡 Yee Tuk, 50, Queen's road West.
慶裕 Yü Hing, 142, Queen's road West.

Cotton and Yarn Merchants.

盛全 Chuen Shing, 154, Queen's road East.
泰昌俊 Chün Cheong Tai, 16, Wing Lok Fong.
隆阜 Fow Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong.
發合 Hop Fat, 7, Wing Lok Fong.
棧隆恒 Hung Loong Chan, 28, Wing Lok Fong.
祥興建 Kin Hing Cheong, 80, Wellington street.
隆昌均 Kwan Cheong Loong, 93, Wing Lok Fong.
薰南 Nam Fun, 8, Bonham strand.
隆興新 Sun Hing Loong, 32, Wing Lok Fong.

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新合隆 Sun Hop Loong, 101, Wing Lok Fong.
泰興 Tai Hing, 104, Aberdeen street.
裕昌隆 Yü Cheong Loong, 75 Queen's road Central.
悅隆 Yuet Loong, 23, Wing Lok Fong.

Dyers.

時昌泰 Se Cheong Tai, 330, Hollywood road.
瑞彰 Soey Cheong, 4, Gap street.
永義昌 Wing Yee Cheong, 96, Wellington street
義興 Yee Hing, 3, Hillier street.
義泰 Yee Tai, 6, Gap street.

Eating House Keepers.

福興居 Fook Hing Kü, 74, Bonham strand.
杏花樓 Hang Fa Lou, 281, Queen's road Central.
萬來居 Kwong Man Loi, 53B, Praya Central.
萬芳樓 Man Fong Lou, 42, Wing Lok Fong.
一品樓 Yat Pan Lou, 98, Queen's road Central.
義維居 Yee Wai Kü, 32, Bonham strand.

Fancy Goods Stores.

祥和 Cheung Wo, 28, Queen's road.
貞昌 Ching Cheong, 92, Queen's road Central.
祥泰 Cheong Tai, 189, Queen's road West.
洪昇 Hoong Sing, 106, Queen's road.
公泰和 Kung Tai Wo, 85, Queen's road.
均泰 Kwan Tai, 104, Queen's road.
廣興 Kwong Hing, 176, Queen's road.
廣昇 Kwong Sing, 192, Queen's road Central.
廣和 Kwong Wo, 100, Queen's road.
綿經 Ming King, 48, Queen's road Central.
南興隆 Nam Hing Loong, 81, Queen's road Central.
瑞生 Shuey Sang, 168, Queen's road.
新盛 Sun Shing, 64, Queen's road.
泰盛 Tai Shing, 78, Queen's road.
德彰 Tuk Cheong, 115, Queen's road.
同興 Tung Hing, 188, Queen's road West.
華隆 Wah Loong, 60, Queen's road.
永祥 Wing Cheung, 108, Queen's road West.
永和 Wing Wo, 96, Queen's road Central.
和利 Wo Lee, 68, Queen's road.
裕盛 Yü Shing, 82, Queen's road.
元章 Yuen Cheong, 54, Queen's road Central.

Flour Merchants.

祥隆 Cheung Loong, 46, Wing Lok Fong.
均喻義 Kwan Yü Yee, 56, Wing Lok Fong.
廣英昌 Kwong Ying Cheong, 90, Wing Lok Fong.
廣華源 Kwong Wah Yuen, 54, Wing Lok Fong.
兩怡 Leong Yee, 119, Bonham strand.
信益 Shun Yik, 4, Bonham strand.
生泰隆 Sung Tai Loong, 82, Bonham strand.
和記棧 Wo Kee Chan, 59, Praya.
應記 Ying Kee, 79, Bonham strand West.

Furniture Dealers.

廣利祥 Kwong Lee Cheung, 31, Queen's road Central.
四和 Se Wo, 35A, Wellington street.

Gold Dealers.

志和 Chee Wo, 69, Bonham strand.
昌源 Cheong Yuen, 64, Wing Lok Fong.
昌盛 Cheong Shing, 54, Wing Lok Fong.
全盛 Chüen Shing, 29, Bonham strand.
恒昌 Hung Cheong, 62, Wing Lok Fong.
麗興 Lai Hing, 71, Bonham strand.
麗隆 Lai Loong, 39, Bonham strand.
麗生 Lai Sang, 35, Bonham strand.

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南生 Nam Sang, 53, Bonham strand.
興寶 Po Hing, 45, Bonham strand.
昌生 Sang Cheong, 68, Bonham strand.
隆盛永 Wing Shing Loong, 24, Bonham strand.
源滙 Wui Yuen, 60, Wing Lok Fong.
隆怡 Yee Loong, 109, Queen's road Central.

Gold and Silver Smiths.

南濟 Chai Nam, 70, Wellington street.
興昌 Cheong Hing, 3, Queen's road East.
昌利 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road.
貞利 Lee Ching, 16, Peel street.
昇利 Lee Sing, 24A, Queen's road.
昇南 Nam Sing, 2, Stanley street.
盛天 Tin Shing, Queen's road Central.
珍榮 Wing Chun, 58, Stanley street.
興宏 Wung Hing, 69, Queen's road East.

Gun Makers.

勝全 Chün Sing, 190, Queen's road West.
隆駿 Chun Loong, 8, Tung-mun lane.
隆均 Kwan Loong, 67, Queen's road West.
成順 Sün Shing, 48, Queen's road West.
發永 Wing Fat, 14, Queen's road West.
隆合永 Wing Hop Loong, 16, Queen's road West.
德永 Wing Tak, 26, Queen's road West.
隆裕 Yü Loong, 164, Queen's road Central.

Insurances.

司公險保局商招 Chiu Sheung Kook Po Him Kung Sze, 22, Praya (China Merchants S. N. Co., agents).
司公限有險保泰安 On Tai Ins. Co., Ld., 10, Praya.
司公限有險保燭火安常 Sheong On Fire Ins. Co., Ld., 10, Praya.

Iron Dealers.

利福 Fook Lee, 4, Hillier street.
榮萬梁 Leong Man Wing, 1, Jervois street.
隆兆 Shiu Loong, 10, Hillier street.
興怡 Yee Hing, 16, Kwong-yün street East.
安宜 Yee On, 19, Hillier street.
利永 Wing Lee, 152, Queen's road Central.

Iron and Copper Smiths.

茂祥 Cheung Mow, 33, Tung-mun street.
南利 Lee Nam, 8, Endicott's lane.
興南 Nam Hing, 21, Endicott's lane,
昌泰 Tai Cheong, 245, Wellington street.
昌泗 Sze Cheong, 342, Queen's road. West.
益東 Tung Yik, 81, Wellington street.
昌怡 Yee Cheong, 33, Queen's road.

Iron Founders.

合同 Toong Hop, 163A, Queen's road East.
昇同 Toong Sing, 175, Queen's road East.

Japan ware Dealers.

棧泰榮廣 Kwong Wing Tai Chan, 94, Queen's road Central.
生永廣 Kwong Wing Sang, 249, Queen's road West.
興絡 Lok Hing, 12, Queen's road Central.
盛隆 Loong Shing, 32, Queen's road Central.
棧盛三 Sam Shing Chan, 102, Queen's road Central.
棧昌泰 Tai Cheong Chan, 7, Bonham strand.
隆昌東 Toong Cheong Loong, 229, Queen's road Central.

Mat and Bag Sellers.

隆昌 Cheong Loong, 30, Bonham strand.
吉貞 Ching Kut, 79, Bonham strand.

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昌福 Fook Cheong, 108, Wing Lok Fong.
興福 Fook Hing, 43B, Praya West.
和福 Fook Wo, 116, Queen's road Central.
利協 Hip Lee, 39, Bonham strand.
隆合 Hop Loong, 4, Endicott's lane
昌廣 Kwong Cheong, 65, Bonham strand.
和廣 Kwong Wo, 74, Bonham strand West.
生寶 Po Sang, 15, Bonham strand West.
昌成 Shing Cheong, 47, Bonham strand West.
發成 Shing Fat, 51, Bonham strand.
益成 Shing Yik, 5, Bonham strand.
隆大 Tai Loong, 69, Bonham strand.
昌泰 Tai Cheong, 127, Queen's road Central.
隆泰 Tai Loong, 80, Queen's road Central.
利德 Tuk Lee, 130, Queen's road Central.
昌同 Tung Cheong, 61, Bonham strand.
發同 Tung Fat, 101, Bonham strand.
昌永 Wing Cheong, 87, Bonham strand.
利永 Wing Lee, 7, Wing Lok Fong.
益榮 Wing Yik, 29, Bonham strand.
昌會 Wui Cheong, 81, Bonhan strand.
和裕 Yü Wo, 126, Queen's road Central.

Medical Shops.

堂源晉 Chun Yuen Tong, 36, Wing Lok Fong.
源福 Fook Yuen, 23, Bonham strand.
祥信謙 Him Shun Cheung, 53, Bonham strand West.
源利金 Kum Lee Yuen, 76, Bonham strand.
隆和廣 Kwong Wo Loong, 30, Bonham strand.
堂源萬 Man Yuen Tong, 34, Bonham strand.
順安 On Shun, 133, Bonham strand.
和順同 Tung Shun Wo, 77, Bonham strand.
昌安永 Win On Cheong, 31, Bonham strand.
福同永 Wing Tung Fook, 51, Bonham strand West.
昌和永 Wing Wo Cheong, 120, Bonham strand.
隆和裕 Yü Wo Loong, 66, Bonham strand.

Milkmen.

記祥 Cheung Kee, 283, Queen's road East.
利祖 Cho Lee, 19, Gage street.
利興 Hing Lee, 40, Gage street.
和合 Hop Wo, 17, Shelley street.
和安盛 Shing On Lee, 23, Stanley street.
記泰 Tai Kee, 19, Gage street.
記潤 Yun Kee, 57, Central Market.

Oil Dealers.

隆昌致 Chee Cheong Loong, 65, Wellington street.
榮昌俊 Chun Cheong Wing, 77, Bonham strand.
成協 Hip Shing, 189, Wing Lok Fong.
源巨 Kü Yueu, 268, Queen's road West.
成天 Tin Shing, 131, Queen's road Central.
益天 Tin Yik, 44, Bonham strand West.
聚榮 Wing Choy, 93, Queen's road.
泰隆英 Ying Loong Tai, 113, Queen's road.

Opium Dealers.

司公和人 Yan Wo Kung Sze, Opium Farmers, 3, Cleverly street.
司公宜信 Shun Ye Kung Sze, 10, Bonham strand.
司公成集 Chap Shing Kung Sze, Bonham strand.
隆正 Ching Loong, 47, Jervois street.
興全 Chuen Hing, 125, Jervois street.
生阜 Fou Sang, 36c, Bonham strand.
祥興建 Kin Hing Cheung, 80, Wellington street.
和經 King Wo, 85, Jervois street.
源鉅 Ku Yuen, 87, Jervois street.

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利盛廣 Kwong Shing Lee, 34, Wing Lok Fong.
泰履 Lee Tai, 68, Jervois street.
全萬 Man Chuen, 109, Jervois street.
源萬 Man Yuen, 115, Jervois street.
源生 Sang Yuen, 74, Jervois street.
和時 Shi Wo, 71, Jervois street.
興盛 Shing Hing, 91, Jervois street.
源天 Tin Yuen, 101, Jervois street.
昌發同 Tung Fat Cheong, 49, Bonham strand.
和安永 Wing On Wo, 52, Bonham strand.
興會 Wui Hing, 6, Queen's road.
和怡 Yee Wo, 72, Jervois street.
源怡 Yee Yuen, 117, Jervois street.
和悅 Yuet Wo, 113, Jervois street.

Opium (prepared) Dealers.

和致 Chee Wo, 84, Bonham strand.
源春 Chun Yuen, 124, Wing Lok Fong.
隆福 Fook Loong, 89, Jervois street.
源麗 Lai Yuen, 105, Jervois street.
記炳 Ping Kee, 25, Jervois street.
隆兆 Shiu Loong, 57, Bonham strand.

Painters.

記燦 Chan Kee, 15, Wing Lok Fong.
泰協 Hip Tai, 30, D'Aguilar street.
昌南 Nam Cheong, 3, Tung-mun lane.
順安 On Shun, 4, Gilman street.
和安 On Wo, 18, Gilman street.
利順 Shun Lee, 107, Wellington street.
順泰 Tai Shun, 137, Queen's road East.
興永 Wing Hing, 20, Tung-mun lane.

Pawnbrokers.

泰祥 Cheung Tai, 78, Queen's road West.
盛俊 Chun Shing, 135, Bonham street.
源謙 Heem Yuen, 192, Queen's road West.
昌合 Hop Cheong, 87, Queen's road Central.
安公 Kung On, 202, Queen's road West.
安利 Lee On, 65, Queen's road.
益兩 Leong Yik, 84, Wellington street.
興萬 Man Hing, 97, Queen's road Central.
亨信 Shun Hang, 63, Jervois street.
隆泰 Tai Loong, 37, Queen's road.
豐永 Wing Foong, 119, Queen's road Central.
吉永 Wing Kut, 142, Jervois street.
隆裕 Yü Loong, 75, Wellington street.

Photographers.

芳華 Afong, Queen's road Cental.
華巧 How Wa, (Apong & Co.) 31, Queen's road Central.
樓照 Kwong Chu Low, 84, Queen's road Central.
眞雅 Nga Chan, 60, Queen's road Central.
綸璣 Pun Lun, 56, Queen's road Central.
盛桃 To Shing, 6, Wellington street.
祥永 Wing Cheung, 66, Queen's road Central.
昌和 Wo Cheong, 108, Queen's road Central.
昇祐 Yau Shing, 58, Queen's road Central.

Piece Goods Merchants.

隆長 Cheung Loong, 51, Jervois street.
綸貞 Ching Lun, 135, Queen's road Central.
昌聚 Choy Cheong, 27, Bonham strand.
隆昌晉 Chun Cheong Loong, 49, Jervois street.
隆晉 Chun Loong, 9, Qneen's road Central.
泰福 Fook Tai, 139, Queen's road Central.
祥和福 Fook Wo Cheung, 78, Jervois street.

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逢源逢 Fung Yuen Loong, 53, Jervois street.
逢源逢 Fung Yuen Yuen, 70, Jervois street.
謙吉 Him Kut, 13, Bonham street.
合昌 Hop Cheong Loong 85, Jervois street.
經昌 King Cheong, 61, Jervois street.
經綸 King Lun, 21, Jervois street.
經泰 King Tai, 69, Jervois street.
高隆泰 Ko Loong Tai, 33, Jervois street.
公和 Kung Wo, 17, Bonham strand.
廣紹逢 Kwong Shiu Loong, 39, Jervois street.
廣福逢 Kwong Fook Loong, 41, Jervois street.
廣隆源 Kwong Loong Yuen, 19, Jervois street.
廣和泰 Kwong Wo Tai, 65, Jervois srreet.
廣裕綸 Kwong Yü Lün, 5, Jervois street.
麗華 Lai Wa, 9, Queen's road Central.
[illegible] Me Cheong Loong, 81, Jervois street.
美璋逢 Me Cheong Loong, 84, Jervois street.
綸 Me Lün, 75, Jervois street.
綿和 Min Wo, 95, Jervois street.
紹綸 Shiu Lün, 143, Queen's road Central.
紹 Shiu Wo, 13, Jervois street.
信隆 Shun Loong, 14, Wing Lok Fong.
[illegible] Soey Cheung, 15, Jervois street.
[illegible] Soey Loong, 3, Jervois street.
源 Soey Yuen, 24, Jervois street.
[illegible] Sun On Loong, 76, Jervois street.
[illegible] Sun Tai Loong, 48, Jervois street.
綸 Tai Lun, 96, Jervois street
泰彰 Tai Cheong, 7, Jervois street.
德隆 Tuk Loong, 141, Queen's road.
德泰 Tuk Tai, 37, Jervois street.
允 Wan Sang Cheung, 45, Jervois street.
逢泰永 Wing Fung Tye, 43, Jervois street.
[illegible]興永 Wing Hing Cheung, 137, Queen's road Central.
永泰祥 Wing Tai Cheung, 29, Jervois street
和綸 Wo Lun, 35, Jervois street.
會隆 Wui Loong, 27, Jervois street.
仁隆 Yan Loong, 23, Jervois street.
溢隆 Yat Loong, 11, Jervois street.

Portrait Painters.

建昌 Kin Cheong, 56, Queen's road Central.
利興 Lee Hing, 55, Queen's road Central
誠源 Shing Yuen, 32, Queen's road Central.
泰昌 Tai Cheong, 108B, Queen's road Central.
和昌 Wo Cheong, 108B, Queen's road Central.
仁昌 Yan Cheong, 5, Wellington street.
怡興 Yee Hing, 93, Queen's road Central.
怡珍 Yee Chun, 20, Wellington street.

Rattan Dealers.

謙和益 Him Wo Yik, 120, West Point.
興利 Hing Lee, 12, Tsze Mi lane, West Point.
合和隆 Hop Wo Loong, 26, Sai Woo lane.
敬記 King Kee, 92, Queen's road East.
茂興昌 Mow Hing Cheong, 158, Queen's road.
安隆 On Loong, 52, Queen's road East.
信裕 Shun Yü, 129, Praya West.
泰記 Tai Kee, 21, Tsze Mi lane.
同昌 Tung Cheong, 241, Queen's road East.
同興 Tung Hing, 225, Queen's road East.
永興昌 Wing Hing Cheong, 260, Praya West.

Rattan Chair Makers.

祥和 Cheung Wo, 59, Queen's road East.
興泰 Hing Tai, 104, Queen's road East.
連昌 Lin Cheong, 152, Queen's road East.
萬合 Man Hop, 239, Queen's road East.

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順興 Shun Hing, 17, Praya East.
德合 Tuk Hop, 221, Queen's road East.
全利 Tsun Lee, Queen's road West.
榮泰 Wing Tye, 127, Queen's road East.
和昌 Wo Cheong, 7, Queen's road East.
義勝 Yee Sing, 22, Praya East.

Rice Merchants.

聚棧 Choy Chan, 161, Bonham strand West.
聚興 Choy Hing, 80, Bonham strand.
聚盛 Choy Shing, 100, Wing Lok Fong.
福祥裕 Fook Yü Cheung, 132, Praya West.
合棧 Hop Chan, 172, Wing Lok Fong.
合記 Hop Kee, 94, Wing Lok Fong.
行利 Hung Lee, 89, Bonham strand.
建南 Kin Nam, 135, Queen's road East.
公棧 Kung Chan, 122, Praya West.
公泰 Kung Tai, 109, Wing Lok Fong.
公和 Kung Wo, 183, Wing Lok Fong.
公益 Kung Yik, 158, Wing Lok Fong.
公源 Kung Yuen, 102, Wing Lok Fong.
廣聚 Kwong Choy, 159, Praya West.
廣和謙 Kwong Him Wo, 36, Wing Lok Fong.
廣來 Kwong Loy, 176, Wing Lok Fong.
廣和 Kwong Wo, 115, Praya West.
茂生 Mow Sang, 27, Bonham strand West.
茂源 Mow Yuen, 181, Praya West.
南興 Nam Hing, 174, Wing Lok Fong.
三和 Sam Wo, 164, Praya.
寶隆 Po Loong, 108, Praya West.
時豐 Shee Foong, 110, Wing Lok Fong.
勝和 Shing Wo, 139, Wing Lok Fong.
穗豐 Soey Foong, 109, Praya West.
泰益 Tai Yik, 84, Wing Lok Fong.
達興 Tat Hing, 81, Queen's road West.
同豐 Tung Foong, 99, Wing Lok Fong.
同茂 Tung Mow, 201, Bonham strand.
同安 Tung On, 142, Wing Lok Fong.
永源逢 Wing Fung Yuen, 61, Bonham strand.
永隆 Wing Loong, 21, Bonham strand.
永昌安 Wing On Cheong, 131, Praya West.
和盛 Wo Shing, 149, Wing Lok Fong.
宏源 Wung Yuen, 73, Praya West.
義德 Yee Tak, 126, Praya West.
怡和 Yee Wo, 88, Wing Lok Fong.
義和 Yee Wo, 168, Wing Lok Fong.
有益 Yow Yik, 8, East street, West Point.
悅昌 Yuet Cheong, 130, Praya West.
裕合 Yü Hop, 81, Wing Lok Fong.

Sail Makers.

七成 Chut Sing, 45, Praya Central.
池記 Chee Kee, 56, Praya West.
沾順 Chim Shun, 47, Praya West.
亮記 Leong Kee, 29, Wing Lok Fong.

Saltpetre & Sulphur Dealers.

昌記 Cheong Kee, 14, Hillier street.
阜隆 Fou Loong, 25, Wing Lok Fong.
新合隆 Sun Hop Loong, 61, Wing Lok Fong.
宏昌泰 Wung Cheong Tai, 21, Wing Lok Fong.
日昌 Yat Cheong, 75, Wing Lok Fong.

Ship Compradores.

昌記 Cheong Kee, 42, Endicott's lane.
祥合 Cheung Hop, 18, Endicott's lane.
祥記 Cheung Kee, 36, Tung-mun lane.
忠和 Chung Wo, 30, Endicott's lane.

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興發 Fat Hing, 4, Queen's road West.
記福 Fook Kee, 20, Praya Central.
記寬 Foon Kee, 11, Webster street.
隆泰浩 Hoo Tye Loong, 43, Praya Central.
記金 Kum Kee, 31, Endicott's lane.
昌連 Lin Cheong, 65, Wing Lok Fong.
隆萬 Man Loong, 30, Gilman street.
生茂 Mow Sang, 27, Endicott's lane.
和南 Nam Wo, 34, Endicott's lane.
記成 Shing Ki, 12, Webster street.
泰成 Shing Tai, 14, Endicott's lane.
利遂 Soey Lee, 29, Endicott's lane.
盛勉 Sun Shing, 21, Endicott's lane.
生泰 Tai Sang, 25, Endicott's lane.
記同 Tung Kee, 33, Praya Central.
利德 Tuk Lee, 58, Praya.
彰永 Wing Cheong, 7, Endicott's lane.
隆泰永 Wing Tye Loong, 39, Endicott's lane.
興仁 Yan Hing, 6, Endicott's lane.
記容 Yung Kee, 51, Praya.

Ship Wrights.

興逢 Fung Hing, 229, West Point.
利合 Hop Lee, 172, West Point.
盛協 Hip Shing, 241, Praya.
利廣 Kwong Lee, 118, West Point.
利順 Shün Lee, 26, Praya East.
昌和泰 Tai Wo Cheong, 9, Praya West.
利和 Wo Lee, 38, Praya East.

Shoe Makers.

盛祥 Cheung Shing, 39, Queen's road East.
盛松 Chung Shing, 68, Wellington street.
陞興 Hing Sing, 18, Wellington street.
興合 Hop Hing, 22, Endicott's lane
記洪 Hung Kee, 33, Wellington street.
昇堅 Kin Sing, 31, Queen's road East.
生南 Nam Sang, 66, Queen's road East.
陞永 Wing Sing, 9, Wellington street.
興仁 Yan Hing, 22, Wellington street.
昌義 Yee Cheong, 7, Scott lane.
來義 Yee Loi, 9, West Point.
昌業 Yip Cheong, 11, Wellington street.
興遠 Yuen Hing, 22, West Point.

Sweetmeat Sellers.

隆濟 Chai Loong, 8, East street
芳翠 Choy Fong, 16, Bonham strand.
茂怡 E Mow, 320, Queen's road.
祥和萬 Man Wo Cheung, 252, Queen's road.
隆盛勉 Shun Shing Loong, 244, Queen's road West.

Tailors.

昇鼎 Asing, 49, West point.
利開 Hoi Lee, 112, Queen's road Central.
陞洪 Hung Sing, 31, Queen's road Central.
昌京 King Cheong, 4B, Wellington street.
貞利 Lee Ching, 30, Wellington street.
安均 Kwan On, 86, Queen's road Central.
記文 Man Kee, 41, Queen's road East.
盛南 Nam Shing, 74, Queen's road Central.
興同 Tung Hing, 15, Queen's road East.
興華 Wah Hing, 70, Queen's road Central.
昌榮 Wing Cheong, 69, Cochrane street.

Tea Merchants.

記隆 Loong Kee, 72, First street, West Point.
昌聯 Luen Cheong, 70, Queen's road West.

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記源蕭 Shiu Yuen Kee, 24, Queen's road Central.
茂生 Sang Mow, 114, Wing Lok Fong.
隆昌瑞 Soey Cheong Loong, 69, Queen's road West.
盛達 Tat Shing, 3, Bonham strand.
興泰定 Ting Tai Hing, 312, Queen's road West.
章裕 Yü Cheong, 129, Queen's road Central.

Timber Yards.

成巨 Kü Shing, 82, Queen's road West.
泰均 Kwan Tai, 140, Queen's road West.
和三 Sam Wo, 50, Queen's road.
隆生 Sang Loong, 97, Queen's road Central.
亨泰 Tai Hang, 91, Queen's road East.
順泰 Tai Shun, 135, Queen's road East.
利永 Wing Lee, 12, West Point.
隆永 Wing Loong, 91, Wellington street.
泰怡 Yee Tai, 116, Queen's road.

Tobacconists.

盛長 Cheung Shing, 299, Queen's road.
蘭永朱 Chü Wing Lan, 90, Jervois street.
隆荷 Ho Loong, 37, Jervois street.
盛萬 Man Shing, 73, Jervois street.
順萬 Man Shun, 291, Queen's road.
南悅 Yuet Nam, 200, Queen's road West.

Vermillion Merchants.

興順 Shun Hing, 68, Wellington street.
興大 Tai Hing, 21, Bonham strand.
和太 Tai Wo, 24, Queen's road West.
吉永 Wing Kut, 121, Bonham strand.
和人 Yan Wo, 76, Wellington street

Washermen.

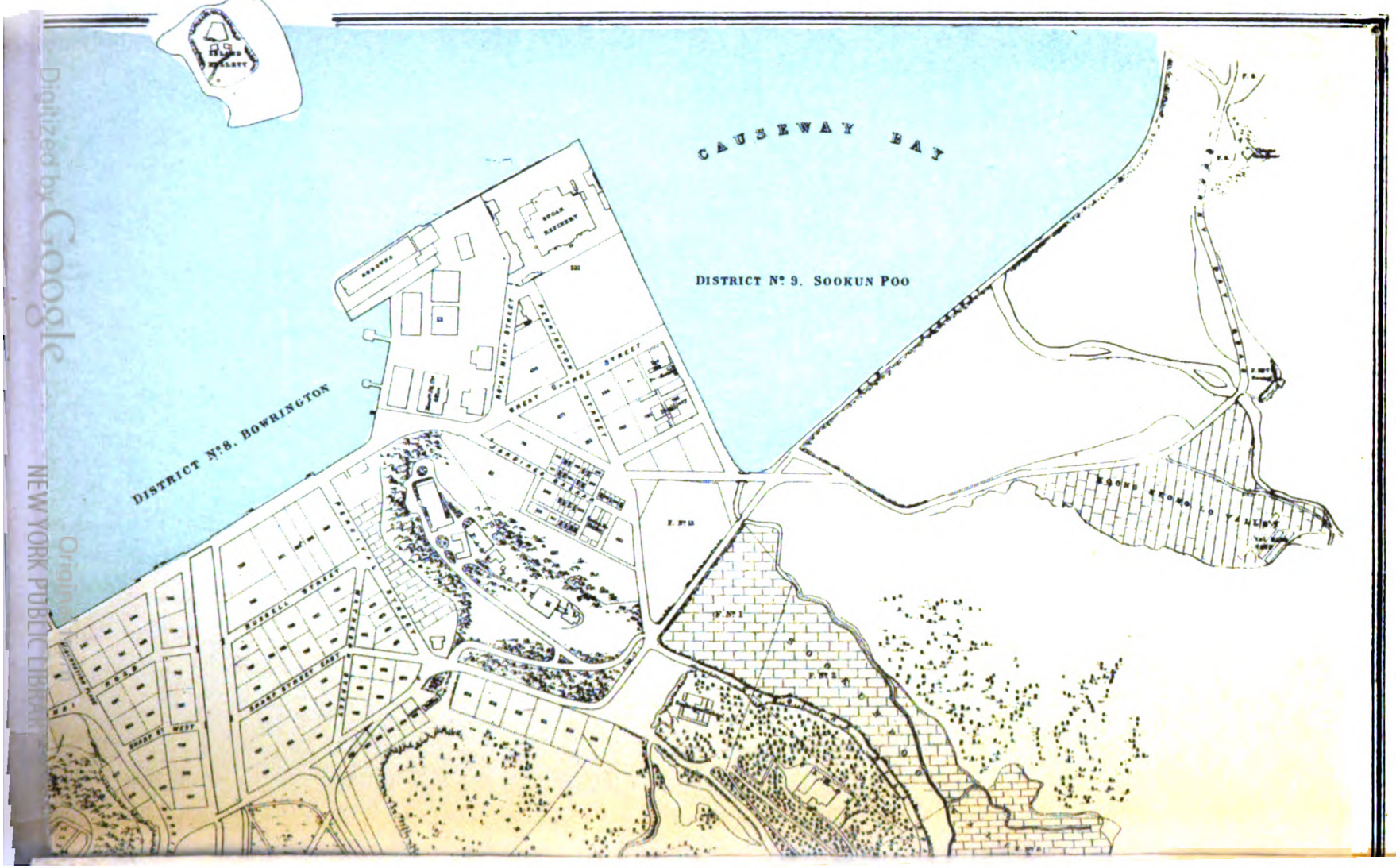
興祥 Cheung Hing, 25, D'Aguilar street.
昌振 Chun Cheong, 24, D'Aguilar street.
益恒 Hung Yik, 13, D'Aguilar street.
記傑 Kit Kee, 285, Queen's road East.
記祥和崑 Kwan Wo Cheung Kee, 14, D'Aguilar street.
益綸 Lun Yik, 60, Hollywood road.
記安 On Kee, 31, Wellington street.
合順 Shun Hop, 16, Scott lane.
益泗 Sze Yik, 293, Queen's road East.
合天 Tin Hop, 16, Webster's Bazaar.
利東 Tung Lee, 23, D'Aguilar street.
記宏 Wung Kee, 27, D'Aguilar street.
記有 Yow Kee, 32, Wellington street.
昌元 Yuen Cheong, 130, Queen's road East

Watch Makers.

記凌何 Ho Ling Kee, 123, Queen's road West.
記廷何 Ho Ting Kee, 125, Queen's road Central.
珍巧 How Chun, 25, Stanley street.
昌利 Lee Cheong, 145, Queen's road Central.
貞利 Lee Ching, 1c, Peel street.
記滿劉 Low Moon Kee, 12, Bonham strand.
記德 Tuk Kee, 122, Queen's road Central.

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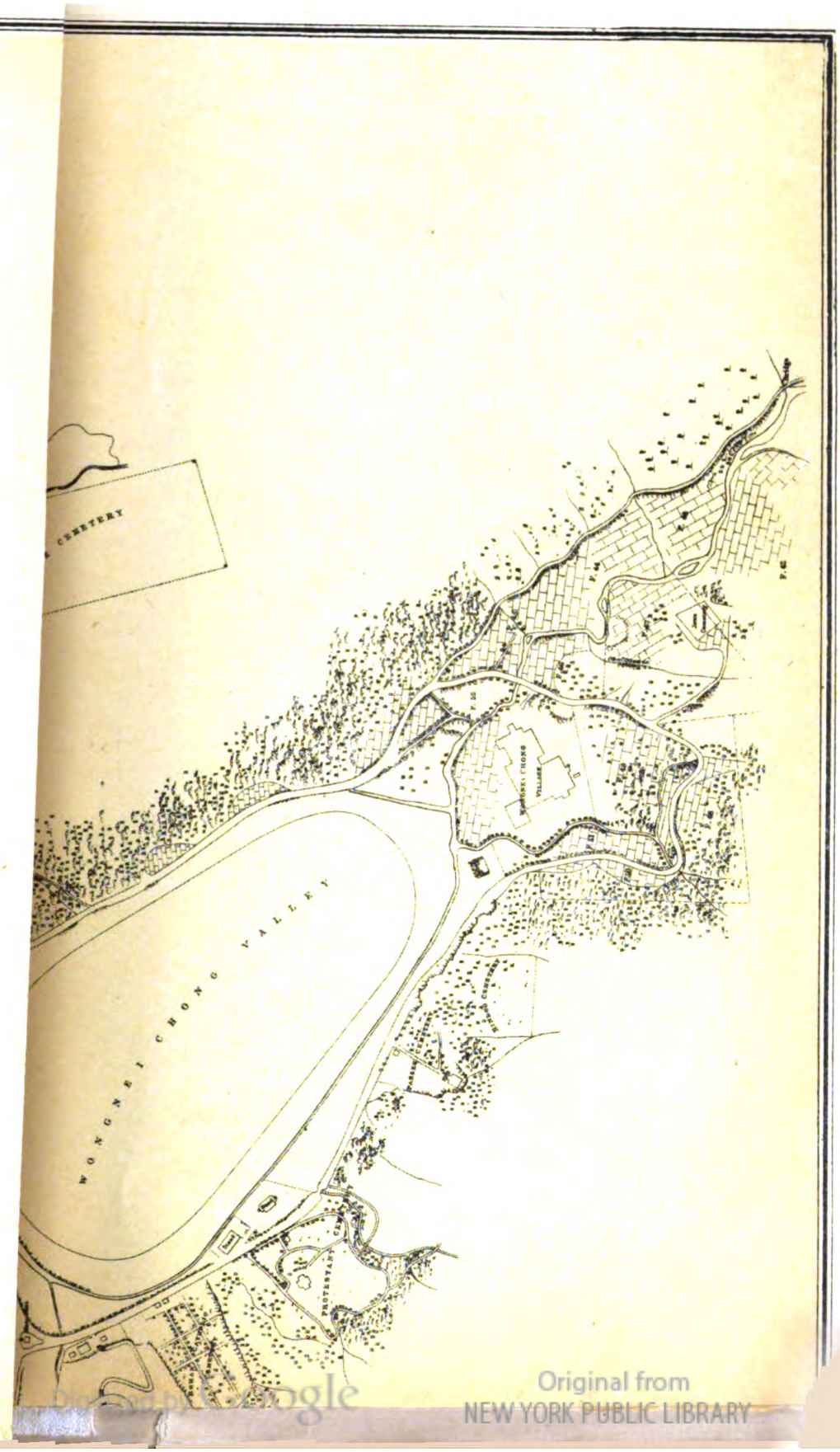
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THE HONGKONG STREETS DIRECTORY.

街顛巴押 ABERDEEN STREET, *Ap-pa-tin Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Caine Road.

街松郎 A-CHUNG'S LANE, *Kwok Tsung Kai*, from Lower Lascar Row to 'Ng-kwai Lane.

道彌彬亞 ALBANY ROAD, *A-pan-ni Tò*, from Upper Albert Road to Peak Road.

街彌彬亞 ALBANY STREET, *A-pan-ni Kai*, from Queen's Road East to Praya East.

道畢厘亞 ALBERT ROAD, *A-li-pat Tò*, from Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.

道上畢厘亞 ALBERT ROAD UPPER, *A-li-pat Sheung Tò*, from Albert Road, by the Government Gardens to Caine Road.

街打山厘亞 ALEXANDRA TERRACE, *A-li-shan-ta Kai*, from Old Bailey to Shelley Street.

巷加厘亞 ALGAR COURT, *A-li-ka Hong*, from Queen's Road West to First Street.

道諾畢亞 ARBUTHNOT ROAD, *A-pat-nut Tò*, from Caine Road to Hollywood Road.

巷秀亞 A-SOWS LANE, *A-sau Hong*, from Market Street to Caine Road.

里安同 ASTOR BUILDINGS, *Tung On Li*, from Staunton Street to Aberdeen Street.

道台砲 BATTERY ROAD, *Pau-toi Tò*, from Sailors' Home to Pokfolum Road.

巷鐵打 BLACKSMITH' LANE, *Ta-tit Hong*, from Fung Un Lane.

道咸文 BONHAM ROAD, *Man ham Tò*, from Caine Road to Pokfolum Road.

街大咸文 BONHAM STRAND, *Man-ham Tai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Queen's Road West.

約西咸文 BONHAM STRAND WEST, *Man-ham Sai Yeuk*, from Bonham Strand to Praya West.

街者列必 BRIDGES STREET, *Pit-lit-che Kai*, from Shing Wong Street to Tai-ping Shan Street.

街者列必 BRIDGE STREET, *Pit-lit-che Kai*, from Leighton Hill Road to Morrison Hill Road.

街畢 BURD STREET, *Pat Kai*, from Mercer Street to Cleverly Street.

街魯巴 BURROWS' STREET, *Pa-lo Kai*, from Wan Chai Road to the Praya East.

道堅 CAINE ROAD, *Kin Tò*, from Arbuthnot Road to Bonham Road.

街貨洋 CANTON BAZAAR, *Yeung Fo Kai*, Queen's Road East, opposite H. M. Naval Yard.

道山連路加 CAROLINE HILL ROAD, *Ka-lo-lin Shan Tò*, round Caroline Hill.

道城街 CASTLE ROAD, *Kai-shing Tò*, from Caine Road to Robinson Road West.

級階城街 CASTLE STEPS, *Kai-shing Kai-kap*, from Seymour Road to Robinson Road.

市街環中 CENTRAL MARKET, *Chung Wàn Kai-shi*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

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街正 CENTRE STREET, *Ching Kai*, from Praya West to Bonham Road.

巷厘時盞 CHANCERY LANE, *Chan shi-li Hong*, from Arbuthnot Road to Old Bailey Street.

街興長 CHEUNG HING STREET, *Cheung Hing Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Lower Lascar Row.

里庚[illegible] CHEUNG KÀNG LANE, *Cheung Kang Li*, from Queen's Road East.

里勝長 CHEUNG SHING LANE, *Cheung Shing Li*, from Caine Road to Tai-ping Shan Street.

里安長 CHEUNG ON LANE, *Cheung On Li*, from Centre Street.

里和中 CHUNG WO LANE, *Chung Wo Li*, from Staunton Street.

巷弦弓 CIRCULAR PATHWAY, *Kung In Hong*, from Gough Street Steps to Ladder Street.

街厘庇急 CLEVERLY STREET, *Kap-pi-li Kai*, from Central Praya to Queen's Road Central.

街麟閣 COCHRANE STREET, *Kok-lun Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.

巷厘些金 COMMISSARIAT LANE, *Kam-se-li Hong*, from Queen's Road East to Commissariat Wharf.

巷加交 CROSS LANE, *Kau-ka Hong*.

道加交 CROSS STREET, *Kau-ka Tò*, from Wanchai Road to Spring Gardens.

街拉記德 D'AGUILAR STREET, *Tak ki-la Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Wyndham Street.

街厘爹都 DUDDELL STREET, *Tò-te-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central, next to Ice House Street.

街東山平太 EAST STREET, *Tai ping Shan Tung Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping Shan Market.

街近裡伊 ELGIN STREET, *I-li-kan Kai*, from Staunton Street to Hollywood Road.

臺近裡依 ELGIN TERRACE, *I-li-kan Toi*, from Shelley Street to Caine Road.

街興發 FAT HING STREET, *Fat Hing Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.

街一第 FIRST STREET, *Tai-yat Kai*, from New East Street to Pokfolum Road.

街西冷佛 FRENCH STREET, *Fat-lang-sai Kai*, from Battery Road to Praya West.

里興福 FUK HING LANE, *Fuk Hing Li*, from Jardine's Bazaar.

里安福 FUK ON LANE, *Fuk On Li*, Market Street, Tai-ping Shan.

街志結 GAGE STREET, *Kit-chi Kai*, from Lyndhurst Terrace to Aberdeen Street.

街山斷鋤 GAP STREET, *Cho tün Shan Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Queen's Road West.

道園花 GARDEN ROAD, *Fa-ün Tò*, from Albert Road by the East side of the Government Gardens to Robinson Road.

巷園花 GARDEN LANE, *Fa-ün Hong*, Shek-tong Tsui.

巷士扨 GIBB'S LANN, *Kip-sz Hong*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

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街新文理機 GILMAN'S BAZAAR, *Ki-li man San Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街文理機 GILMAN STREET, *Ki-li-man Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街賦歌 GOUGH STREET, *Ko-fu Kai*, from Aberdeen Street to Queen's Road Central.

街咸嘉 GRAHAM STREET, *Ka-ham Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Staunton Street.

街立士郭 GUTZLAFF STREET, *Kwok-sz-lap Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Lyndhurst Terrace.

里豐厚 HAU FUNG LANE, *Hau Fung Li*, from Ship Street.

街喝 HEARD STREET, *Hot Kai*, from Wanchai Road to Praya East.

街香 HEUNG LANE, *Heung Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Bonham Strand West.

巷隆禧 HI LUNG LANE, *Hi-lung Hong*, from Queen's Road East to St. Francis' Street.

街高 HIGH STREET, *Ko Kai*, from Bonham Road to Pokfolum Road.

巷山 HILL LANE, *Shan Hong*, from Hospital Hill Road.

道山 HILL ROAD, *Shan Tò*, from Pokfolum Road to Middle Street.

街山 HILL ROAD, *Shan Kai*, from Pokfolum Road to Middle Street.

街厘禧 HILLIER STREET, *Hi-li Kai*, from Praya Central to Queen's Road Central.

街南厘禧 HILLIER STREET SOUTH, *Hi-li Nam Kai*.

街隆興 HING LUNG STREET, *Hing Lung Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街雲慶 HING WAN STREET, *Hing Wan Kai*, from King Sing Street to Lung On Street.

里仁興 HING YAN LANE, *Hing Yan Li*, from Upper Station Street.

道活李荷 HOLLYWOOD ROAD, *Ho-li-wut Tò*, from Pottinger Street to Queen's Road West.

巷山館醫 HOSPITAL HILL LANE, *I-kun Shan Hong*, from Queen's Road West.

道館醫 HOSPITAL ROAD, *I-kun Tò*, from Bonham Road to New East Street.

街廠冰 ICE HOUSE STREET, *Ping-chong Kai*, from Praya Central to Albert Road at Pedder's Hill.

里安賢 IN ON LANE, *In On Li*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.

街和怡 I WO STREET, *I Wo Kai*, near the Sugar Refinery.

街益義 I YIK LANE, *I Yik Kai*, from Middle Street.

街顛渣 JARDINE'S BAZAAR, *Cha-tin Kai*, from Praya East to Shau-ki Wàn Road.

街畏乍 JERVOIS STREET, *Cha-wai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Morrison Street.

東時左 JOZE LANE EAST, *Tso-shi Tung*, from Ladder Street.

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西時左 JOZE LANE WEST, *Tso-shi Sai*, from Tank Lane.

里明啟 KAI MING LANE, *Kai Ming Li*, from Queen's Road East near H.M. Naval Yard.

里源溪 KAI UN LANE, *Kai Un Li*, from Peel Street.

街安吉 KAT ON STREET, *Kat On Kai*, from King Sing Street to Lung On Street.

里昇吉 KAT SING LANE, *Kat Sing Li*, from Ladder Street.

里源乾 KEEN UN LANE, *Kin Un Li*, from Praya East.

街星景 KING SING STREET, *King Sing Kai*, from Queen's Road East.

里秀乾 KIN SOW COURT, *Kin Sau Li*, from Gage Street.

街王 KING STREET, *Wong Kai*, from Pennington Street to Nullah.

街王林威 KING WILLIAM STREET, *Wai-lam Wong Kai*, from Pennington Street to Sea Wall.

街雨甘 KOM U STREET, *Kom U Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.

基高 KO KI ALLEY, *Kò Ki*, from Wellington Street to Stanley Street.

里宸拱 KUNG SHUN LANE, *Kung Shun Li*, in First Street, Sai Ying-pun.

里華貴 KWAI WA LANE, *Kwai Wà Li*, from Hillier Street to Cleverly Street.

里豐廣 KWONG FUNG LANE, *Kwong Fung Li*, in Battery Road.

里福廣 KWONG FOOK LANE, *Kwong Fuk Li*, from Upper Station Street to Lower Caine Road.

街東源廣 KWONG-YUN STREET EAST, *Kwong Un Tung Kai*, from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.

街西源廣 KWONG-YUN STREET WEST, *Kwong Un Sai Kai*, from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.

街梯樓 LADDER STREET, *Lau-tai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Bonham Road.

街一[illegible]樓 LADDER STREET TERRACE, UPPER, *Lau-tai Kai Sheung Fong*, from Ladder Street.

街西冷佛 [illegible]DDER STREET TERRACE, LOWER, *Lau-tai Kai Ha Fong*, from Ladder Street.

里興福 FUK HI[illegible]S LANE, *Lam-man Hong*, from Fúk Hing Lane.

里安福 FUK ON LAN[illegible]. *Lan-kwai Fong*, in D'Aguilar Street.

街志結 GAGE STREET, *Kit-chi Kai*, [illegible] *Sheung King*, from Ladder Street to Street.

街山斷鋤 GAP STREET, *Cho tün Shan Kai*, [illegible] *King*, from Ladder Street to Fat Road West.

道園花 GARDEN ROAD, *Fa-ün Tò*, from Albe[illegible] the Government Gardens to Robinson.

巷園花 GARDEN LANE, *Fa-ün Hong*, Shek-tong T[illegible] round bottom of Leighton

巷士劫 GIBB'S LANN, *Kip-sz Hong*, from Queen's [illegible] in Queen's Road West. Central.

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街安隆 LUNG ON STREET, *Lung On Kai*, from Nullah Lane.

街士撒麟 LYNDHURST TERRACE, *Lun-hat-sz Kai*, from Wellington Street to Hollywood Road.

里明文 MAN MING LANE, *Man Ming Li*, from Ship Street.

里華文 MAN WA LANE, *Man Wà Li*, from Bonham Strand to Praya Central.

街市街 MARKET STREET, *Kai-shi Kai*, from Ladder Street to Pò Yan Street.

街臣地勿 MATHESON STREET, *Mat-ti-shan Kai*, from Shau-ki Wàn Road to Perceval Street.

街沙孖 MERCER STREET, *Ma-sha Kai*, from Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.

街中 MIDDLE STREET, *Chung Kai*, from Battery Hill to Shek-tong Tsui.

里德明 MING TAK LANE, *Ming Tak Li*, from Market Street.

皇山信裡馬 MORRISON HILL ROAD, *Ma-li-sun Shan Tò*, from Observation Place to Wanchai Gap.

街信裡馬 MORRISON STREET, *Ma-li-sun Kai*, from Bonham Strand to Queen's Road Central.

街交廟羅摩 MOSQUE JUNCTION, *Mo-lo Miu Kau Kai*, from Robinson Road to Shelley Street.

街廟羅摩 MOSQUE STREET, *Mo-lo Miu Kai*, from Robinson Road to Peel Street.

臺廟羅摩 MOSQUE TERRACE, *Mo-lo Miu Toi*, from Robinson Road to Peel Street.

徑厘孖 MURRAY PATHWAY, *Ma-li King*, from Queen's Road Central to the Government Offices.

街東新 NEW EAST STREET, *San Tung Kai*, from Praya West to Bonham Road.

街西新 NEW WEST STREET, *San Sai Kai*, from Praya to Bonham Road.

坊桂五 NG KWAI LANE, *Ng Kwai Fong*, from Upper to Lower Hollywood Road.

巷渠水石 NULLAH LANE, *Shek Shui-kü Hong*, from King Sing Street to Praya.

街厘俾老澳 OLD BAILEY STREET, *O-lo Pi-li Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Caine Road.

里寧安 ON NING LANE, *On Ning Li*, from Battery Road to Praya.

里懷安 ON WAI LANE, *On Wai Li*.

里和安 ON WO LANE, *On Wo Li*, from Queen's Road Central to Gibb's Stone Godown.

里桂扳 PAN KWAI LANE, *Pàn Kwai Li*, from Wo Fung Street.

臺厘之必 PECHILI TERRACE, *Pit-chi-li Toi*, from Peel Street to Shelley Street.

街打必 PEDDAR'S STREET, *Pit-ta Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街梨卑 PEEL STREET, *Pi-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Robinson Road.

街頓寧邊 PENNINGTON STREET, *Pin-ning-tun Kai*, from Mint to Shau-ki Wàn Road.

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街華思巴 PERCEVAL STREET, *Pa-sz-wà Kai*, from Shau-ki Wàn Road to Praya.

道林湖朴 POKFOLUM ROAD, *Pok-u Lam Tò*, from Queen's Road West to Pokfolum.

街乍典砵 POTTINGER STREET, *Po-tin-cha Kai*, from Praya Central to Hollywood Road.

巷磅 POUND LANE, *Pong Hong*, from Hollywood Road to Rutter's Lane.

街仁普 PO YAN STREET, *Pò Yan Kai*, from Gap Street to Market Street.

約中旁海 PRAYA CENTRAL, *Hoi-pong Chung Yeuk*, from Wardley Street to Bonham Strand.

約東旁海 PRAYA EAST, *Hoi-pong Tung Yeuk*, from Eastern Market to East Point.

約西旁海 PRAYA WEST, *Hoi-pong Sai Yeuk*, from Bonham Strand to Shek-tong Tsui.

道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, *Wong-hau Tai Tò*, from the Western Main Guard to West End of Hollywood Road.

東道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, *Wong-hau Tai Tò Tung*, from the Western Main Guard to Wanchai Market.

西道大后皇 QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, *Wong hau Tai Tó Sai*, from West End of Hollywood Road to Pokfolum Road.

街后皇 QUEEN STREET, *Wong-hau Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.

道信便羅 ROBINSON ROAD, *Lo-pin-sun Tò*, from Albany Road to Bonham Road.

街局錢鑄 ROYAL MINT STREET, *Chü tsin Kuk Kai*, from Jardine's Bazaar to Mint.

街厘些老 ROZARIO STREET, *Lò se-li Kai*, from Ladder Street to Tank Lane.

街厘士剌 RUSSELL STREET, *Li-sz-li Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Perceval Street.

街打律 RUTTER LANE, *Lat-ta Kai*, from Pò Yan Street to Upper Station Street.

里龍西 SAI LUNG LANE, *Sai Lung Li*, from Queen's Road West.

里安西 SAI ON LANE, *Sai On Li*, from Battery Road to Praya.

里華西 SAI WA LANE, *Sai Wà Li*, from Pokfolum Road to New West Street.

街湖西 SAI WOO LANE, *Sai U Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.

街魚鹹 SALT FISH STREET, *Hàm U Kai*, from New East Street.

里多三 SAM TO LANE, *Sam To Li*, from Battery Road.

坊華秀 SAU WA FONG, *Sau-wa Fong*, from Queen's Road East to St. Francis Street.

街吉士 SCOTT LANE, *Sz-kat Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街二第 SECOND STREET, *Tai I Kai*, from Hospital Road to Pokfolum Road.

道摩西 SEYMOUR ROAD, *Sai-mo Tò*, from Bonham Road to Robinson Road.

台摩西 SEYMOUR TERRACE, *Sai-mo Toi*, from Castle Steps to Seymour Road.

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街東雲 SHARP STREET EAST. *Shap Tung Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Shau-ki Wàn Road.

街西雲 SHARP STREET WEST, *Shap Sai Kai*, from Bowrington Canal to Morrison Hill Road.

里溪石 SHEK KAI LANE, *Shek Kai Li*, from Nullah Lane.

街利舍 SHELLEY STREET, *She-li Kai*, from Hollywood Road to Mosque Junction.

里豐常 SHEUNG FUNG LANE, *Sheung Fung Li*, from Third Street to Second Street.

里慶善 SHIN HING LANE, *Shin Hing Li*, from New Eastern Street.

街船洋 SHIP STREET, *Yeung-shün Kai*, Praya East across Queen's Road East.

里慶崇 SHUNG HING LANE, *Shung Hing Li*, from Queen's Road West to Praya.

街臣禪 SIEMSSEN'S LANE, *Shim-shan Kai*, in Pò Yan Street.

街隍城 SHING-WONG STREET, *Shing Wong Kai*, from Caine Road to Gough Street.

街市埔裡荷 SO-KON PO MARKET STREET, *Sò-kon Pò Shi Kai*, Jardine's Bazaar.

巷園春景 SPRING GARDENS' LANE, *King-chün Un Hong*, from Queen's Road East to Praya East.

街方四 SQUARE STREET, *Sz fong Kai*, from Ladder Street to Market Street.

巷士蘭佛聖 ST. FRANCIS LANE, *Shing Fut làn sz Hong*, from St. Francis Street.

街士蘭非聖 ST. FRANCIS STREET, *Shing Fi-làn-sz Kai*, from Queen's Road East running South.

街利丹士 STANLEY STREET, *Sz-tan-li Kai*, from D'Aguilar Street to Graham Street.

街館差 STATION STREET, *Chai kun Kai*, from Caine Road to Pò Yan Street.

街上館差 STATION STREET UPPER, *Chai kun Sheung Kai*, in Caine Road.

街利華地時 STAVELY STREET, *Shi-ti-wà-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Gage Street.

街頓丹士 STANTON STREET, *Sz-tan-tun Kai*, from Old Bailey to Bridge Street.

里匠石 STONE-CUTTERS' LANE, *Shek-tseung Li*, from Hollywood Road.

里興瑞 SUI HING LANE, *Sui Hing Li*, from Caine Road.

里安崇 SHUNG ON LANE, *Shung On Li*, Queen's Road East.

街蘭打修 SUTHERLAND STREET, *Sau-ta-lan Kai*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.

里來泰 TAI LOI LANE, *Tai Loi Li*, First Street, Sai Ying-pun.

里平太 TAI PING LANE, *Tai Ping Li*, from Tai-ping Shan Street to Market.

街山平太 TAI-PING SHAN STREET, *Tai-ping Shan Kai*, from Bridges Street to Pò Yan Street.

街和太 TAI WO STREET, *Tai Wo Kai*, from Wanchai Road to Praya East.

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里王大 Tai Wong Lane, *Tai Wong Li*, from Queen's Road East to Praya.

街王大 Tai Wong Street, *Tai Wong Kai*, from Queen's Road East to Praya East.

巷東興德 Tak Hing East Alley, *Tak Hing Tung Hong*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.

巷西興德 Tak Hing West Alley, *Tak Hing Sai Hong*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.

里星德 Tak Sing Lane, *Tak Sing Li*, from Second Street.

里桂丹 Tan Kwai Lane, *Tan Kwai Li*, from Ladder Street.

巷池水 Tank Lane, *Shui-chi Hong*, from Lascar Row to Caine Road.

巷皮剨 Tannery Lane, *Im-pi Hong*, from Market Street to Tank.

里步地 Ti-po Lane, *Ti-pò Li*, from High Street, Sai Ying-pun.

山斷掘 The Gap, *Kwat-tün Shan*, from Wanchai Market to Morrison Hill Road.

街三第 Third Street, *Tai Sàm Kai*, from New East Street to Pokfolum Road.

里龍迪 Tik Lung Lane, *Tik Lung Li*, in Queen's Road East.

街樂亭 Ting Lok Street, *Ting Lok Kai*, from Praya East to Morrison Hill Road.

街文同 Tung Man Lane, *Tung Man Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街丫三 Triangle Street, *Sam A Kai*, from Wanchai Road to Praya East.

里溪清 Tsing Kai Lane, *Tsing Kai Li*, from Nullah Lane to Albany Street.

里松清 Tsing Tshung Lane, *Tsing Tsung Li*, from Queen's Road East.

里龍聚 Tsui Lung Lane, *Tsui Lung Li*, in Queen's Road East.

里秀松 Tsung Sau Lane, *Tsung Sau Li*, from Queen's Road West.

街微紫 Tsz Mi Alley, *Tsz Mi Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.

巷桐紫 Tsz Tung Lane, *Tsz Tung Hong*, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun.

街興東 Tung Hing Alley, *Tung Hing Kai*, from Queen's Road West to Praya West.

里樂同 Tung Lok Lane, *Tung Lok Li*, from Tai-ping Shan Street Steps.

里隆東 Tung Lung Lane, *Tung Lung Li*, from Wanchai Road.

里德同 Tung Tak Lane, *Tung Tak Li*, from Cochrane Street.

街東和同 Tung Wo Lane East, *Tung Wo Tung Kai*, from Middle Street.

里和同 Tung Wo Lane, *Tung Wo Li*, from Middle Street.

里慶餘 U Hing Lane, *U Hing Li*, from Queen's Road Central.

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里龍匯 Ui Lung Lane, *Ui Lung Li*, in Bowrington, Leighton Hill Road.

里安匯 Ui On Lane, *Ui On Li*, from Second Street to Third Street.

里上源匯 Ui Un Lane Upper, *Ui Un Sheung Li*, from Upper End of Pee Street.

里下源匯 Ui Un Lane Lower, *Ui Un Ha Li*, from Upper End of Peel Street.

里樂餘 U Lok Lane, *U Lok Li*, from Third Street.

西里普餘 U Po Lane West, *U Pò Li Sai*, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun.

東里普餘 U Po Lane East, *U Pò Li Tung*, from First Street, Sai Ying-pun.

街上館差 Upper Station Sreet, *Chai-kun Sheung Kai*, from Hospital Road to Station Street.

里蔭餘 U Yam Lane, *U Yam Li*, in East Street, Tai-ping Shan.

道利華 Valley Road, *Wà-li Tò*, round Wong-nai Chung Valley.

街下鄉 Village Street, *Heung-ha Kai*, from Leighton Hill Road to Jardine's Bazaar.

坊賢華 Wa In Fong, *Wà In Fong*, from Staunton Street.

街東賢華 Wa In Fong East, *Wà In Tung Kai*, from Staunton Street to Shing Wong Street.

里安華 Wa On Lane, *Wà On Li*, from Aberdeen Street.

里仁懷 Wai Yan Lane, *Wai Yan Li*, from Ladder Street, Tai-ping Shan.

道仔灣 Wanchai Road, *Wàn tsai Tò*, from Bowrington Canal to Queen's Road East.

街厘域 Wardley Street, *Wak-li Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街龍金 Webster Bazaar, *Kam Lung Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya Central.

街頓靈威 Wellington Street, *Wai-ling-tun Kai*, from Wyndham Street to Queen's Road Central.

街西山平太 West Street, *Tai-ping Shan Sai Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Tai-ping Shan Street.

間上 West Terrace, *Lok Kàn*, from Castle Road.

街馬厘威 Wilmer Street, *Wai-li-ma Kai*, from Praya West to Queen's Road West.

里豐永 Wing Fung Lane, *Wing Fung Li*, from Queen's Road East.

里興永 Wing Hing Lane, *Wing Hing Li*.

街安永 Wing On Lane, *Wing On Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Praya.

街樂永 Wing Lok Street, *Wing Lok Kai*, from Praya Central to Praya West.

里華榮 Wing Wa Lane, *Wing Wá Li*, from D'Aguilar Street.

街地滑 Witty Street, *Wat-ti Kai*, from Praya West to Middle Street.

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和風街 Wo Fung Street, *Wo Fung Kai*, from Queen's Road to Praya West.

和興里 Wo Hing Buildings, *Wo Hing Li*, from Queen's Road West.

和安里 Wo On Lane, *Wo On Li*, from D'Aguilar Street.

雲咸街 Wyndham Street, *Wan-ham Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Hollywood Road.

仁壽里 Yan Shau Lane, *Yan Sau Li*, from D'Aguilar Street..

油注巷 Yap Chu Alley, *Yap Chü Hong*, from Praya East.

雍和里 Yung Wo Lane, *Yung Wo Li*, from Pound Lane, Tai-ping Shan.

泄蘭街 Zetland Street, *Sit-lan Kai*, from Queen's Road Central to Ice House Street.

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MACAO.

Macao is situated in 22 deg. 11 min. 30 sec. N. latitude, and 113 deg. 32 min. 30 sec. E. longitude, on a rocky peninsula, renowned, long before the Portuguese settled on it, for its safe harbour for junks and small vessels. The Portuguese, who had already settled on the island of Lampacao, and frequented for trading purposes Chin-chew, Lianpo, Tamao, and San-choan (St. John's island, where St. Francis Xavier died) first took up their residence at Macao in 1557. Soon after their arrival pirates and adventurers from the neighbouring islands continually molested them. The Chinese authorities were powerless to cope with these marauders, who went so far as to blockade the port of Canton. The Portuguese manned and armed a few vessels and succeeded in raising the blockade of Canton and clearing the seas. The town of Macao soon afterwards began to rise, and during the eighteenth century trade flourished wonderfully, the difficulty of residence at Canton greatly contributing towards it. The East India Company and the Dutch Company had establishments there.

Historians are divided in opinion as to whether the possession of Macao by the Portuguese is due to Imperial bounty or to right of conquest. There can be no doubt, however, that it was held at a rental of 500 taels a year until Governor Ferreira do Amaral in 1848 refused to pay it any longer and forcibly drove out the Hoppo or Chinese Custom-house, and with it every vestige of Chinese authority. This bold stroke cost him his life in August, 1849, for he was waylaid and barbarously murdered near the Barrier of Porta do Cerco and his head was taken to Canton. On the Chinese troops at the Barrier showing fight and massing in great numbers, the Portuguese troops bravely advanced, took the fort of Passaleão, and drove the Chinese from their positions.

The settlement is separated from the large island of Heang-shan by a wall drawn across the neck of land from shore to shore. Two principal ranges of hills, one running from south to north, the other from east to west, may be considered as forming an angle, the base of which leans upon the river or anchoring place. The public and private buildings, a cathedral, and several churches, are raised on the declivities, skirts, and heights of hillocks. On the lofty mount eastward, called Charil, is a fort, enclosing the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Guia, and westward is Nillau, on the top of which stands the hermitage of Na. Sra. de Penha; entering a wide semi-circular bay, which faces the east, on the right hand stands the fort San Francisco; and on the left, that of Na. Sra. de Bom Parto. Seen from the roads or from any of the forts crowning the several hillocks, Macao is extremely picturesque. The public and private buildings are gaily painted and the streets kept very clean.

Since the cession of the island of Hongkong to the British, the trade of Macao has decreased considerably, and the coolie trade gave it an unenviable notoriety. This traffic, pregnant with abuses, was happily abolished in 1874. Tea continues to be an article of export, showing the value of from $700,000 to $800,000 a year. Essential oils are also exported to some extent. There is likewise some trade in opium.

The terrific typhoon of the 23rd September, 1874, which swept across Hongkong and the Southern Coast of China with such force, laid a considerable part of Macao in ruins. During the full violence of the wind, and fearful rise of the tide, a fire took place which consumed the best houses in the parish of Santo Antonio. With its trade gone and consequent departure of many of its residents, the activity of the place is a thing of the past. Owing to its pleasant climate and the quietude prevailing night and day, it has become the refuge of invalids and hard toiling people from Hongkong and other neighbouring ports.

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In the town there are several places of interest, apart from the Fantan or gambling saloons. The gardens and Grotto of Camoens, once the resort of the Portuguese Poet Camoens, are worth seeing, as also the noble façade of the ancient Jesuit church of Sm. Paulo, burnt in 1835. Pleasant excursions can be made to the Hot Springs of Yô-mak, about sixteen miles from Macao, easily reached in about three and a-half hours by steam launch. In winter snipe are plentiful in the neighbouring paddy fields and afford good sport. The "Macao Hotel," situated on the Praia, is comfortable and the prices are moderate.

The Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company runs a daily steamer (Sundays excepted) between Macao and Hongkong, leaving the former port at 8 o'clock a.m. and Hongkong at 2 p.m. To Canton there is a steamer on every alternate day, Sundays excepted. The distance from Macao to Hongkong is 40½ miles, and to Canton 88 miles.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Plenipotentiary in China, Japan, and Siam and Governor of the Province—His Excellency The Councillor Carlos Eugenio Correia da Silva
Colonial Secretary—A. H. Corte Real
Acting Secretary of Legation—Lieut. J. M. T. Guimaraës
Chief Clerk—Tercio da Silva
Clerk Military Department—vacant
Acting 1st Clerk—Demetrio de Barros
do. 2nd do. —Ramiro da Roza
do. 3rd do. —H. A. Fidelis da Costa
Aide-de-camp—C. X. Diniz Jr., ensign
Continuo—P. A. S. Rodriguez

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT.

President—The Governor C. E. C. da Silva
Secretary—A. H. Corte Real
Members—The Bishop, the Commandant of the Line Regiment, the Commandant of the Monte Fort, the Judge, the Attorney-General, the chief-clerk of the Exchequer, the President of the Municipal Chamber, the Colonial Surgeon

COUNCIL OF THE PROVINCE.

President—O Governador C. E. C. da Silva
MEMBROS.
O Secretario do Gov.—A. H. Corte Real
Effectivos—J. A. R. Cabral, A. Bastos Jr.
Substitutos—A. J. da Fonseca, A. de Bärros

MUNICIPAL CHAMBER.

(Elected for 1879-1880*).*
President—Domingo C. Pacheco
Members—F. M. da Graça, A. A. da Silva, C. J. Gracias, L. J. Baptista, J. das Neves e Souza
Secretary—S. A. Tavares
Treasurer—F. P. Marques
Clerk—T. M. Marques
Messenger—Luiz Maria do Rozario

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Members—João E. de Almeida, T. Freitas F. P. de Noronha, F. A. Volong, A. Severim
Substitutes—C. V. Lopez, J. d'Almeida, Dr. J. J. Alvares, L. A. Franco

ADMINISTRACAM DO CONSELHO.

(Annexa á Camara Municipal.)
Administrador Interino—E. M. da Silva
Escrivam—F. de Paula
Amanuense—E. Vianna
Official de Deligencia—M. A. Souza

JUNTA DE JUSTIÇA.

SECÇAM MILITAR.
President—The Governor C. E. C. da Silva
Members—The Judge, the Commandant of the Line Regiment, the Commandant of the Monte Fort, the Senior Naval Com., the Harbour Master

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SECÇAM CIVIL.

President—The Governor C. E. C. da Silva
Members—The Judge, the two members of the Provincial Council, the President of the Municipal Chamber, the Procurador

MEMBROS DA JUNTA DA FAZENDA.

Presidente—O Governador C. E. C. da Silva

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CHINA.

PAKHOI.

Pakhoi is one of the ports opened to foreign trade by the Chefoo Convention of 1876. It is situated on the Gulf of Tonquin in long. 109 deg. 13 min. E. and lat. 21 deg. 30 min. N. The British Consul hoisted his flag on the 1st May, 1877, and the foreigners were well received by the natives. Pakhoi is the port for the important city of Lien-chau, from whence considerable quantities of foreign piece goods are distributed over the country lying between the West River and the sea-board. It is believed that it will also become the great outlet for the trade of the province of Kwang-si. The trade is almost exclusively in the hands of Chinese, who tranship goods from Hongkong and Macao (chiefly the latter) in native bottoms. The value of the trade passing through the Foreign Customs in 1877 amounted to no more than Tls. 11,714 (say £3,500). The exports are sugar, oil, rice, tea, &c. When transit passes for the interior have been granted, and steam communication established, it is anticipated that the trade of Pakhoi will be considerable.

The town is situated on a small peninsula and faces nearly due North. It stands at the foot of a bluff nearly forty feet high, which deprives it of the South-west breeze in summer, while in winter it is exposed to the full force of the North-east monsoon. From the bluff an extensive uncultivated plain stretches, over which there is good sport, geese, duck, snipe, plover, quail, and pigeons being found in abundance. The estimated population of the port is 15,000.

No port in China is more easily approached and entered than that of Pakhoi. The landmarks are conspicuous and unmistakeable. The channel is wide and deep and has no hidden danger to be avoided. The anchorage is a mile and a half from the town. There is good landing at high water, but at ebb tide only for small boats.

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HOIHOW (IN HAINAN.)

The port of Hoihow, officially known as K'iung-chow (the seat of the local government, and distant from its port about three and a half miles), was opened to foreign trade on the 1st April, 1876. A Vice-consul, who also acts for Germany, represents British interests, and there is a branch of the Imperial Maritime Customs controlling the duties, &c., paid on foreign trade. The position of the port, though geographically favourable, is topographically unsuitable for the development of any extensive commercial transactions, vessels being compelled to anchor some two miles from the entrance of the creek, or branch of the main river, upon which Hoihow is situated. The tides are extremely irregular, and the anchorage is liable to the visitation of very severe typhoons, being moreover entirely unprotected from the North. As regards health, Hoihow compares favourably with the other ports of Hainan, though fever and ague are said to prevail to some extent. The port is badly supplied with water.

The approaches to the shore are extremely shallow, so that loading and unloading can only be carried on at certain states of the tide. Despite this disadvantage, however, the advent of foreign steamers has given a considerable impulse to trade, and qualified judges believe that Hoihow will before long vie with the Formosan ports in importance. The town itself contains about 12,000 souls, and is governed by a Tsan-fu, or Lieutenant-Colonel. The mercantile population, though respectable, is by no means rich. It numbers about 158 business houses (51 Cantonese, 39 Chaochouese, 2 Fuhkienese, 10 Leichnoese, and 56 Hainanese) dealing chiefly in silk and cotton piece goods, medicines, opium, tobacco, sugar, oil cake, &c. The inhabitants are friendly to foreigners, and no disturbances have as yet interfered with amicable intercourse. The import of opium in 1877 amounted to 725 piculs, and the net revenue of the port was Tls. 63,150.

No foreign settlement has as yet been formed, nor does it appear that any steps will be taken to that end for a considerable time. Full reports upon the capabilities of the port have been made by H.B.M. Consul at Canton and the Secretary of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce.

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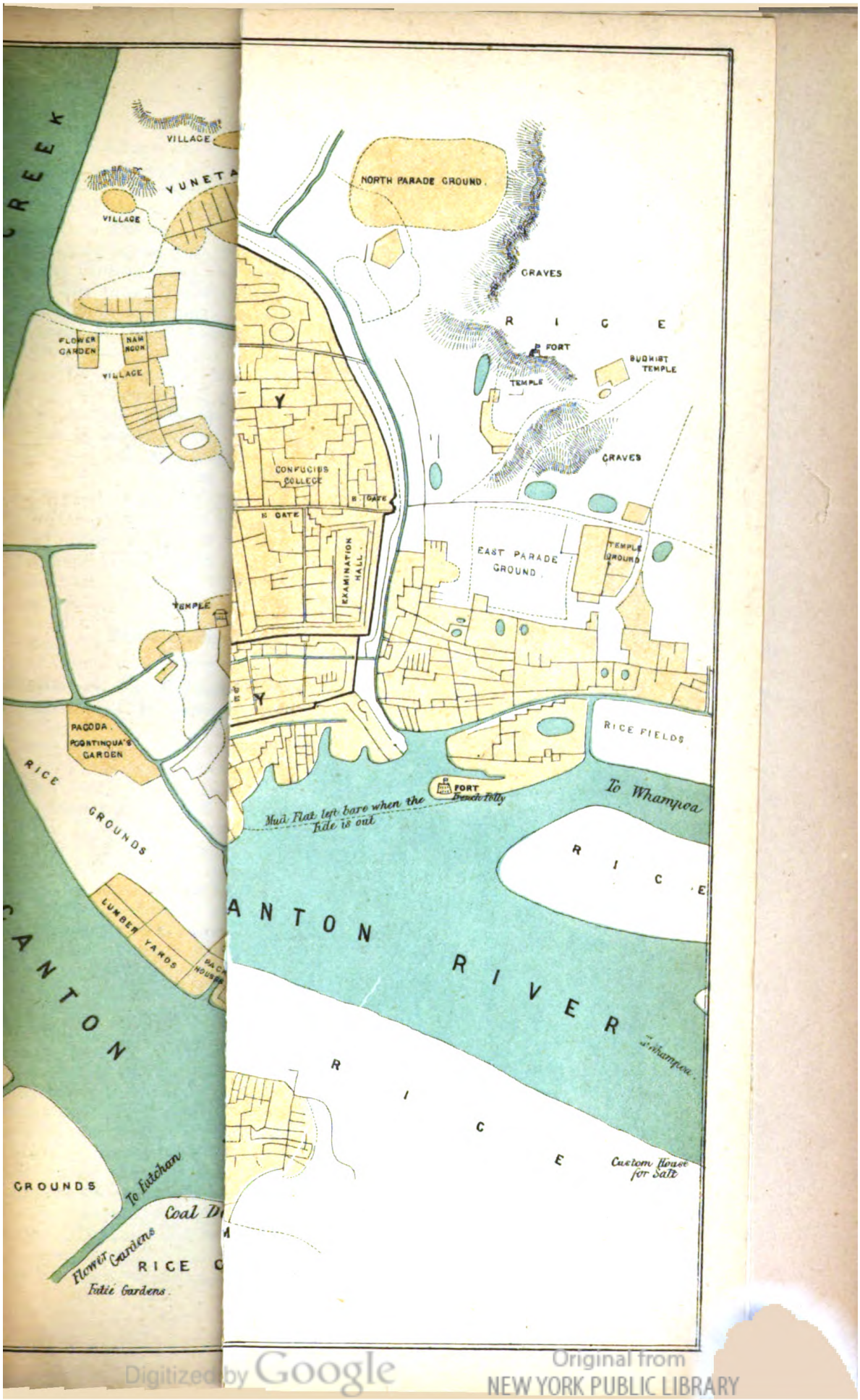
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WHAMPOA.

This village was formerly the seat of a large portion of the foreign trade with Canton, as foreign sailing vessels are not allowed to go further up the River. The trade in sailing vessels has, however, fallen off very much, and Whampoa is now the dullest of places. A British Vice-Consulate is stationed here, and a branch of the Maritime Customs, but there are no other foreigners. The large docks formerly belonging to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company here have lately been sold to the Chinese Government, and even of the grog shops only one remains.

The village, known as Bamboo Town, is a dirty and unattractive place, without any feature of interest, but the scenery round is picturesque and pleasing. Two lofty pagodas on neighbouring eminences are conspicuous objects from the river. The first of these, called the Whampoa Pagoda, is built on an island rising abruptly from the river to the height of 100 feet. It was erected about the year 1598, and is very much out of repair. A good sized tree grows from the brickwork at the summit. The other pagoda, called the First Bar Pagoda, is nearer to Canton, and occupies a hill which is considered the guardian hill of the province. It was built between the years 1621 and 1628 as a palladium to the water way of the provincial capital.

The importance of Whampoa is now a thing of the past, and there are seldom more than one or two small foreign merchant vessels in port. The place will always, however, possess some interest for foreigners, since the earliest recollections of foreign commercial intercourse with China are associated with it, all foreign ships being in old times compelled to anchor at Whampoa.

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Tide Surveyor—F. Gallagher

Chas. Camran, "Union Hotel," billiard saloon and bowling alley, Bamboo Town

CANTON.

Canton is situated on the Chu-kiang, or Pearl River, in latitude 23 deg. 7 min. 10 sec. N., and longitude 113 deg. 14 min. 30 sec. E., and is the capital of the Province of Kwangtung. It is sometimes called the City of Rams and the City of Genii, both of which names are derived from ancient legends. It is one of the first cities in the Chinese Empire. It is the seat of government for the province, and is the residence of the Viceroy of "The Two Kwang" (Kwangtung and Kwangsi). The Governor of Kwangtung and the Tartar General are also resident here, besides a number of other government officials of more or less distinction. Mun-Tim, who performed the duties of Hoppo, or Superintendent of Customs, up to July, 1876, made himself particularly obnoxious to foreign merchants in these parts by what has been aptly termed the "Blockade of Hongkong."

Canton, owing to its favoured situation, became at an early date the port to which the traffic of European countries was attracted. The Portuguese found their way thither in 1516, but it is recorded that their conduct in those days was not calculated to impress the Chinese favourably. The Arab navigators had, however, been making regular voyages between Canton and the ports of Western Asia as early as the tenth century. The Dutch appeared on the scene about a hundred years later than the Portuguese, and these in their turn were supplanted by the English. The latter, towards the close of the seventeenth century, founded the very profitable trade which was conducted for nearly one hundred and fifty years by the Agents of the East India Company, who established a Factory there in 1684, which was afterwards celebrated throughout the world. From 1684 the export of tea to England increased rapidly. The Company's monopoly terminated in 1834. In 1839, Britain was led to a declaration of war with China in consequence of the oppression to which

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foreigners were subjected by the native authorities, and Canton was menaced with capture in 1841. A pecuniary ransom was, however, received in lieu of the occupation of the city, and hostilities were for the time being suspended. The lesson, unfortunately, was without effect, and the arrogance of the Chinese continued unabated. The British campaign in Central China ensued, and the result was the signature of the Treaty of Nanking (August 29th, 1842), by which what was called the Co-Hong monopoly at Canton was abolished and four additional ports thrown open to foreign trade. Nevertheless, the provisions of the Treaty continued to be ignored in the City of Rams, and foreigners were still denied admittance within its walls. The result of protracted annoyances and insults was that in October, 1856, Sir Michael Seymour, with the fleet, again opened hostilities, and some two months later a mob in retaliation pillaged and burned all the foreign residences. In December, 1857, Sir Charles Straubenzee, in command of an expedition which had been specially despatched from England, attacked the city, and it was taken on the 29th of that month. The city was occupied by the English until October, 1861, a period of nearly four years. By this time the natives had learned that the subjects of other nations living amongst them could not be subjected to insult and injury with impunity, and from that day to this foreigners of every nationality have dwelt peaceably in the locality.

Canton proper extends to a breadth of about two miles, is about six miles in circumference, and is enclosed by walls about twenty feet thick and from twenty-five to forty feet high. The suburbs spread along the river for nearly five miles. The entire circuit, including the suburbs, is stated by Williams to be nearly ten miles, the walls enclosing about six miles. What is called the New City now was formerly known as the Southern Suburb. The Western Suburb stretches for miles along the river. The gates by which entrance is gained into the city are sixteen in number, and two water gates. Canton contains great attractions for foreign visitors in its numerous temples, pagodas, &c., and in the many curio shops to be found there.

When the foreign merchants went back to Canton to establish trade after the capture of the city by the English at the close of 1857, they found the Factory and the buildings along the river in ruins. Recourse for accommodation was consequently had to warehouses on the Honam side of the river. Considerable discussion subsequently took place as to the selection of a site for a permanent British settlement, and it was eventually determined that an extensive mudflat known as Shamien should be filled in and appropriated. In 1859 an artificial island was created there, a canal constructed between the northern side of the site and the city, and solid and extensive embankments of masonry built. It took about two years to complete this undertaking, and cost no less than $325,000. Of this sum four-fifths were defrayed by the British, and one-fifth by the French Government, to whom a portion of the reclaimed land was given, but they have never built on it.

In consequence, however, of the subsequent decline in the importance of Canton as a place of trade, caused principally by the opening of some of the northern ports, the Shamien site has been availed of but by few, and many of the merchants by whom lots were purchased there in 1861, at enormous prices, have withdrawn from Canton altogether. The trade now transacted there by foreigners is limited. Tea and Silk are the staple exports. The total export of Tea for the year ending 31st December, 1877, was 16,905,753 lbs.; and the quantity of Raw Silk exported during the same period was 28,592 piculs. The import of Opium in 1877 reached only 324 piculs. The total annual revenue of the port for 1877 was Tls. 1,007,706, as compared with Tls. 977,711 in 1876. The purely native trade of Canton still enjoys a high degree of prosperity. The population is estimated at 1,500,000.

Ample means of intercommunication exist between Canton and Hongkong, a distance of about ninety-five miles, in foreign steamers plying daily, and a large number of native craft. There is daily steam communication with Macao. Steamers also run regularly between Shanghai, Hongkong, and Canton. There is a safe and commodious anchorage within 150 yards of the river wall of Shamien. Only steamers go to Canton; sailing vessels never ascend beyond Whampoa, owing to the difficulties of navigating a crowded river.

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SWATOW.

Swatow, which was first thrown open to foreigners by Lord Elgin's Treaty, is situated at the mouth of the river Han, near the eastern border of the Kwangtung Province, in lat. 23 deg. 20 min. 43 sec. N., and long. 116 deg. 39 min. 3 sec. E. It is the shipping port for the city of Cha'-o-chow-fu, the seat of the local government, 35 miles inland, and San-Ho-Pa forty miles farther up the river.

Swatow is built on the northern bank of the Han, which forms part of an alluvial plain through which the branches of the river flow. The shore on the opposite side is bold and striking, the hills stretching away to the coast and forming what is known to sea-going people as the "Cape of Good Hope," Pagoda Hill rises at the opposite side, and in a direct line from this lies the large island of Namoa.

The first foreign trading depôt in this locality was inaugurated at Namoa, where the opium vessels used to anchor, but it was subsequently removed to Double Island, which is situated just inside the river and is four miles from Swatow. Foreigners here made themselves notorious in the early years of the settlement by the kidnapping of coolies, and so strong was the feeling shown against them by the natives that no foreigners were safe far from Double Island, while they were strictly forbidden to enter Swatow, and it was not until 1861 that they could do so. In the country round Swatow the antipathy to foreigners was of much longer duration. The British Consul was held technically to reside at Cha'o-chow-fu, and subsequent to 1861 several ineffectual attempts were made to pass through its gates. In 1866 a visit was made under more favourable circumstances, but it is only within the last few years that the population has refrained from annoyance and insult to foreigners within its walls. In 1862 the lease of a piece of land was applied for and granted to the British Government on the north bank of the river about a mile from Swatow, but so strong were the demonstrations of the populace against it that the matter fell through. Foreign residences, however, commenced to spring up here and there, and many of them are consequently somewhat scattered, though the majority are in or near the town of Swatow.

The climate of Swatow is said to be very salubrious. The town occupies, however, an unenviable position as regards typhoons, on account of being opposite the lower mouth of the Formosa Channel, and it has on many occasions been subjected to all the violence of these terrible storms which almost every year sweep across the lower coast of China.

The foreign trade of Swatow has never been large, but of late years it has shown a slight increase. Its proximity to Hongkong, which can be reached in from 15 to 20 hours, no doubt tells against it, as it enables the Chinese to conduct their own import business. The quantity of Opium imported has increased very much of late years; the total in 1868 was only 4,272 piculs as compared with 11,622 piculs in 1877. The quantity of Tea exported is very small, and reached only 4,856 piculs in 1877. A considerable trade is done in Sugar, there being 1,074,817 piculs exported in 1877, which shows an increase on previous years. The total revenue of the port for 1877 was Tls. 782,934, as compared with Tls. 842,962 in 1876. The population of Swatow is estimated at 28,000.

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J. D. Meyer

Oriental Sugar Refinery
Craig & Co., general agents
W. H. Taylor, manager

士吉醫生
Sze-cut-e-sang.

Scott, C. M., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., and Edward Irwin Scott, L.K. and Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., medical practitioners

曠德行
Kwang Teck Hong.

Williams & Co., commission merchants
C. C. Williams
J. Harmon
Phil. L. Crovat
Sing Kye Pang

利和
Lee-wo.

Woollatt, Geo. H., public tea inspector and commission agent

Pilots.

A. L. Piersdorff, E. W. Focken P. Williams, H. Frewin, H. Ramsay, M. Linklater

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AMOY.

Amoy was one of the five ports open to foreign trade before the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin. It is situated upon the island of Haimun, at the mouth of the Dragon River, in lat. 24 deg. 40 min. N. and long. 118 deg. E. It was the scene of trade with western nations at a very early date. The Portuguese went there in 1544, but in consequence of their cruelty towards the natives, the Chinese authorities forcibly expelled them and burned thirteen of their vessels. The English had commercial dealings there up to 1730, when the Chinese Government issued an edict prohibiting trade with foreigners at all ports except Canton. They made an exception as regards Spanish ships, which were allowed to trade at Amoy. The vessels of other nationalities, however, continued to visit the place, and did so till the city was captured in 1841. The Treaty of Nanking was signed soon afterwards, and foreigners have since been allowed to live there in peace and security.

In describing Amoy, Dr. Williams says :—"The island (upon which Amoy is built) is about forty miles in circumference, and contains scores of large villages besides the city. The scenery within the bay is picturesque, caused partly by the numerous islands which define it, surmounted by pagodas or temples, and partly by the high barren hills behind the city. There is an outer and an inner city, as one approaches it seaward, divided by a high ridge of rocky hills having a fortified wall running along the top. A paved road connects the two. The entire circuit of the city and suburbs is about eight miles, containing a population of 300,000, while that of the islands is estimated at 100,000 more. The harbour is one of the best on the coast ; there is good holding ground in the outer harbour, and vessels can anchor in the inner, within a short distance of the beach, and be perfectly secure; the tide rises and falls from fourteen to sixteen feet. The western side of the harbour, here from six hundred and seventy-five to eight hundred and forty yards wide, is formed by the island of Kulangsu. It is a picturesque little spot and maintains a rural population of 3,500 people. Eastward of Amoy is the island of Quemoy or Kinmun (Golden Harbour), presenting, a striking contrast in the low foreground on its south shore to the high land on Amoy."

There is little to be said about the city. It ranks as a third class city in China but it bears no comparison to Canton. It is considered, even for China, to be very dirty, and its inhabitants are unusually squalid in their habits. There are several places of interest to foreigners in the vicinity, and excursions are made to Chang-chow-fu, the chief city of the department of that name, and situated about 35 miles from Amoy. The island of Kulangsu is about a third of a mile from Amoy, and the residences of nearly all the foreigners are to be found there, although most transact business on the Amoy side.

There has always been a comparatively good trade done at Amoy. In 1864 the rebels captured Chang-chow-fu, and the commerce of the port was greatly interfered with. There are a number of steamers from Hongkong which touch here regularly, and communication with that port is thus very frequent. The total export of Tea for 1877 was 173,398 piculs, and of Sugar for the same period 115,074 piculs. The net importation of Opium for 1877 was 4,045 piculs as compared with 3,153 piculs in 1876. The total revenue of the port for 1877 was Tls. 712,445, against Tls. 573,871 in 1876. The population is estimated at 88,000.

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DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

大英 衙 關
Tai-Ying-hei-kwan.

GREAT BRITAIN.

C. Alabaster, consul officiating
H. A. Giles, first assistant
J. R. Coulthard, second assistant and Post-office agent
C. P. Simoens, clerk
M. Balzamo, constable

花旗海關
Fa-kee-hoi-kwan.

UNITED STATES.

(For Amoy and Formosa).

J. J. Henderson, consul
N. C. Stevens, vice-consul
St. J. H. Edwards, clerk and marshal
W. H. Lloyd, acting marshal
U Lai Un, acting interpreter
Goh Khiam, assistant interpreter
Ung Lian Seng, gaoler
Chin Seng Kee, copyist

法蘭西海關
Wo-lan-sai-hoi-kwan.

FRANCE.

Randall H. Pye, vice-consul
F. Oakey, acting secretary

大德國領事衙門
Tai-tek-kok-ling-su-ge-mong.

GERMANY.

(For the Fohkien Province).

C. Bismarck, consul officiating
H. Budler, interpreter
G. Mateling, clerk
Chu Wei-san, linguist

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

C. Alabaster, consul

嗎交海關
Ma-kow-hoi-kwan.

PORTUGAL.

J. C. Wardlaw, consul

大日斯巴呢亞國總海關
Ta Jih-ssü-pa ni-a Kuo Chung Hai-kwan.

SPAIN.

F. Ortuno, consul general
E. de Perera, vice-consul in charge
J. Cosieng, interpreter
Mariano Espino, constable

DENMARK.

H. A. Petersen, consul (absent)
J. W. Danielsen, acting consul

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

F. F. Elwell, vice-consul

烈市海關
Holan Huikwan.

NETHERLANDS.

C. J. Pasedag, consul

大日本國領事館
Dai Nippon kohn Rio ji kwan.

JAPAN.

(Amoy, Foochow, Tamsui, and Taiwan-fu)

Major K. Fukushima, consul
K. Tomiyama, second assistant secretary

AMOY GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Arthur Corner, secretary

電線行
Tin-sin-hong.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

(Office, Kulangsu.)

J. Henningsen, superintendent
F. Irminger, electrician
R. A. Stricker, operator
F. F. da Silva, do.
Four Chinese operators

和明
Ho-ming.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Arthur Corner, agent

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Imperial Maritime Customs.

廈門關

Hsia-mên-kuan.

Commissioner—R. B. Moorhead
Assistants—H. Æ. Sidford, S. Campbell, H. F. Merrill, E. Rocher
Medical Attendant—Dr. Manson
Harbour Master and Tide-surveyor—W. C. Howard
Assistant Tide-surveyor—R. Moran
Boat Officer—J. H. Penrose
Examiner—T. D. Burrows, (absent)
Assistant Examiners—C. J. Price, J. Mesney, E. Delestre, R. Hastings, J. McIntosh
Tide-waiters—G. J. Bayly, E. V. Calver, G. Nutter, W. Lührss, J. L. Tebbutt, J. H. Hollander, C. Killeen, F. McQuire, L. Loft
Principal Linguist—Lim Chinguan
Linguists—Wong Kam-ming, L. Kwan-tung, Ip A-hon, Kwok Lo Kwai, Leung Kam-tsün, Soo n Sooh-yan, Leow Bun Hoat

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

CHINA COAST LIGHTS, SOUTHERN SECTION.

Assistant Lighthouse Engineer—M. Beazeley
Lighthouse Mechanic—J. Reynor

LIGHTKEEPERS.

Middle Dog Lighthouse—A. Sutherland (in charge), A. Michel, D. Fernandez, T. Vellas
Turnabout Lighthouse—J. Noble (in charge), G. Dissmeyer, R. A. do Rozario, A. E. Berg
Ockseu Lighthouse—J. T. Jenkins (in charge), H. Hammond, A. D. Martinez, S. D. Martinez
Tsing-seu Lighthouse—D. F. Botelho (in charge), A. A. Perez
Chapel Island Lighthouse—L. Loft (in charge), J. E. Rudland
Fisher Island Lighthouse—G. Taylor (in charge) J. A. Le Marquend, J. Chapman
Lamocks Lighthouse—J. H. Green (in charge), J. Harp, F. Nice, V. Ferreara
Relieving Officers—G. Mummery, J. E. Rudland

虎飛

REVENUE STEAMER "FEI HOO."

Commander—T. E. Cocker
Chief Officer—Lieut. A. J. Booth, R.N.
Second do. —D. F. F. Powell
Chief Engineer—Jas. Kirkwood
Second do. —Geo. A. Corder
do. Additional—J. Armstrong
Gunner—H. Schnepel

Pilots.

G. Hauenstein, J. Buschmann,
D. Paterson, *harbour pilots*
13 *Chinese licensed sea pilots*

Steamship Agencies.

Boyd & Co., agents—
E. and A. M. S. S. Co., Limited
Ocean Steamship Company
China Navigation Company, Limited

Elles & Co., agents—
D. Lapraik & Co.'s Coast Steamers
O. & O. Steamship Company
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.

Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co., agents—
Bun Hin Line of Steamers
Carisbrooke—Capt. H. Wharton
Cheang Hock Kian—Capt. Fred. Webb
Pearl—Capt. H. L. Munk

Russell & Co., agents—
Pacific Mail Steamship Company

Tait & Co., agents—
P. & O. S. N. Company

Insurance Offices, &c.

Boyd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.
Sun Fire Insurance Company
Bremen Marine Insurance Companies
Underwriters' Union at Amsterdam
Jersey Mutual Insurance Society for Shipping
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Brown & Co., agents—
Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Elles & Co., agents—
Alliance Fire Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
Union of Hamburg Underwriters
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company

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Johnston & Co., agents—
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company

Pasedag & Co., agents—
Germanischer Lloyds'
Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Second Colonial Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Petersen & Co., H. A., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
K. K. Priv. Oest. Versicherungs-Gesellschaft "Donau," Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai

Tait & Co., agents—
Marine Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Company
North China Insurance Company
Northern Assurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

Docks.

大[illegible]場
Tai-suen-o.
AMOY DOCK COMPANY.
Albert Leigh, manager and secretary
W. Paulsen, foreman shipwright
A. Liddell, engineer

Banks.

[illegible]打銀行
Cha-ta-ngan-hong.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
Tait & Co., agents

佛蘭西銀[illegible]
Fat-lan-si Ngan-hong.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Tait & Co., agents

匯豐
Hwuy-foong.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
H. Abendroth, agent
F. M. da Luz, assistant

Professions, Trades, &c.

Andersen, L. A., surveyor for Lloyds' agents, Germanic Lloyds' and local offices

寶德行
Pow-tick-hong
Anderson, J. L., merchant
Chas. E. Anderson

和記
Wo-kee.
Boyd & Co., merchants and commission agents
T. D. Boyd
Edward N. Rose
R. B. Fenton
W. Laidlaw (Tamsui)
W. S. Orr
Thos. Covil, tea inspector
T. G. Harkness
D. M. Wright (Taiwan)
Hugh S. Playfair

水[illegible]行
Sui Liock-hong.
Brown & Co., merchants
H. D. Brown (England)
F. Chomley
D. A. Darling
C. S. Powell
K. MacIver
J. A. Maher
H. V. Boyol
A. Francis (Tamsui)

[illegible]郎
Mat-long.
Brown & Co., F. C., linen drapers, silk mercers, milliners, &c.
F. C. Brown
Mrs. Hams
Miss T. C. Hams

Choa Tek Hee & Co., timber traders
Choa Tek Hee
Choa Tek Locke

Corner, Arthur, commission agent, and agent for Geo. Smith & Co., wine merchants, Shanghai

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裕記行
Yu-kee-hong.

Dauver & Co., merchants
H. R. Dauver
P. M. Sauger
T. S. Carlos
S. B. Victor

Drishaus & Co., merchants and general commission agents
G. O. Drishaus

Edward, Frank H., tutor to the sons of H.E. Yap Taoutai, care of Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co.

怡記
Ee-kee.

Elles & Co., merchants
Jamieson Elles (absent)
Edmund Pye
R. H. Pye
J. Gratton Cass
A. W. Bain
J. W. Graham (Formosa)
W. Christy
F. Cass (Tamsui)
J. C. Elles (Taiwan-fu)
F. S. Head
F. Oakey
W. de St. Croix
De Westley Layton
T. G. Gowland
H. Bentley (Keelung)
W. Götz (hulk "Cæsar," Tamsui)
P. C. Krall
T. Bentley (str. "Feiloong," Tamsui)

錦興行
Kim-hin-hong.

Eng Watt Bros. & Co., merchants and commission agents
S. Eng Watt
S. Ewe Lay
C. K. Choon
E. T. Hong
P. A. Cheng
T. H. Hong
T. K. Chuang
Q. S. Tye

利記
Lee-kee.

Gerard & Co., C., shipchandlers, sailmakers, compradores, &c.
C. O. Kopp
M. Rost
C. A. S. Ayres

Ice and Aërated Water Company
Jok Lin, manager

建隆行
Kin-loong-hong.

Johnston & Co., merchants and commission agents
W. Cunningham Johnston
A. A. Nunes

鴻記
Hong-kee.

Kung Lin Mhone, merchant and commission agent
Kung Lin Mhone
Kung Phoe Chun
Khoo Chin Shun
Khoo Bin Chaung

源發
Yün-fat.

Lie Khong Kiet, agent for Guan Wat. & Co., Padang
Lie Saay (Padang)
Lie Khong Teek do.
Lie Khong Haan do.

福昌
Hock-cheong-chan.

Lloyd, Khoo Teong Poh & Co., merchants, and commission agents
C. H. Lloyd (absent)
Khoo Teong Poh (Singapore)
M. G. Scott
Lee Pek Gum
Chao Twa Ong

瑞記洋行
Soy-kee-yeung-hong.

Malcampo & Co,,
J. Malcampo Quioga
L. d'Azevedo
A. d'Avila Gioc
Seng Chiba
Chuahilo
Yoh Siam
J. Orrate

醫生
E-sang.

Manson, Patrick, M.D., physician
Johanssen, Christian Heinrich, M.D., physician

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Moalle & Co., ship chandlers, compradores, stevedores, navy contractors, auctioners, &c.
Nicholas Moalle
Alipio Callaço

安記
An-kee.

Ollia, N. D., merchant & commission agent
Nusserwanjee Dadabhoy Ollia
Cursetjee Framjee
J. N. Ollia (Bombay)

慶記
Khen kee.

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and commission agents
B. S. Mehta
Framjee Cawasjee (Foochow)
D. D. Ollia (Taiwan)
D. C. Mehta (Takao)
P. Bomonjee
M. R. Tolatee
D. F. Tombolee (Foochow)

寶記
Poa-kee.

Pasedag & Co., merchants
C. J. Pasedag
A. Piehl
W. Haalcke

成記
Sin-kee.

Petersen & Co., H. A., merchants and commission agents
H. A. Petersen (absent)
J. W. Danielsen
L. P. Michelsen
C. Hansen

羅沙留
Lo-sa-lio.

Polycarpo, A. do Rosario, pianoforte tuner and repairer

Russell & Co., merchants
F. F. Elwell
N. C. Stevens
C. C. dos Remedios
J. T. Sivart

德記
Tick-kee.

Tait & Co., merchants
J. C. Wardlaw
R. H. Bruce
J. Bruce
B. R. Wickham
T. E. Ludlam (Tamsui)
A. H. Thornton
D. A. Trotter
F. W. Bruce
C. H. Best
T. Gheeting

福建印字館
Foo-keen-yun-tsz-koon.

"The Amoy Gazette and Shipping Report," daily
A. A. Marçal, proprietor & publisher
D. F. R Marçal, overseer
J. F. Marçal, foreman
F. J. Paul, compositor
W. Thomas do.
W. Pedro do.

曠順
Kwong-sun.

Wilson, Nicholls & Co., commission agents, shipchandlers, sailmakers, and compradores
W. Wilson
B. Nicholls

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水手醫館
Sui-sou-e-koon.
SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Drs. Manson and Johanssen, managers

GERMAN HOSPITAL.

C. Platen, M.D.

濟世醫館
Chai-sai-e-koon.
NATIVE HOSPITAL.

Patrick Manson, M.D., &c.

Masonic Lodge.

IONIC LODGE OF AMOY, No. 1781, E.C.
Meets on second Tuesday of each month at the Lodge Rooms at 9 p.m.
OFFICERS, 1878.
Worshipful Master—H. Æ. Sidford
Past Master—C. Alabaster
Senior Warden—T. D. Boyd
Junior Warden—A. Leigh
Treasurer—A. Bain
Secretary—H. A. Giles
Senior Deacon—W. de St. Croix
Junior Deacon—W. C. Howard
Inner Guard—J. H. Penrose
Steward—N. Moalle
Tyler—J. Mesney

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Hotel.

Hotel "Stadt Stralsund"
F. Neimen, proprietor

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Rev. D. Rapalje
Rev. L. W. Kip (absent)
Rev. D. M. Talmage
Miss H. M. van Doren (absent)
Miss M. E. Talmage

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Rev. John Macgowan
Rev. J. Sadler

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. W. S. Swanson
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Rev. H. Thompson

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Church of the "Holy Rosary," Amoy.
Rev. Guilhermo Burno

Church of "Holy Rosary," Pechui.
Rev. Romon Colomer

Foundling Hospital, Amoy.
Under the control of Italian Sisters. Mother Maria Ferrari, mother Carolina Rogno, mother Ida Belgieri, sister Mary Wayett, sister Isabel Fau

CHURCH OF THE "CONCEPTION," KANGBÔE.
Rev. N. Guixa and native priest

CHURCH OF "SANTO DOMINGO," AU-POA.
Rev. José Dutras and native priest

CHURCH OF "S. JOSE," LAM-PI-LAO.
Rev. Nicholas Guixa and native priest

TAKAO AND TAIWAN-FU.

Takao is a port in Formosa, and is situated in lat. 22 deg. 38 min. 3 sec. N. and long. 130 deg. 16 min. 30 sec. E. It was thrown open to foreigners in 1864. It is only a small place, occupied chiefly by Chinese fishermen, and, excepting the beautiful scenery surrounding it, possesses no features of interest. The appearance of the place and its vicinity from the sea is very pleasant. Ape's Hill is seen rising on the left and the Saracen's Head on the right. Between the two is the channel which leads up to the inner harbour, which is about seven miles long and three miles across in its widest part. The soil of the country around Takao is extremely fertile; banyans and bamboos grow luxuriantly, and sugar plantations are numerous. Sugar is the principal article of export from Takao, and in 1877 it amounted to 567,582 piculs. The import of Opium in 1877 amounted to 3,168 piculs, as against 2,659 piculs in 1876. The total revenue of the port in 1877 was Tls. 150,381, and in 1876 Tls. 107,944. The population of Takao is estimated at 6,000.

The city of Taiwan-fu lies about twenty miles from Takao in lat. 23 deg. 6 min. N. and long. 129 deg. 5 min E. It is a place of considerable size and importance. It is situated about three miles from the coast, with which connection is kept up by means of canals. The walls of the city are some five miles in circumference and enclose many buildings and places of interest. Among these is an Examination Hall for the Chinese literati, capable of accommodating several thousand students. There are a great many trees and open spaces in the city, which give it rather a pleasant appearance. In the locality are the ruins of Zealandia, a fort which was built in 1630, and which was for many years the stronghold of the Dutch in Formosa. The Customs give no returns of trade here, as they are included with those of Takao. The port is an open shallow roadstead, and vessels have to anchor at some distance from the shore. The population of Taiwan-fu is estimated at 189,000.

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Consulates.

BRITISH, ALSO DANISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.
Consul—A. R. Hewlett
Assistant—W. Holland
Constable—Antonio Alborado

UNITED STATES.
Consul Agent—A. R. Hewlett

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—A. W. Bain (absent)

Imperial Maritime Customs.

臺灣關
Tai-wan-kwan.
Commissioner—H. E. Hobson
Assistant—W. F. Spinney
Tide-surveyor & Harbour Master—T. F. Manners
Tide-waiter—E. MacCarty
Linguist—See Bwan Aun

ANPING.
Commissioner—H. E. Hobson
Assistant—A. Courtan
Examiner—J. D. Smith
Tide-waiters—C. C. Jeremiassen, G. Roberts
Linguist—Chun Mun

Insurances.

Boyd & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited

Elles & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office

Tait & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Mannich & Co., Julius, agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Professions, Trades, &c.

Boyd & Co., merchants
E. N. Rose (Takao and Taiwanfoo)
D. Moncrief Wright

Elles & Co., merchants
A. W. Bain (absent)
J. C. Elles

Steam Tug "Sin Taiwan," Capt. Krohn

富日阿
Fu-yat-o.
Fougera, Jean Henry, commission merchant (Taiwan-fu), absent

Harwood, J. W., chief instructor in gunnery, Anping Forts

Mannich & Co., Julius, general merchants and commission agents
Julius Mannich
Robt. Dross, signs per pro.

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and commission agents
D. D. Ollia (Taiwan)
D. C. Mehta
P. Bomanjee (Taiwan)
P. B. Jokee (Amoy)

Rennie, T., M.D. and C.M.

山道
Sin-to.
Santos, E. C. dos, photographer

Tait & Co., merchants
B. R. Wickham, agent, (Takao and Taiwan)

Missionaries.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.
Rev. Hugh Ritchie (Taiwanfoo)
Rev. W. Campbell (do.) absent
Rev. Thos. Barclay, M.A. (do.)
Rev. David Smith (do.)
Peter Anderson, L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.
Dominicans—Rev. A. Chinchon, Rev. V. Gomar, Rev. J. Nebot

Pilots.

C. Krohn, H. Vosteen

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TAMSUI.

The port of Tamsui is in lat. 25 deg. 10 min. N. and long. 101 deg. 26 min. E., on the northern side of the fertile island of Formosa. It is an uninteresting place. The trade at Tamsui is not extensive. Tea grows on the hills in the locality, but the quality is inferior. Camphor is manufactured here and elsewhere in Formosa, the tree from which it is made being very common on the island. The principal exports in 1877 were as follows:—Tea, 69,230 piculs; Camphor, 13,176 piculs; Coal, 28,948 tons. The import of Opium in 1877 was 1,669 piculs, and in 1876, 1,859 piculs. The total revenue of the port in 1877 was Tls. 235,504, and in 1876, Tls. 207,300. The population is estimated at 65,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.

Acting Vice-consul—A. Frater
Writer—Lin Hsün Chên
Linguist—Ung Pock Chuan
Constable—P. W. Petersen

GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Vice-Consul—A. Frater

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—John Dodd

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—John Dodd

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—W. T. Lay
Assistants—J. L. Blackmore, C. W. Davies
Tide-surveyor—H. Vierow
Examiner—P. Baudain
Tide-waiter—J. H. Logan
Linguist—Chew Tiam Eck

Insurances.

Dodd & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Elles & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Tait & Co., agents—
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
North China Insurance Company

Merchants.

Boyd & Co., merchants
Walter Laidlaw, tea inspector

Brown & Co., merchants
A. Francis

Dodd & Co., merchants
J. Dodd
Grant Scott, tea inspector
Edward Fisher, godown keeper

Elles & Co., merchants
Francis Cass, agent
J. W. Graham

Ringer, Beverley Stewart, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A. Lon., medical practitioner for Tamsui and Keelung

Tait & Co., merchants
T. E. Ludlam, agent

RECEIVING SHIP "CÆSAR."

Elles & Co., agents
W. Götz, in charge

STEAM TUG "FEILOONG."

Elles & Co., agents
T. Bentley, master

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. Geo. L. Mackay
Rev. K. F. Junor

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KEELUNG.

The port of Keelung lies to the north-east of Tamsui, in latitude 25 deg. 9 min. N. and longitude 121 deg. 47 min. E. It is situated on the shores of a bay between the capes of Foki and Peton, some twenty miles apart, amidst bold and striking scenery, backed by a range of mountains. It was once a Spanish Settlement, but was subsequently captured and held by the Dutch until they gave place to the Chinese under Koxinga. Though only a mere village it has long carried on a considerable native trade with Amoy, Chin-chew, and Foochow. Its staple product is coal, the mines of which are very productive and some of them are now being worked with modern English machinery under the direction of English miners. Sulphur also abounds in a valley in the neighbourhood. Keelung was opened to foreign trade at the same time as the other Formosan ports. The foreign trade is confined to the shipment of coal. Its exports are included in the returns for Tamsui.

DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.
Consular Agent—John Dodd

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.
Consul—John Dodd

KEELUNG COLLIERY.
D. Tyzack, mining engineer, Bluff House, via Keelung
John Robson, master enginewright
John Ridley, master sinker and overman
Wm. Longridge, chargeman
Jethro Longridge do.
Robert Kilburn, brakesman
Robert Curry do.
John W. Ord, colliery carpenter
Robert Young do.
R. Gibson, L. H. Duke, J. Hutchison, W. Grinter
Chen Leong Hee, linguist

Insurances.
Dodd & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Elles & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Imperial Maritime Customs.
海關
Hai Kwan.
Commissioner—W. T. Lay
Assistant—L. Lefebvre
Examiner—
Tidewaiter—P. Cunniffy
Linguist—Choa Leng Tee

Merchants.
Boyd & Co., merchants
W. Laidlaw, agent

寶順行
Paou-shun-hong.
Dodd & Co., merchants
J. Dodd

Elles & Co., merchants
Francis Cass, agent
H. Bentley

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FOOCHOW.

Foochow (or Fuh-chau-fu) is the capital of the Fohkien province. It is situated in lat. 26 deg. 02 min. 24 sec. N., and long. 119. deg. 20 min. E. The city is built on a plain on the northern side of the river Min, and is distant about thirty-four miles from the sea, and nine miles from Pagoda Island, where foreign vessels anchor.

The attention of foreigners was early attracted to Foochow as a likely place where commercial intercourse could be profitably carried on in the shipment of Bohea Tea, which is grown largely in the locality. Before the port was opened, this article used to be carried overland to Canton for shipment, a journey which was both long and difficult. The East India Company, as early as 1830, made representations in favour of the opening of the port, but nothing definite was done till the conclusion of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The early years of intercourse with the natives was anything but what was anticipated. The navigation of the river was difficult, there was no market for imports, and several attacks by the populace rendered the port an undesirable place of residence for some time. It was not until some ten years after the port had been opened that there was much done in the export of Tea from the interior, but since then the quantity shipped has been considerable.

The city is built around three hills, and the circuit of the walled portion is between six and seven miles in length. The walls are about thirty feet high and twelve feet wide at the top. The streets are narrow and filthy, but the number of trees about the official quarter of the city, and the wooded hills enclosed by the walls, give a picturesque appearance to the general view. Near the east gate of the city are several hot springs, which, like those in Japan, are used by the natives for the cure of skin diseases and are believed to be very efficacious. The Foochow dealers excel in the manufacture of miniature monuments, pagodas, dishes, &c., from what is called "soap stone," and in the construction of artificial flowers, curious figures of birds, &c. The foreign settlement is situated on the south side of the Min, on hilly ground, opposite the island of Chung-chow. Communication is kept up between it and the city by means of a bridge.

The climate of Foochow is rather warmer in summer and cooler in winter than that of Hongkong. Frost and ice are occasionally—but very seldom—met with here; and it is recorded that in the month of February, 1864, some two inches of snow fell upon the surrounding hills. Such an occurrence had not been remembered for forty years before, and it certainly has not happened since.

The scenery surrounding Foochow is very beautiful. In sailing up the river from the sea, a distance of about seven or eight miles, vessels have to leave the wide stream and enter what is called the Kimpai Pass, which is barely half a mile across, and enclosed as it is by bold, rocky walls, it has a very striking appearance. The Pass of Min-ngan is still narrower, and with its towering cliffs, surmounted with fortifications and cultivated terraces, is very picturesque, and has been compared to some of the scenes on the Rhine.

Foreign vessels, with the exception of those of very light draught, are compelled to anchor at Pagoda Island, owing to the shallowness of the river, which has been increasing of late years, and the difficulties of navigation.

The trade of Foochow is mainly in Tea, the quantity exported in 1877 amounting to 618,122 piculs. Of Opium, 3,165 piculs net were imported in 1877 as against 4,017 piculs in 1876. The total revenue of the port for 1877 was Tls. 1,821,630; for 1876, it was Tls. 1,694,536. The population of Foochow is estimated at 600,000.

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DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

大英國領事
Ta-ying-kwo-ling-shih.
GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—Charles A. Sinclair
Act. Vice-consul—G. Jamieson (at Pagoda Anchorage)
Acting Interpreter—G. M. H. Playfair
Assistant—M. F. A. Frazer
Packet Agent—M. F. A. Frazer
Constable at Anchorage—Thomas Read

大美領事衙門
Ti-me-ling-sz-ya-mun.
UNITED STATES.

Consul—M. M. De Lano
Vice-consul and Interpreter—F. D. Cheshire
Native Writer—So Stze Ho
Constable—F. Ozario

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—M. M. De Lano
Interpreter—F. D. Cheshire

FRANCE.

Consul—Plichon (absent)
Gérant du Consulat—P. Ristelhueber
Interprete Chancelier—Vte. G. de Bezaure

PORTUGAL.

Acting Consul—P. Ristelhueber

RUSSIA.

Acting Vice-consul—A. Solomonoff

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—Edward Sheppard
Consular Clerk—B. Pereira

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—T. Pim

Imperial Arsenal.

Director—P. Giquel (absent)
Secretary of the Direction—A. Helland
Engineers—F. Heim, F. Mensburger
Navigation School—J. Carroll, A. Moreton
School for Naval Construction—

Imperial Maritime Customs.

海關
Hai-kwan.

Commissioner—C. Hannen
Deputy Commissioner.—A. Mouillesaux de Bernières
Assistants—D. G. Murray, S. Leslie, J. Giquel (absent), E. F. Creagh, A. Duncan

OUT-DOOR STAFF AT NANTAI.

Assistant Tide Surveyor—H. C. Müller
Examiners—G. Harman, W. Jenkins, W. Foster, R. Goodridge, O. E. Bailey
Tide-waiter—R. B. Johnson
Linguists—L. Wong, Ho Chee Chuen, Loke Chew Leong, Li Tat, Chang, Lo Tsun Tsoi

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—T. B. Rennell
Assistant Tide Surveyor—J. P. Saunderson
Tide-waiters—W. Johnstone, R. Stiebee, G. O. Powell, S. Rosenbaum, J. Harley, J. Baynes, M. B. J. Ström, C. F. Luther, D. Davies, R. A. Carr

POLICE FORCE.

Sergeant—D. Mullins (absent)
Constable—J. Deas

Pilots.

RIVER MIN.

Licensed Pilots—W. J. Mitchell, G. Oeltze, T. Randall, E. F. Simonsen, F. Johnson

Public Companies.

INSURANCES.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Fire department and Marine Branch
- South Australian Marine Insurance Company
- Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
- Mercantile Marine Insurance Company of South Australia

Birley & Co., agents—
- Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Butterfield & Swire, agents—
- The British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
- Royal Exchange Insurance Company
- London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

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Forster & Co., John, agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Commercial Union Assurance Company, Life Department
Home and Colonial Marine Insurance Company

Gilman & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
Association of Underwriters of Glasgow
Underwriters' Association of Liverpool
Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Melbourne
North China Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation, Fire
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Holliday, Wise & Co., agents—
Manchester Fire Insurance Company
London Assurance Corporation, Marine department

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Triton Insurance Company
Bombay Insurance Society
Bengal Insurance Society
Alliance Marine Insurance Company
Ocean Marine Insurance Company
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
Alliance Fire Insurance Company

Kaw Hong Take & Co., agents
On-tai Insurance Co., Limited

Odell and Leyburn, agents—
Royal Insurance Company
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company

Olyphant & Co., agents—
New York Board of Underwriters
Guardian Fire Assurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Phipps, Hickling & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Fire
Marine Insurance Co., London

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Siemssen & Co., agents—
Globe Marine Insurance Company, Limited, of London
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Dusseldorf Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited of Dusseldorf

Silverlock & Co., agents—
Queen Insurance Company, Fire
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company, Fire and Life

Turner & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Marine Insurance Company
Home & Colonial Assurance Company
Northern Fire and Life Assurance Company

Westall, Galton & Co., agents—
Phœnix Fire Insurance
Universal Marine Insurance Co., Limited
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Austrian Insurance Company "Donau"

FOOCHOW DOCKYARD.

Jas. Anderson, superintendent
C. R. B. Smith, clerk

招商閩局

Chu-sheung-man-kuk.

CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Agent—Tong Ching Am (absent)
Sub-Agent—Tong Ying-chai
Shipping Clerk—Lin Kok Cheng
Asst. do. —Tong Sam-chuen
Clerks—Lin Yek-chow, Leong Chee-chun, Lin Kien-poo, Ma Chew-seng
Shroff—Ching Hip Sam
Bill Collector—Lin Show-tu

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Steam Launch *Min.*
Engineer—Leong Kit-sun

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EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM CO., LIMITED.
Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents

COMPAGNIE RUSSE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR, DE COMMERCE, ET DU CHEMIN DE FER, D'ODESSA.
Olyphant & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Butterfield & Swire, agents

SHANGHAI LOCAL POST OFFICE.
Dobie & Co., agents at Pagoda Anchorage

大丹线电线行
Ta Tan-kw-teen-hsien-hong.
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.
Lieut. C. H. Kragh, R.D.A., agent

冰廠
Ping-chong.
FOOCHOW ICE AND AERATED WATER COMPANY.
Chas. W. Begley, manager

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited
Gilman & Co., agents

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China
Olyphant & Co., agents

Chartered Mercantile Bank
Butterfield & Swire, agents

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
E. Schweblin, agent

匯豐
Hwuy-foong.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
J. G. Hodgson, agent
A. W. Maitland, assist. account.

National Bank of India, Limited
Turner & Co., agents

麗如
Lai-yu.
Oriental Bank Corporation
Geo. Lethbridge, acting agent
H. Howard Taylor, asst. accountant and cashier

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-cheang.
Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants
T. M. Dermer
F. H. Thomas
Fred. Dodwell
H. B. de Souza

福興
Fook-hing.
Birley & Co., merchants
J. L. P. Sanderson
A. E. Blandy

同和
Tong-wo.
Bradley, W. Mackenzie, merchant and commission agent

太古
Tai-koo.
Butterfield & Swire, merchants
H. R. Smith, tea inspector
W. J. Robinson, tea inspector
J. S. Burls

多比
Do-bee.
Dobie & Co., shipchandlers, Pagoda Island
S. A. Kraal (in charge)

Dunnill & Brockett, tailors, outfitters, and commission agents
J. Dunnill
G. F. Brockett

昌興
Chong-hing.
Fairhurst, Reeves & Co., merchants
T. Fairhurst
W. M. Reeves

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"Foochow Herald"
Foochow Printing Press, proprietors

"Foochow Hotel"
Dunnill & Brockett, proprietors

天裕
Teen-eu.

Forster & Co., John, merchants
John Forster
H. J. J. Chambers
F. W. Kitching
A. D. Nind
B. D. de Souza, Jun.

乾記
Kien-kee.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
H. P. Tennant, agent, and tea inspector
H. Clyma

太平
Tai-ping.

Gilman & Co., merchants, and agents for Lloyds
W. H. Harton, Jr.
C. F. Harton
G. Slade

義利
E-lee.

Hedge & Co., merchants, and agents for Shanghai Local Post
Thomas Dunn (absent)
T. B. Hedge
T. F. Jones
C. A. Dunn

義記
Gnee-kee.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants
C. G. Tatham, agent

同祥
Tung-cheung.

Hunter, W. L., merchant

義和
Yee-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
W. Paterson
A. Forbes Angus, tea inspector
W. E. Allum
F. H. Slaghek
D. da Roza

和記
Wo-kee.

Jones, Thomas, exchange broker

怡興
Yee-hein.

Kaw Hong Take & Co., merchants, commission agents, and shipbrokers, and agents for S. S. "Taiwan," river passenger boat
Kaw Hong Take
Ung Choon Tee

豐茂
Foong-mow.

Lalor, J. P., commission agent and public tea inspector

協昌
Hip cheong.

Morris & Co., B. J., merchants
B. J. Morris

隆文行
Loong-man-hong.

Newman, Gittins & Co., public tea inspectors and commission merchants
Walter Newman (absent)
John Gittins
H. Baker

[illegible]
Yü cheong.

Odell & Leyburn, merchants
John Odell
Frank Leyburn
H. Deacon
Chas. Pye

慶記
Khen-kee.

Ollia & Co., D. D., merchants and commission agents
Framjee Cawasjee
B. S. Mehta (Amoy)
D. D. Ollia (Taiwanfoo)
D. C. Mehta (Takao)
Pestonjee Bomanjee (Amoy)
D. F. Tumboly
M. B. Tolatee (Amoy)

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太茂
Tai-mow.

Oliver & Co., George, merchants
George Oliver
J. H. B. Allen

同孚
Tung-fo.

Olyphant & Co., merchants
T. Pim
J. Bathgate

公裕
Kung-eu.

Phipps, Hickling & Co., merchants
A. L. Phipps (absent)
H. Hickling
H. G. Phipps
C. D. Smith

阜昌
Fou-chong.

Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
M. F. Piatkoff
J. M. Molchanoff (Hankow)
S. J. Speshiloff
N. J. Holmogaroff
M. J. Nemchinoff
B. M. Koosnetzoff
J. P. Pejemsky

Ponomareff & Co., P. A., merchants
P. A. Ponomareff (Hankow)
A. A. Solomonoff
J. M. Nemchinoff

同珍
Tung-chun.

Purdon & Co., merchants
J. A. Maitland
J. G. Purdon
E. P. Hague
Chas. Cole, tea inspector

羅弼臣
Lo-pin-sun.

Robertson & Co., commission merchants and auctioneers
H. G. Robertson
Shipchandlers, sailmakers and coal dealers, Pagoda Anchorage
Thos. Brockett (in charge)

Robertson, H. G., contractor and builder

隆祥
Loong-cheung.

Rozario & Co., D., commission agents
D. do Rozario

旗昌
Kee-cheang.

Russell & Co., merchants
E. Sheppard
M. W. Greig
B. Pereira
H. S. Rogers

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
N. D. Ezekiel
S. J. Reuben

Saunders, Captain J. C., marine surveyor for Lloyds' agents and local insurance offices, Pagoda Anchorage

Schoenke, F., watchmaker & photographer

裕豐
Yue-foong.

Schönfeld & Co., merchants
F. Schönfeld
W. Krohn

Shaw, Capt. S. L., marine surveyor for Germanic Lloyds' and local insurance offices, Mamoi Point, Pagoda Anchorage

禪臣
Seem-sun.

Siemssen & Co., merchants
H. Lübbes
R. Rienaecker

中和
Chung-wo.

Silverlock & Co., merchants
John Silverlock (England)
Thomas Smith (do.)
R. H. Haslam
F. W. Fry
John Silverlock, Junr.

所美富醫生
So-may-foo-e-süng.

Somerville, J. R., M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., physician and surgeon, Pagoda Anchorage

司徒醫生
Sze-to-i-sang.

Stewart, J. A., M.D., physician

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順豐
Shun-feng.
Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
T. Watson
C. N. Shoolinzin

華記
Wha-kee.
Turner & Co., merchants, and agents for P. & O. S. N. Company
A. W. Walkinshaw
A. N. Mendes, Junr.

韋格士
Wai-ku-sze.
Weeks, C. D., exchange and general broker, commission agent, and public accountant

公易
Koon-yeek.
Westall, Galton & Co., public tea inspectors and commission agents
W. P. Galton
J. A. H. Drought, tea inspector
H. A. Northey (do.)
H. R. Kinnear
J. W. Postlethwaite

Foochow General Chamber of Commerce.
Committee—John Odell, chairman; R. H. Haslam, vice-chairman; E. Sheppard, H. R. Smith, J. L. P. Sanderson
Secretary—J. P. Lalor

FOOCHOW CLUB.
Chairman—Chas Hannen
Hon. Treasurer—F. D. Cheshire
Committee—H. Hickling, A. F. Angus, T. Jones, W. J. Robinson, A. W. Walkinshaw
Secretary—J. P. Lalor

Foochow Seamen's Hospital.
PAGODA ANCHORAGE.
Committee of Management—Rev. W. W. Hawkins, Messrs. Sinclair, De Lano, Ristelhueber, Paterson, Somerville, Shaw, and J. Carroll
Honorary Surgeon—J. R. Somerville, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Honorary Secretary—James Carroll

FOOCHOW NATIVE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.
Committee of Management—W. H. Harton (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer), Messrs. C. A. Sinclair, M. M. De Lano, H. Lübbes, R. H. Haslam, Rev. W. W. Hawkins and F. Leyburn
Honorary Surgeon—J. A. Stewart, M.D.

同仁
Tung Ing.
BRITISH CHAPLAIN.
Rev. W. W. Hawkins, M.A.

Missionaries.

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Mi-e-mi-kow-wùi.
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Rev. Nathan Sites
Rev. Franklin Ohlinger
Rev. Nathan J. Plumb
Rev. D. W. Chandler
Miss Beulah Woolston (absent)
Miss S. H. Woolston do.
Miss S. Trask, M.D.
Miss Julia E. Sparr, M.D.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
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Rev. J. B. Blakely do.
H. T. Whitney, M.D. do.
Miss A. M. Payson (absent)
Miss Ella J. Newton

南台番船浦尾天主堂
Nan-tay-huan-sun-puo-muy-tsen-chio-tin.
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Gentili

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WENCHOW.

Wên-chow-fu, one of the four new ports opened to foreign trade by the Chefoo Convention, is the chief town in the department of the same name occupying the south-east corner of Che-kiang province. The city is situated on the south bank of the river Ou-kiang, about twenty miles from its mouth in lat. 27 deg. 18 min. 4 sec. N., long. 120 deg. 38 min. 28 sec. The site is a well cultivated plain, bounded on all sides, but at a distance of some ten miles, by lofty hills. The walls are said to have been first erected during the fourth century, and enlarged and re-built by the Emperor Hung-Wu in 1385. They are formed of stone, diagonally laid, and measure about six miles in circumference. The streets are wider, straighter, cleaner, and better paved than those of most Chinese cities, and far more attention is paid to sanitary matters. There are numerous large temples here, and in consequence it has been styled "a cathedral city." The Custom-house, outside the east gate, the Taotai's Yamên, in the south west corner of the city, and the Foundling Hospital near the centre are the other chief public buildings. The latter institution, built in 1748, contains one hundred apartments. It is supported by the interest of invested subscriptions and the rental of alluvial lands presented to it by the Government. The number of foundlings on the establishment's books at one time varies from two to three hundred. When of suitable age the boys are either articled to tradesmen, or adopted; the girls are betrothed as wives, or employed as house servants. There is also a Beggars' Asylum outside the south-west gate. It was built during the 14th century, and is supported by the state. The monthly allowance for each recipient is one tael and a half, but it is reported that few avail themselves of the charity. Among the objects of greatest interest and curiosity to the stranger are two pagodas situated on an island abreast of the city. They are both of great antiquity and are reputed to have been for some time the retreat of Ti Ping, the last Emperor of the Sung dynasty, when seeking to escape from the Mongols under Kublai Khan. The estimated population of the city is 170,000.

Wên-chow was formerly a great seat of the tea trade, and previous to 1861 was the only port in the department at which tea was allowed to be exported. The city was then in a flourishing condition. But in order to prevent the teas from falling into the hands of the Tâi-p'ing rebels, who over-ran the whole district during that year, this regulation was exchanged for one which authorized the export of tea at any of the Customs stations along the coast; consequently the trade soon gravitated to Foochow on the south and to Ningpo on the north. It was thought that on the conversion of Wên-chow into a treaty port it would speedily recover its old position as a tea exporting place, but this has not so far proved to be the case, nor has the trade in any way been of a character to meet the expectations formed. At present there is no foreign settlement, and the foreign residents in 1877 only numbered 19. The obstructive action of the officials in trying to impose additional burdens on imports helped to check the expansion of commerce, and there has so far been little encouragement for foreigners to establish themselves at the port. There is a considerable native export trade in wood and bamboos, brought down the river in rafts from Ch'u-chow. The annual value of this trade is estimated to be not less than $2,000,000. The shops and yards engaged in it are situated in the west suburb, where immense quantities of bamboo and poles are kept on hand. The net value of the foreign imports for the year 1877 was Tls. 223,506. Only 28 piculs of Opium were imported during 1877. The net revenue for 1877 was Tls. 3,158. In the same year 7,745 piculs of Congou were exported, but at present there seems little prospect of the tea trade becoming important.

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DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Acting Consul—Pelham L. Warren

GERMANY.
In charge—Pelham L. Warren

Imperial Maritime Customs.

歐海關
Ou Hai kuan.
Assistant in charge—James Mackey
Assistant—Julien van Stappen
Medical Officer—W. W. Myers, M.B., C.M.
Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—
Examiner—J. H. Burnett
Tidewaiters—J. M. Elshout, J. P. Donovan

Agencies.

H. B. Meyer, agent—
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Merchants, &c.

美益
May-ih.
Meyer, H. B.
H. B. Meyer (Ningpo)

Myers, W. Wykeham, M.B., C.M., medical practitioner

Pilots.

Chas. Schmidt
Wm. McKay
E. Sandstedt

Missionaries.

CHINA INLAND MISSION.
Rev. G. Stott (absent)
Rev. J. A. Jackson

NINGPO.

Ningpo is situated on the river Yung, in the province of Chekiang, in lat. 29 deg. 55 min. 12 sec. N., and long. 121 deg. 22 min. E. It was one of the five ports thrown open to foreigners in 1842.

Foreigners had, however, visited Ningpo at an early date. Portuguese traded there in 1522; a number of them settled in the place in that and succeeding years, and there was every prospect of a rising and successful colony soon being established. But the lawless acts of the Portuguese at this as well as at other ports in China soon attracted the attention of the Government, and in 1542 the Governor of Chekiang ordered the settlement to be destroyed and the population to be exterminated. A large force of Chinese troops soon besieged the place, destroying it entirely, and out of a population of 1,200 Portuguese, 800 were massacred. No further attempt at trade with this port was made till towards the close of the 17th century, when the East India Company established a factory at the island of Chusan, some forty miles from Ningpo. The attempt to found a trade mart there, however, proved unsatisfactory, and the factory was abandoned after a very few years' trial. The port was deserted by foreigners for many years after that. When hostilities broke out between Great Britain and China in 1839, the fleet moved north from Canton, and on the 13th October, 1841, occupied Ningpo, and an English garrison was stationed there for some time. In March, 1842, an attempt was made by the Chinese to retake the city, but the British artillery repulsed them with great slaughter. Ningpo was evacuated on May 7th, and, on the proclamation of peace in the following August, the port was thrown open to foreign trade.

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Ningpo is built on a plain, which stretches away to a considerable distance on either side. It is a walled city, the walls enclosing a space of some five miles in circumference. The walls are built of brick, and are about twenty-five feet high. They are fifteen feet wide at the summit, and twenty-two at the base. Access is obtained to the town by six gates. A large moat commences at the north gate and runs along the foot of the wall for about three miles on the landward side, until it stops at what is called the Bridge Gate. The main street runs from east to west. One of the peculiarities of the place is a number of walls built across various portions of the city, for the purpose of preventing the spread of fires. Several of the streets are spanned by arches erected in memory of distinguished natives. Ningpo has been celebrated as possessing the fourth library of Chinese works, in point of numbers, which existed in the empire. It was owned by a family who resided near the south gate. The site occupied by the foreign residences is on the north bank of the river.

The trade at Ningpo has never been large. This is owing to a considerable extent, doubtless, to the proximity of Shanghai. The net quantity of Opium imported in 1877 was 7,991 piculs, as against 8,803 piculs in 1876. Of Tea, there were 148,290 piculs exported in 1877, and 126,756 in 1876; Cotton, 30,092 piculs in 1877, 26,356 piculs in 1876. The quantity of Raw Silk exported in 1877 amounted to 440 bales, as compared with 1,322 bales for the previous twelve months. The total annual revenue of the port was Tls. 723,300 in 1877; and Tls. 719,590 in 1876. The population of Ningpo is estimated at 120,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英國領事衙門

Da-ing-koh Ling-z-ngô-meng.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—Will. M. Cooper
Interpreter—W. C. Hillier
Assistant—
Post Office Agent—W. C. Hillier
Constable—T. C. Marshall

大美領事衙門

Da-me Ling-s-ngô-meng.

UNITED STATES.

Consul—Edwd. C. Lord

大德領事衙門

Da-tá Ling-s-ngô-meng.

GERMANY.

Vice-consul—H. B. Meyer

DENMARK.

Consul—W. M. Cooper

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Consul—W. M. Cooper

大瑞威瑙領事衙門

Da-sae-whe-nau-way Ling-z-ngô-meng.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Vice-consul—H. B. Meyer

大荷蘭領事衙門

Da-who-lan Ling-z-ngô-meng.

NETHERLANDS.

Acting Consul—H. B. Meyer

Imperial Maritime Customs.

浙海關

Tsih Hae-kwaen.

Commissioner—E. B. Drew
Assistants—C. L. Lepissier, F. J. Smith, C. L. Rickmann
Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—Edmund Wheatley
Assistant Examiners—J. Morgan, I. Ross
Tide-waiters—E. F. Ottaway, H. I. Waller, W. H. Williams, F. Knäpel, H. Wright, R. von der Leithen, W. B. Walter, A. Mazzioli

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CHINHAI STATION.
Assist. Tide-surveyor—W. Brennan
LIGHT KEEPERS.
Tiger Island—L. Antonio
Square Island—Felix José

ANGLO-CHINESE FORCE.
General—J. E. Cooke
Major—J. C. Watson

Police Station.
Controller and Magistrate General—J. E. Cooke
Superintendent—Thomas B. Golding
Sergeants—Franz Theissen, J. von Pein
Interpreter—John Yiang
Constables—12 Chinese

Insurances.
Coit & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Davidson & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Commercial Union Assurance Company of London—Life Department

Meyer, H. B., agent—
Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai
Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance Co. of Berlin
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company
The Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia

Rees & Co., Wm., agents—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton

Wadman & Co., E., agents—
Imperial Fire Insurance

CHINA COAST STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
Davidson & Co., agents

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Davidson & Co., agents

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Hudson & Co., agents

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST OFFICE.
Coit & Co., agents

Bank.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (Limited)
Davidson & Co., agents

Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

寧順
Nying-jing.
Coit & Co., merchants
F. Coit

廣源
Kwóng-nyün.
Davidson & Co., merchants
William Davidson
William R. Davidson
Robt. M. Davidson
Patrick Davidson

遜昌
Seny-ts óng.
Hudson & Co., merchants
J. S. Hudson

馬根泗醫生
Mó-ken-s I-sang.
Mackenzie, J. H., M.D.

美益
Me-ih.
Meyer, H. B., merchant and commission agent
H. B. Meyer

利源
Li-nyün.
Rees & Co., William, merchants, agents "North China Herald" and "North China Daily News"
Samuel Bowers

利生
Li-seng.
Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
J. E. Judah
I. A. Ezra

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新沙遜
Sing-sa-sun.
Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
S. E. Moses, agent
S. A. David

華順
Wó-j'ng.
Wadman & Co., merchants
E. Wadman

Pilots.

J. H. Hoar
P. M. Pedersen
J. Brun
} Luggers *Ningpo* and *Teazer*
J. Smith, cutter *Orphan*

Missionaries.

大英國長老公會

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. Joseph A. Leyenberger (absent)
Rev. John and Mrs. Butler
Miss A. P. Ketchum
Miss S. A. Warner
Rev. Samuel & Mrs. Dodd (H'chow) (abt.)
Rev. David N. and Mrs. Lyon, do.
Rev. C. Leaman

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION.

Rev. Horace Jenkins (Shaoshing)
Rev. J. R. Goddard
Rev. E. C. Lord, D.D.
S. P. Barchet, M.D.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Right Rev. Dr. Russell, bishop of North China
Rev. F. F. Gough
Rev. J. Bates
Rev. J. C. Hoare
Miss Laurence
Rev. Geo. E. Moule (Hangchow) (absent)
Rev. A. E. Moule do.
Jas. Galt, M.D. do.
Rev. A. Elwin do.
Rev. J. H. Sedgwick do.
Rev. J. D. Valentine (Shaouhing)

CHINA INLAND MISSION.

Rev. James Williamson (Funghwa)
W. D. Rudland (Taichow)
G. Stott (Wenchow) (absent)
J. A. Jackson do.
J. J. Meadows (Shaohying)
W. Douthwaite (Kiuchow)

AMERICAN SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. B. Helm (Hangchow) (absent)
Rev. G. Painter do.
Rev. J. L. Stuart do.
Mrs. Randolph do.

ENGLISH UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCH MISSION.

Rev. F. Galpin
Rev. R. Swallow
Rev. W. Exley

CATHOLIC MISSION OF CHE-KIANG PROVINCE.

Mgr. E. F. Guierry, Bishop of Danaba, Vicar Apostolic of Chekiang

MISSIONARIES AT NINGPO.

J. B. Bret
J. Vaissière
A. Guillot
J. M. Rizzi
C. M. Gontharet
A. Heckmann
D. V. Procacci
J. N. Joanin

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

At Ningpo, "Maison de Jésus Enfant"—Marie Louise Solomiac, supérieure, Catherine Cacqueray, Stéphanie Mervé, Louise Roddier, Marie Rouvière, Françoise Archenault, Germaine Dauverchain, Joseph Ecuyer, Thérèse Meurie, Vincent Foubert

At Tinghai (Chusan), "Maison de la Présentation"—Louise Louy, supérieure, Gabrielle Perboyre, Angelique Luscan, Marie Lethimonnier, Elisabeth Geffroy

At Hangchow, "Maison de St. Vincent"—Madelaine Dutrouilh, supérieure, Vincent Faure, Marie Duparc, Joséphine Houlès

At Ningpo, "Hospital St. Joseph"—Anne Allègre, supérieure, Madelaine Célard, Vincent Lacote, Jeanne Ridez

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SHANGHAI.

The most northerly of the five ports opened to foreign trade by the British Treaty of Nanking is situated at the extreme south-east corner of the province of Kiang-su, in latitude 31.41 north, and longitude 126.29 east of Greenwich, at the junction of the rivers Woosung (called by foreigners the Soochow Creek) and Hwang-po, about twelve miles above the village of Woosung, where their united waters debouch into the estuary of the Yangtsze. The soil is alluvial and the country perfectly flat, the nearest eminence that can be called a hill being distant about thirty miles. The river opposite the city and foreign settlements, at one time a narrow canal, was some ten years ago 1,500 yards broad, but has been rapidly narrowing till it is now only 1,200 yards. The Soochow Creek, which is shown by old records to have been at one time at least three miles across, has now a breadth of only a hundred yards. The average water on the bar at Woosung is nineteen feet, the greatest depth of late years being twenty-three feet.

Shanghai—the name means "up from the sea" or "near the sea"—became a *hsien* or third rate city in the fourteenth century, and the walls, which are three and a half miles in circumference, with seven gates, were erected at the time of the Japanese invasion, in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It had been an important seat of trade for many centuries before the incursion of foreigners.

The ground selected by Captain Balfour, the first British Consul, for a Settlement for his nationals, lies about half a mile north of the city walls, between the Yang-king-pang and Soochow Creeks, and now extends backwards from the river to a ditch connecting the two, called the Defence Creek, thus forming what may be called an island, a mile square. It was formally declared open to trade on the 17th November, 1843. The French subsequently settled on the ground between the city walls and the British Concession, and in exchange for help rendered in driving out the rebels who had seized the city in 1853, got a grant of the land extending for about a mile to the south between the city walls and the river. They have since by purchase extended the bounds of the Concession westward to the "Ningpo Joss House," a mile from the river. Later on the Americans rented land immediately north of Soochow Creek, in the district called Hongkew, so that the ground now occupied by foreigners extends for about four miles on the left bank of the river. Most of the land at Pootung, on the opposite bank, is now also rented by foreigners. All ground belongs nominally to the Chinese Government, but is rented in perpetuity, a tax of fifteen hundred copper cash per mow being paid to the Government annually. About six mow equal one English acre.

The approach by sea to Shanghai is now well lighted and buoyed, and, although it has not yet become, as Mr. Inspector-General Hart stated in one of his despatches it would, "as safe as a walk down Regent Street when the gas is lit," the dangers of the ever shifting banks and shoals are as well guarded as can be expected. Under the superintendence of the Engineering department of the Customs, light-houses have been erected on West Volcano, Shaweishan, North Saddle, and Gutzlaff Islands, and at Woosung. There is also a lightship below and one in the Yangtsze above Woosung.

As a port for foreign trade Shanghai grew but gradually until it gained a great impetus by the opening in 1861 of the Yangtsze and Northern ports, secured by the Treaty of Tientsin, and subsequently by the opening up of Japan. The first event of importance since the advent of foreigners was the taking of the city by a band of rebels in 1853, who held it for seventeen months. This caused a large number of refugees to seek shelter within the foreign settlements, and the price of land rose very considerably. Owing to the occupation of the city the authorities were powerless to collect the duties, and it was in consequence agreed between the Taotai and the three

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Consuls (British, French, and United States) that they should be collected under foreign control. This was found to work so much to the advantage of the Chinese Government that the system was extended by the Treaty of Tientsin to all the open ports, and thus the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs was established, the head-quarters of which was for some years, and according to the original regulations should still be, at Shanghai. In 1861 the Taipings approached Shanghai and threatened the city and settlements. The taking of Soochow on 25th May, 1860, had driven a large number of the inhabitants of that city and the surrounding districts to Shanghai for protection, so that the native population increased rapidly. It was variously estimated at from four hundred thousand to a million, but the smaller number is probably nearer the mark. So immensely did the price of land rise that it is stated ground which had originally cost foreigners fifty pounds per acre was sold for ten thousand pounds. At this time the old Cricket Ground was sold at such an enormous profit that after the shareholders had been repaid the original cost there was a balance of some forty-five thousand taels, which the owners generously devoted to the foundation of a fund for the use of the public, to be applied to the purposes of recreation only. Unfortunately thirty thousand taels of this account was lent by the treasurer on his own responsibility to the Club, in which institution he was a shareholder. As the club shareholders were never willing to repay this loan, the building and furniture were taken over in 1869 by the trustees on behalf of the Recreation Fund, to which they still belong. This fund has proved very useful in rendering assistance to some other public institutions besides having purchased the new Race Course with all the ground in the interior. By this time provisions had increased in price to four times what they had been some years previously. Efforts were made to keep the rebels at a distance from the settlements. A detachment of British Royal Marines and an Indian Regiment garrisoned the walls, while the gates on the side towards the French Settlement were guarded by French Marines. In August, 1861, the city was attacked, and the suburbs between the city walls and river were in consequence destroyed by the French, the rebels being ultimately driven back. In December, the rebels to the number of one hundred thousand again threatened the Settlements. The approaches were barricaded and the Defence Creek constructed and fortified at an expense of forty-five thousand taels. A volunteer force was also formed amongst the foreign residents, under the command of Captain, now Sir Thomas Wade, which did really good service. Before the close of 1862 the rebels had been driven by the British Forces beyond a radius of thirty miles around Shanghai.

At the time the local native Authorities were severely pressed they availed themselves of the services of an American adventurer named Ward who raised a band of deserters from foreign ships and rowdies of all nations who had congregated at Shanghai, with whose help he drilled a regiment of natives. After passing under the command of another low caste American of the name of Burgevine, who subsequently deserted to the rebels, it was found impossible by the Imperial Authorities to control these raw and undisciplined levies, and at their earnest request Admiral Sir James Hope consented to the appointment of Major, now Colonel, Gordon, R.E., to the command. Having by him been made amenable to discipline, they now rendered the greatest service in the suppression of the rebellion; indeed it is generally held doubtful if the Taiping Rebellion would ever have been overcome but for the assistance of "The Ever Victorious Army," as this hastily raised band was named. Amongst other services they regained possession of the important city of Soochow. From 1860 to 1865 one British and two Indian Regiments and a battery of Artillery were stationed at Shanghai.

Since that time there have been few historical events worthy of record in a brief summary. On Christmas eve, 1870 the British Consulate was burned down and most of the records completely lost. In May, 1874 a riot occurred in the French Settlement owing to the intention of the Municipal Council to make a road through an old graveyard belonging to the Ningpo Guild. One or two Europeans were severely injured, and three natives lost their lives. A considerable amount of foreign owned property was destroyed.

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As at all the open ports, foreigners are in judicial matters subject to the immediate control of their Consuls, British subjects coming under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, which was opened in September, 1865. Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty have to pay a poll tax of five dollars for gentlemen and one dollar for "artizans and labourers," for which they have the privilege of being registered at the Consulate, and of being heard as plaintiffs before the Court. Although there is enforced registration at several of the other Consulates it is free of charge. Chinese residents in the Foreign Settlements are amenable to the Mixed Court, which was established at the instigation of Sir Harry Parkes in 1864 and is presided over by an official of a rank a little above that of wei yuen, and foreign assessors from the different Consulate, the first British assessor calling himself a "co-judge." For the French Concession there is a separate Mixed Court, which sits at the French Consulate.

In local affairs the residents govern themselves by means of Municipal Councils under the Authority of the "Land Regulations." These were originally drawn up by H.B.M. Consul in 1854, but have since undergone various amendments. In 1854 the first general Land Regulations—the city charter, as they may be called—were sanctioned by the Foreign Ministers and Peking Authorities, by which persons of all nationalities were allowed to rent land within the defined limits, and in 1863 the so-called "American Settlement" was amalgamated with the British into one Municipality. The "Committee of Roads and Jetties," originally consisting of "three upright British Merchants," appointed by the British Consul, afterwards became the "Municipal Council," elected by the renters of land, and when the revised Land Regulations came into force in 1870, the "Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai North of the Yang king-pang," elected in January of each year by all householders who pay rates on an assessed rental of five hundred taels and owners of land valued at five hundred taels and over. The Council now consists of nine members of various nationalities, who elect their own chairman and vice-chairman and who give their services free. A separate Council for the French Concession was appointed in 1862, which now works under the "Réglement d'Organisation Municipale de la Concession Francaise," passed in 1868, and consists of four French and four foreign members, elected for two years, half of whom retire annually. They are elected by all owners of land on the Concession or occupants paying a rental of a thousand francs per annum or residents with an annual income of four thousand francs. This, it will be noticed, approaches much more nearly to "universal suffrage" than the franchise of the other Settlements, which, as the hong system still exists to a considerable extent and five and six roomed houses are now to be got for a rental under the required five hundred taels, is considered by many as excluding too large a proportion of responsible residents. The qualification for councillors North of the Yang-king-pang is the payment of rates to the amount of fifty taels annually, or being a householder paying rates on an assessed rental of twelve hundred taels. For the French Concession the requirement is a monetary one of about the same extent. Several efforts have been made to amalgamate the French with the other Settlements, but hitherto without success. The Council divides itself into Defence, Finance, Watch, and Works Committees. This cosmopolitan system of Government has for many years worked so well and so cheaply, that Shanghai has fairly earned for itself the name of "The Model Settlement."

The Revenue of the "Anglo-American" Settlement for 1877 amounted to Tls. 247,465.88 and was derived as follows:—

Land Tax, three-tenths of 1 per cent.	Tls. 20,151.42
Foreign House Tax, 6 per cent.	27,077.15
Native House Tax, 8 per cent.	51,606.22
Wharfage Dues	90,953.08
Licences	39,289.82
Miscellaneous	18,383.19
	Tls. 247,465.88

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The Expenditure for the same year was Tls. 240,013.17, and may be divided as under:—

Police Department	Tls. 44,952.23
Sanitary Department	21,825.14
Lighting	14,819.34
Public Works	82,525.51
Secretariat and General	29,622.55
Loan, Interest, and Sinking Fund	22,682.52
Volunteer and Fire Department	8,683.17
Stud	8,811.55
Miscellaneous	6,022.16
	Tls. 240,013.17

The Revenue of the French Concession for 1877 was Tls. 84,366.98, with a balance from the previous year of Tls. 43,316.47. The sources from which it was derived were :—

Land and House Tax	Tls. 26,333.40
Licences	22,204.85
Cleaning and Lighting Rates and other Taxes	18,030.30
Wharfage Dues	15,707.20
Sundries	2,091.23
	Tls. 84,366.98

The Expenditure amounted to Tls. 119,325.42 :—

Secretariat	Tls. 18,374.62
Public Works	73,978.41
Police and Sanitary Departments	26,972.39
	Tls. 119,325.42

The Foreign population has considerably decreased from what it was at one time. The census of 1865 gave the number of foreign residents in the three Settlements as 2,757, army and navy (British) 1,851, shipping 981, a total of 5,589. By the census of 1876 there were in the Settlements north of the Yang-king-pang a total of 1,673 foreigners, 1,062 in the English division and 611 in Hongkew and Pootung; of these 1,086 were males, 296 females and 291 children. The proportion of different nationalities was 878 (or more than one-half) British, 181 American, 168 Portuguese, 129 German, 103 Spaniards, 45 Japanese, 35 Danes, 22 French, and 112 of various other nationalites. The French Concession contains about 500 foreigners, the greater proportion being French and the remainder mostly from other European, Continental countries. These figures do not include any of the population afloat, which may be estimated at 1,000 or over. Although the Chinese have no right of residence within the Foreign Settlement, and indeed were expressly prohibited by the original Land Regulations, some twenty thousand sought refuge within the boundaries from the rebels in 1854, and when the city was besieged by the Taipings in 1860 there were, it is said, at least four hundred thousand natives within the Settlements. As they found some amenities from "squeezing" when under the protection of foreigners, and foreigners themselves being able to obtain a much higher rental for their land and finding native house property a very profitable investment, no opposition was made to their residence. In 1865 there were in the three Settlements 146,000. The numbers by the last census (1876) were; in the English Settlement 73,159 and in Hongkew 22,503. The native population of the French Concession is about 50,000, and the boat population 11,000, say a total of 156,000. A large proportion are natives of Chekiang and Kwangtung, those in the direct employ of foreigners being almost exclusively from these provinces. The population of the native city is supposed to be about 125,000. The large congregation of natives in the Settlements is kept in admirable order by a Police force of 35 foreigners and 133 natives for the north of the Yang-king-pang, and 33 foreigners and 20 natives for the French Concession. Considering that the natives have to be tried by their own authorities, and

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that bribery doubtless works its effects in Shanghai as elsewhere in China, the organization and efficiency of this small force is highly creditable. In few places is life and property so secure.

The climate of Shanghai is generally allowed to be fairly healthy. The death rate amongst foreigners ashore and afloat had decreased from 34 per 1,000 in 1870 to 22.3 per 1,000 in 1875 and to 23 per 1,000 in 1876, a rate which compares favourably with that of large towns in England. It rose to 28.3 in 1877 owing to a partial outbreak of cholera. Of 85 deaths amongst foreigners during that year 16 were from this cause. If we exclude non-residents the rate was 19 per 1,000 in 1876 and 23 per 1,000 in 1877. The thermometer ranges from 25 deg. to 100 deg. Fahrenheit, the mean of several years having been 49 deg. in the six winter months and 76 deg. 1 min. in the summer. In the months of October and November there is generally dry, clear, and most lovely weather, equal to what can be found in any other part of the world; but when the winter has fairly set in the north-east winds are extremely cold and biting. The heat in the summer is sometimes excessive, but seldom lasts more than a few days at a time. An earthquake occurred in November, 1847, but this is the only one of which we have any record.

The streets of the English and French Settlements all run north and south and east and west, mostly for the whole length of both settlements, crossing each other at right angles. Notwithstanding the soft nature of the soil they are now kept in remarkably good order, at least those near the river, the district chiefly occupied by Europeans. Owing to the nature of the ground, expensive piling is necessary before any foreign building can be erected, and all stone has to be brought from a long distance. The Soochow Creek, between the English Settlement and Hongkew is now crossed by five bridges, three of which are adapted for carriage traffic, and the French is connected with the other Settlements by eight bridges. There are several good driving roads extending into the country, two leading to Sicawei, a distance of five and a half miles, and one to Jessfield, by the banks of the Soochow Creek, for about seven miles. Another broad road, more recently constructed, runs by the side of the river for six miles. It is intended to extend it ultimately to Woosung. Several other roads have been proposed, but although foreigners are prepared to pay high prices for the land the opposition of the officials has hitherto prevented their construction. At the time the Taipings approached Shanghai some roads for the passage of artillery were made by the British Military Authorities at the expense of the Chinese Government, one of them extending for seventeen miles into the country; but excepting those close to the Settlement they have now been turned into ploughed fields. An inland carriage road to Woosung was also made at the expense of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and others, but it has now also been reduced to a narrow footpath.

Many foreign houses, nearly all of them with several acres of garden ground, have been erected near the outside roads, especially on that leading to the Bubbling Well, which is the main outlet from the Settlement and from which most of the other roads branch off. This road and its extension to Sicawei is planted with trees on both sides, forming a fine avenue of over five miles in length. A small but well laid out and admirably kept Public Garden was formed about ten years ago on land recovered from the river in front of the British Consulate.

Immense sums have been wasted in various attempts to drain the settlements, principally from the want of skilled direction; but the great difficulties in this matter, arising from the low lying and level nature of the ground, have now been fairly overcome. The settlements are well provided with telegraphic fire alarms.

Many attempts have been made to inaugurate water works, which are very much needed, the supply of this necessary being at present obtained by buckets from the river. It is unfit for cooking or drinking unless both boiled and filtered. A private Company have filtering works from which they supply the public at so much per bucket, but what is wanted is well filtered water from a pure source laid on at the houses. The desire of the Municipal Councils to keep this work in their own hands and the heavy outlay required have hitherto prevented its being carried out.

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Shanghai can boast of several fine buildings of various and varied styles of architecture. Trinity Cathedral, erected from a design by Sir Gilbert Scott, is one of the finest specimens of modern ecclesiastical architecture to be found out of Europe, but from want of funds the tower and spire, which is an essential part of the design, has not yet been built. There is a Roman Catholic Church in the French Concession and another, completed about two years ago, in Hongkew; also a Chapel belonging to the London Mission and one to the American Episcopalians, and a very pretty and prettily situated Seamen's Church at Pootung, besides several Mission Chapels for natives. The Shanghai Club occupies an extensive and elaborate building at one end of the English Bund. It cost Tls. 120,000, and at that is said to have ruined three contractors. It has passed through a varied and peculiar history. There is a really fine Masonic Hall at the other end of the Bund. Amongst the other conspicuous buildings may be mentioned those occupied by the Oriental and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporations. There is a very fair Theatre, but it is as yet devoid of internal decoration. The members of the German (Concordia) Club have also a handsome little Theatre attached to their premises. The principal buildings on the French Concession are the Municipal Hall and the Consulate.

Among the institutions of the place may be mentioned the Volunteer Defence Force, consisting of Cavalry called "Mounted Rangers," Field Artillery and Rifle Brigade; the latter comprising three companies. Originally formed in 1861 it gradually went to decay, until the fear of attack after the Massacre at Tientsin in 1870 caused its revival with considerable vigour. It has now again unfortunately dwindled in numbers, but an effort is at present being made to reorganise it. The Volunteer Fire Brigade consists of seven Engine and two Hook and Ladder Companies. There is a Hospital for foreigners, the new and commodious building for which was completed early in 1877, and several for natives. The Temperance Society has a good hall and well furnished library, and having latterly been conducted on liberal principles is well supported by the community. The other public institutions may be enumerated as, a Subscription Library containing about 10,000 volumes, a branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, with the nucleus of a Museum, a Sailors' Home, a Polytechnic Institution for Chinese, a Seamen's Library and Museum, a well supplied Gymnasium, a Wind Instrument Society, which gives a series of weekly concerts in the Public Gardens during the summer months, a Race Club, possessing a course of a mile and a quarter, a Parsee and a Portuguese Club, also Pony Paper Hunt, Foot Paper Hunt, Cricket, Rifle, Racket, and various other Clubs for recreation. The last named owns a building containing two splendid Courts, Bowling Green, Tennis Lawn, etc. There are ten or eleven Masonic bodies, with over 500 members. In 1876 a District Grand Lodge for North China was constituted, with Shanghai as its head-quarters.

There are four Docks at Shanghai, the one at Tunkadoo, opposite the city, having a length of 380 feet over all with a depth at spring tides of 21 feet; the Old Dock at Hongkew is 374 feet long and 18 feet deep at springs. All steamers and most sailing vessels now discharge and load at the various public and private wharves. The premises of the Associated Wharf Company has a frontage of about three-quarters of a mile. The Chinese have an Arsenal and shipbuilding establishment at Kaou Chung-mow, a short distance above the city. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's Cable was laid to Shanghai in 1871, and there are now two lines of communication with Europe. The Eastern Extension Company has an agency for the receipt of messages. A railway constructed by a foreign Company was opened to Woosung in June, 1876, but after running for four months it was purchased and taken up by the Chinese Authorities. During the short time it was running the passenger traffic alone more than covered the working expenses. In 1877 the property of the Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, a foreign association owning the principal lines of steamers trading to the Yangtze and Northern ports, was bought by the Chinese Government, acting through the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, for the sum of two million taels. The property then taken over

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consisted of about fifteen steamers, a dock, and extensive wharfs and godowns in the French Settlement and at Hongkew.

The hotel accommodation of Shanghai was formerly, like that of Hongkong and Yokohama, of the most miserable description, but by the opening of the "Central" and the re-building of the "Astor House" in 1876-77, it is now in this respect unexcelled by any port in the East. There are two daily newspapers, the *North China Daily News*, morning, and the *Shanghai Courier*, evening, with dependent weeklies, the *North China Herald* and the *Celestial Empire*. There are two native daily papers; one of them, the *Shun-pao*, sold at the price of eight cash, equal to a farthing and a half, has a very large circulation, the other is the organ of the officials. In one matter, that of Postal accommodation, Shanghai is inconveniently over-supplied, there being British, French, American, Japanese, Local, and Customs Post-offices. It is hoped that the Chinese Government may soon establish a general postal department in connection with the International Union, to be under the control of the Foreign Customs, or that failing this the other Authorities may consent to all correspondence passing through either the British or Local Offices. All foreign hongs and even private houses have to give themselves high flown Chinese names, by which only are they known to the natives. The system is, however, found to have its conveniences.

The currency of Shanghai is the tael of silver, cast into "shoes" of fifty taels, more or less. The foreign banks issue notes of the value of five taels and upwards. Smaller transactions are conducted in clean Mexican dollars and copper cash. There are seven foreign and innumerable native banks in the Settlement.

Shanghai is the great emporium for the trade of the Yangtsze and Northern ports and to a considerable extent for Japan. The export of Tea from 1846 to 1850 averaged sixteen million pounds, and Silk during the same period seventeen thousand bales. The total import and export trade of 1868 was sixty-five million taels. In the twenty years which have elapsed this has been nearly doubled. The total trade in foreign bottoms, import and export for 1877, as given by the Customs Statistical Department was Haikwan Tls. 117,000,000, equal to about $180,000,000, which may be summarised as follows:—

Imports from Great Britain	Tls. 19,918,948
Imports from India	19,733,122
Imports from Hongkong	5,306,237
Imports from Japan	2,921,706
Imports from United States	1,137,418
Imports from other Countries	3,084,741
	Hk. Tls. 52,102,172

Of this amount there was re-exported, principally to the northern and Yangtsze ports, to the value of Haikwan Tls. 37,009,837.

Imports of Opium	Tls. 20,409,014
Imports of Cotton Goods	15,348,385
Imports of Woollen Goods	4,457,908
Imports of Metals	3,123,560
Imports of Sugar	1,443,735
Imports of Ginseng	918,298
Imports of Coal	839,665
Imports of Timber	582,565
Imports of Sundries	4,979,042
	Hk. Tls. 52,102,172

If we exclude Japan and the other Treaty ports we find that ninety-two per cent. of the Imports were from Great Britain and her Colonies. Imports to the value of Tls. 1,026,981 only were sent to the interior under Transit Passes.

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The values of the Exports were—Silk, Haikwan Tls. 18,173,283; Tea, Haikwan Tls. 12,900,114; Sundries, Haikwan Tls. 26,896,253; a total of Haikwan Tls. 57,969,650. Of this amount there was sent to

Great Britain	Tls. 15,614,118
Continent of Europe	6,050,239
United States	4,889,016
Japan	1,295,823
Other Foreign Countries	1,562,091
Hongkong and Chinese Ports...	28,558,363
	Hk. Tls. 57,969,650

During the year there entered and cleared—

Steamers	3,091	Tonnage	2,557,241
Sailing Vessels	1,018	Tonnage	329,403
	4,109		2,886,644

Of which 95 entrances and 158 clearances were in ballast. The total tonnage was divided amongst the different flags as under:—

British	44.08 per cent.
Chinese	38.17 „
American...	6.11 „
French	4.33 „
Japanese	3.99 „
German	2.17 „
Other Countries	1.15 „

Or, if we exclude the Chinese, seventy-one per cent. of the remainder was under the British flag. The total Customs Revenue for the year was Haikwan Tls. 3,269,919, consisting of

Import Duties	Tls. 2,355,882
Exports Duties	628,100
Coast Trade Duties	150,488
Tonnage Dues	101,966
Transit Dues	33,483
	Hk. Tls. 3,269,919

Of the Imports at all the Treaty ports from foreign countries sixty-seven per cent. passed through Shanghai, and of the Exports forty-four per cent.; more than half of of the whole trade thus belonging to "the commercial metropolis of China."

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DIRECTORY.

Consulates, Public Offices, and Institutions.

H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China and Japan.

大英刑錢使司衙門
Ta-ying-hsing-sh'ien-sih-ssu-ya-mén.

G. French, chief justice
R. A. Mowat, assistant judge
T. G. Smith, chief clerk and private sec.
W. M. Jones, clerk, civil department
W. S. Percival, clerk, criminal department
T. Hore, chief usher
N. J. Hannen, barrister-at-law, crown advocate

Netherlands Consular Court for China.

F. E. Heyden, president
J. J. Heemskerk, griffier
H. H. G. Rhein, usher

British Consulate.

The Bund.

大英領事署
Ta Ying-ling-shi-shu.

Arthur Davenport, consul
C. F. R. Allen, vice-consul
B. C. S. Scott, interpreter
L. C. Hopkins, assistant
J. N. Jordan, do.
Yang-he-hung, linguist

British Registry Office for Shipping for China and Japan.

W. H. Tapp, registrar (absent)
Wm. Donald Spence, acting registrar
Z. B. Barton, Gov. surveyor
Leong C. Weng, clerk and linguist

Consulate Gaol.

J. Johnson, M.D., medical officer
W. Barnes, chief constable
James Bowman, 2nd do.

Consulat General de France.

French Bund.

大法蘭西國總領事衙門
Ta Fah-lan-se Kwo-tsung-ling-shih Ya-men.

Godeaux, consul-general
H. Rouhaud, chancelier
Ariene, interprète
J. Collin, commis.
Bèer, commis. auxiliaire
Ichang, 1st lettre Chinois

United States Consulate-General.

大美國總領事衙門
Hongkew Road.
Hwo-ge Koong-kwan.

David H. Bailey, consul-general
Vacant—vice and deputy consul-general
D. J. Macgowan—interpreter
Alfred Wieller, shipping clerk and cashier
Vacant—consular clerk
H. Latham, clerk of consular court
Vacant—marshal
Matthew Logan, deputy marshal and jailor
D. J. Macgowan, physician

Russian Vice-Consulate.

1B, Foochow Road.

大俄羅斯國衙門
Ngoo-loo-sz Koong-kwan.

J. E. Reding, vice-consul
Chen Tsz Fong, Chinese secretary

Portuguese Consulate-General for China and Japan.

1a, Foochow Road.

大西洋國領事公館
Se-yang Koong-kwan.

José de Silva, acting consul-general

German Consulate-General.

Hongkew Bund.

大德國領事衙門
Ta-tet Kuo-sung-ling-shih Yamen.

C. Lueder, consul-general
P. G. von Mollendorff, interpreter
W. Kölling, acting secretary
Dr. V. Zachariae, physician
Tschen, Chinese secretary
M. Kock, constable

Austro-Hungarian Consulate.

Peking Road.

大奧斯馬加國領事衙門
Da Au Koong kwan.

Chevalier C. de Boleslawski, consul
J. Haas, interpreter (absent)
Hsia J. Ni, linguist

Swedish and Norwegian Consulate.

At Messrs. Russell & Co.'s, The Bund.

大瑞國公館
Nau-way Koong kwan.

F. B. Forbes, consul-general
Dr. B. Christiernsson, vice-consul

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大丹國公館
Ta Tan Koong-kwan.
F. B. Johnson, consul

ITALIAN CONSULATE-GENERAL FOR CHINA.
1, *Foochow Road.*
大意大利國公館
E-ta-lee Koong-kwan.
G. Branchi, acting consul-general
P. Tem, student interpreter

SPANISH CONSULATE.
1, *Chaoufoong Road.*
大日斯巴呢亞國公館
Da Zeh-sz--pa-ne-ya Koong kwan.
Alberto de Garay, consul
A. M. de Oliveira, interpreter
Yu-cha-yung, Chinese secretary

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.
No. 10, *Kiangse Road.*
大和蘭國公館
Who lan Koong-kwan.
F. E. Heyden, consul for Shanghai and the ports of the Yangtsze
J. J. Heemskerk, chancelier
D. Sinn, linguist

BELGIAN CONSULATE.
No. 33, *Kiangse Road.*
大比利時國領事公館
Da Pe-li-ze Koong-kwan.
E. Morel, consul

大日本總領事衙門
Ta-jih-pen-tsung-ling-shih-ya-men.
JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL.
No. 21, *Wangpoo Road.*
E. Shinagawa, consul-general
S. Go, interpreter
Y. Midzuno, secretary
T. Murassi, K. Okura, S. Uyeno, student interpreters
H. Snethlage, foreign assistant

Municipal Council.
No. 17, *Keangse Road, corner of Hankow Road.*
J. Hart, chairman
E. H. Lavers, vice-chairman
R. H. Artindale
Geo. J. W. Cowie
P. G. Hübbe
E. G. Low
R. Mackenzie
J. H. Wisner
G. Withers
R. F. Thorburn, secretary

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OFFICES,
No. 17, *Keangse Road.*
工部
Kung-boo.
R. F. Thorburn, secretary
J. A. Pond, accountant
G. M. Hart, E. A. Fabris, A. E. Jones, S. Reynell, assistants
A. Johnsford, tax collector
Chang Sang, linguist

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
Hankow Road.
工部管理工務寫字樓
Kung-boo-sia-zz-vong.
C. B. Clark, surveyor
A. A. Dallas, clerk
James Beckhoff, overseer of roads
J. Gould, do. do. (Hongkew
Z. Keeshaw, linguist
S. Yung-Kiang, draughtsman

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.
E. Henderson, M.D., officer of health (absent)
Neil Macleod, acting health officer
J. Howes, inspector of nuisances, markets and livery stables
G. D. Morse, G. W. Davis, F. Peters

MUNICIPAL POLICE.
Central Station. No. 14, *Honan Road.*
巡捕聽房
Dzing-boo-v ng.
C. E. Penfold, superintendent
A. Stripling, inspector, Hongkew Station
W. Fowler, inspector, Central Station
A. Wilson, (do.) Lowza Station
6 sergeants and 22 constables (European
5 do. 120 do. (Chinese)
8 detectives (Chinese)

SHANGHAI FIRE DEPARTMENT.
上海水龍公所
Sz-loong Koong-so.
No. 1 Company Engine House, 17, Kiangse Road
No. 2 Company Engine House, 51, Broadway, Hongkew

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No. 3 Company Engine House, Kin-le-yuen Godowns, French Concession
No. 4 Company Engine House, 17, Kiangse Road
No. 5 Company Engine House, French Municipal Hall
No. 6 Engine House, French Gas Works
No. 7 Steam Fire Engine, Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s Compound, Bund
No. 1 Hook and Ladder Company, Truck House, Municipal Council Compound, Kiangse Road
No. 2 Hook and Ladder Company, Truck House, Broadway, Hongkew
C. J. Ashley, chief engineer
J. H. Vail, engineer for district 1, Hongkew settlement
B. A. Clarke, engineer for district 2, English settlement
A. Charrier, engineer for district 3, French settlement
E. Henderson, M.D., surgeon (absent)
W. Kite, engineer

French Municipal Council.

M. Louvier, chairman
A. Hennequin, vice-chairman
H. de Courcy Forbes
W. Lang
E. Millot
E. W. Rice
H. Vinay
A. Voisin
} members
H. Sayn, secretary

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

局部公國法大

Fah-lan-se Koong hoo jooh.

H. Sayn, secrétaire
T. Giudicelli, comptable
J. Binos, percepteur
E. Romanet, do.
B. Saunè, do.
C. S. Taylor, expeditionnaire

TRAVAUX PUBLICS.

A. Legras, ingenieur
H. Babey, agent-voyer

FRENCH MUNICIPAL POLICE STATION.

房廳捕巡國法大

Fah-lan sz Zing-boo-vong.

Rue du Consulat.

J. Barbe, superintendent
C. Berthelot, officier de paix
2 sergeants, 4 brigadiers, 25 foreign agents, 17 native agents, 3 native linguists

BRITISH POST OFFICE.

No. 5, Peking Road.

館信書英大

Da-ying Su-sing kwan.

G. S. S. da Silva, acting postmaster
J. R. Simões, clerk

FRENCH POST OFFICE.

館信書國法大

Fah lan-se-su-sun-kwan.

H. Maignan Champromain, postmaster
F. des Landes, assistant

局信書國美

Hwo-ge-su-sing-jooh.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,

Consulate-General, Hongkew.

David H. Bailey, consul-general and postal agent
Alfred Wieller, deputy postal agent

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POSTAL AGENCY.

E. Shinagawa, consul-general and postmaster
W. H. Carr
T. Uyeno

LOCAL POST OFFICE,

5, *Hankow Road.*

館信書部工

Koong-boo Su-sing-kwan.

J. McMillan, local postmaster

Imperial Maritime Customs.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL, PEKING.

Robert Hart, inspector-general (absent)
Robt. E. Bredon, chief secretary
J. M. Daae, Chinese secretary
F. E. Wright, audit secretary (absent)
J. McLeavy Brown, statistical secretary
J. D. Campbell, non-resident secretary (London)

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關海南江

Kiang-nan Hai-quan.

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Deputy Commissioner—T. F. Hughes
Assistants, 1st class—F. Nevill May, P. Piry, R. Markwick, M. E. Towell, J. Jaques, R. Hough, G. G. Lowder, H. J. Fisher, H. H. Hollins
Assistant, 2nd class—A. A. Fauvel
Assistants, 3rd class—J. Keymeulen, P. Martin

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Consulting Physician—R. A. Jamieson, M.A., M.D.
Medical Attendant—P. E. Galle, M.D.

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Assistant Tide-surveyors—W. Fenning, E. J. Smith, J. Armour
Chief Examiner—T. Tolliday
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Examiner, Supernumerary—J. Edwards
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Tidewaiters, 2nd class—W. B. Loam, (Engineer's department) A. Bartolini, E. Molloy, J. W. Burke, M. Eckhold
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Tidewaiter 3rd class and Diver—J. Roberts

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造冊海關財政處

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7, Peking Road.

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Acting Assistant do.—F. Hirth
Assistant—J. Porter
Printing Office Manager—B. Palamountain
Proof Reader—A. G. Merrilees

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司泊河

Ho-poh-'sz.

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1st Berthing Officer—G. Robertson
2nd do.—W. H. Kraul
3rd do.—A. Olsen (Woosung)
Clerks—T. S. Southey, T. H. Hutchinson
Signalmen—T. Sangster, C. Villanova

RIVER POLICE.

水巡捕

Inspector—J. Howell
Sergeant—J. Ferguson
Constables—J. Livingstone, A. E. Brauer, J. J. Wilgaard

WOOSUNG INNER BAR STATION.

Berthing Officer in charge—A. Olsen

LIGHTSHIPS IN SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

Tungsha—R. T. Crighton, master
Kintoan—E. Helden, mate in charge

LIGHTHOUSES IN SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

Woosung, Gutzlaff, North Saddle, Shaweishan, West Volcano
Lightkeepers—N. Smerdeley, M. Vizenzinovich, F. M. Coffin, G. W. Hayden, D. Visas, G. Whitlock, J. Eccles, C. W. Bond, J. W. Grierson, B. Lewis, T. Cunningham, T. de Campos, J. Rodriguez, C. W. Stone, W. Knight, J. M. Collaço, L. J. H. da Luz, S. A. José, G. W. Barker

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海關管理燈樓浮椿房

Hai-kwan Ta-yung-fang.

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Clerk—W. B. Loam
Mechanics—J. Malcolm, A. Smith
Divers—A. Grandon, J. Roberts
Godown Keeper, Pootung Yard—C. C. Gram

REVENUE CRUISER "KUA HSING."

Captain—N. P. Anderson
1st Officer—
2nd Officer—R. Chenoweth
First Engineer—P. W. Shaw

UNATTACHED—(On leave.)

Commissioners—G. B. Glover, F. E. Wright, H. Kopsch, F. E. Woodruff, A. Novion, C. Jamieson
Deputy Commissioners—G. A. Noetzli, H. Ruberg, A. E. Hippisley
First Assistants—F. A. Morgan, M. J. O'Brien, R. J. Abbott, R. J. Lent
Second Assistants—R. M. Hobson, N. Titoushkin, C. H. de Sombreuil, G. C. Stent

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Examiner—J. Brackenridge
Assistant Examiner—J. H. Passmore
Second Class Tide-waiter—W. E. Clodd

Engineer in Chief—D. M. Henderson, C.E., M. Inst. C.E., London and Paris, Inst. M. E.

Divisional Inspector and Harbour Master—A. M. Bisbee
Third Berthing Officer—W. Carlson

H.B.M. Naval and Victualling Yard and Coal Depot.

大英新棧房

Da-ying-sing-dzan-vong.

In Charge of Naval and Victualling Store, and Coal depot, and Naval Accountant, Shanghai—Russell Hill, Paymaster R.N.
Store Issuer—Thos. Cottle
do. —Francis J. Wakely

高昌廟

Kau tsang-meau.

江南造船總局

KIANGNAN ARSENAL.

李大人

Li-ta-jen.

鄭老爺

Chêng-ta-lou-ye.

John M. Allan, overseer marine engineering
L. Bretschneider, drill instructor
John Rennie, naval constructor
Dougal Cowan, overseer gun manufactory
Edw. Kyle, foreman forger
C. D. Davidson, draughtsman

Loong-hwa Powder Works.

John Atkinson, overseer of machinery and powder manufacture
James Deas, overseer of sheet copper and brass manufacture
S. Ballard, overseer of cartridge department

大禮拜堂

Ta-li pay-tong.

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Very Rev. Charles H. Butcher, D.D., dean
Rev. Thomas McClatchie, D.D., M.A., canon
Rev. C. P. Scott, B.A., canon
H.B.M.'s Consul, C. J. Bolton, trustees
A. A. Krauss, treasurer
G. B. Fentum, organist

天主堂

Tien-tsu-dang.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

French Concession, Rue Montauban.

Rev. F. Basuiau, supr.
Rev. F. Desjacques
Rev. F. Deboeck
Rev. F. Ferrand
P. Beauchef

Shanghai Club.

總會

Tsoong-way.

2, Yangtsze Road.

J. Ashton, secretary
F. T. Williams, clerk
E. Mondan, steward

Portuguese Club.

西洋總會

Se-yang-tsoong-way.

32, Kiangse Road.

Committee—R. Markwick, J. Danenberg (hon. sec.), V. P. Fonseca (hon. treas.), F. S. Oliveira, T. S. Pereira

Chinese Polytechnic Institution and Reading Rooms.

格致書院

Ké-chi-shu-yuan.

Corner of Quangsi and Hoopeh Roads.

W. H. Medhurst, hon. treasurer
J. Fryer, hon. secretary

Shanghai Yacht Club.

A. J. Little, commodore; G. B. Hill, vice-commodore; W. Hewett, hon. sec.; J. Wilson, hon. treasurer

Shanghai Temperance Society.

戒酒會堂

Kai-chow Ui-tong.

15, Nanking Road.

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Vice do. —Rev. W. Muirhead
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INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

"Shanghai Lodge," No. 4, Temperance Hall, 15, Nanking Road

Lodge Deputies—Th. W. Harrocks, T. Hall

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- South Australian Insurance Co., of Adelaide
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J. Aquino, do.
Aug. F. Rozario, do.
A. A. Rozario, do.
F. P. Rozario, do.
J. Almeida, do.
M. Monteiro, do.
A. M. Aquino, do.
F. L. G. Rozario do.

中滙
Way-choong.

Central Hotel, corner of Nanking Road and the Bund.
F. E. Reilly, manager
C. J. Shury, clerk

隆申
Sun-loong.

Chalmers, Mackintosh & Co., public tea and silk inspectors and general commission agents, 17, Yangtsze Road
W. Bryce Chalmers
L. Mackintosh (absent)
Chas. J. Dudgeon

昇復
Vooh-sung.

Chapman, King & Co., merchants, Hankow Road
F. Chapman (absent)
T. Butler
C. D. Kerr
R. H. McDermott

合祥廣
Kwong-zeang-h-h.

Cheap Jack & Co., shipchandlers & storekeepers, and [illegible]-sing, stevedore, corner of Hongkew and Minhong Roads
K. L. Cheap Jack
W. Harry

洽豐
Hong-yu.

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers; Head Office, 1, Bund; Branches in ports of Japan
H. Fogg & Co., general agents

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F. E. Haskell, local agent
H. L. Gordon
J. M. Jensen
W. K Eastlack
T. W. Barker
W. H. Parsons
J. S. Knowles

院醫英大
Da-ying-e yuen.
Churton & Co., The British Dispensary, 1, The Bund
B. Strachan

房子彈路馬四
Sz-mo-loo-dan-tsz-vong.
Club Concordia, 22, Foochow Road
Gust. T. Baffy

克可四密
Koo-ka.
Cook, M. H., sail-maker, 7, Canton Road
M. H. Cook (absent)
J. Tregaskiss

明和
Ho-ming.
Corner, George R., accountant, 19, Szechuen Road

易高
Kaou-yih.
Cowie, G. J. W., solicitor, 21, Foochow Road

隆申
Sun-loony.
Cromie, Charles, public silk inspector, 2, Kiukiang Road

名錦
King-ming.
Cumine & Co., merchants, 8, Kiangse Road
Chas. Cumine (absent)
A. G. T. Cumine
John Cooper
J. Valentine
A. B. Souza

行洋泰復
Vooh-t'á.
Dadabhoy Burjorjee, broker, 14, Kiangse Road

Dallas, Barnes, bill and bullion broker Bubbling Well Road

昇日
Yeh-sung.
Daly, S., broker, Thorne's buildings, 26, Keangse Road

順寶新
Sing-pau-zung.
Dent & Co., Alfred, merchants, 9, The Bund
Alfred Dent (absent)
H. R. Hearn (absent)
Edward Wheeley
E. C. H. Dent
Wm. Miller
J. P. da Silva

狀興連
Lien-lee.
Dowdall, C., solicitor, 1, Hongkong Road

丹屋
Tan-wuu.
Drummond, W. V., barrister-at-law, No. 3, Lyceum Terrace, residence, Bubbling Well Road
W. V. Drummond
L. M. Gutterres
Spencer T. Laisun

行興德
Tuh-hsing.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., 7, Canton Road
T. M. Drysdale (absent)
J. M. Ringer
J. Danenberg
G. A. Lindsay

昇延
Yue-tsung.
Dufour Brothers & Co., 7, Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road
W. H. Aretz

八巴利
Pah-po-le.
29, French Bund.
Ebrahimbhoy Pubaney, merchant
Mahomedbhoy Fuckerbhoy, manager

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房馬祿卜押

Edbrook-ma-vong.

Edbrook, C., carriage builder and livery stablekeeper, 41B, Keangse Road
C. Edbrook
L. J. da Luz

店頭饅凡埃

A-van Man-dow-tien.

"Empire Steam Brewery and Aerated Waters Manufactory," 7, Ming Hong Road, Hongkew
H. Evans, proprietor
T. Russell

隆英

Ying-loong.

England, C. R., Hongkew Sales Rooms, auctioneer and commission agent, 1, Broadway, Hongkew

Eureka Hotel, Whangpoo Road
A. Silverthorne, proprietor

伽寶

Pow wo.

Evans, Pugh & Co., 1, Kewkiang Road
J. H. Evans (absent)
W. Pugh
J. A. Hawes
F. V. da Fonseca

店頭饅凡埃

A-van Man-dow-tien.

Evans & Co., shipchandlers and bakers, 7, Ming Hong Road, Hongkew; town branch, Szechuen Road
Henry Evans
T. Russell
J. Josephs

行洋昌顒

Zung-ts'ang.

Fajard & Co., Eugene, public silk inspectors and commission agents, 36, Rue Montauban
E. Fajard

Far East Printing and Publishing Company, 8, Foochow Road
"Far East," monthly illustrated magazine
J. R. Black, editor and proprietor
"The Social Circle," weekly family newspaper
J. R. Black, manager
F. Carrion, accountant

棚奶牛英大

Da-ying New-na-bang.

Farm, The Maloo, opposite the Grand Stand
A. Ferguson, proprietor; residence, Poverty Hall

松耶

Ya-soong.

Farnham & Co., S. C., shipwrights, engineers, &c., 19, Hongkew Road, and Old Dock and Pootung Dock
C. P. Blethen
James Simpson
F. W. Galles
Clark Blethen
A. Bruse
G. Galles
J. Marsh
A Carmichael
T. N. Campbell
J. Giles
H. Nethersole
J. Dick
J. M. Colgan
L. Vanhame
John Farnham
H. E. Snellgrove

隆協

Hip-loon.

Fearon, Low & Co., merchants, 13, Foochow Road
J. S. Fearon
Francis Low
R. I. Fearon
E. G. Low

行琴利福

Tuh le-jin.

Fentum, G. B., professor of music, 1, Whangpoo Road, Hongkew

行豐

Foong-yu.

Fogg & Co., H., merchants, The Bund
J. F. Twombly (New York)
S. D. Webb

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G. H. Burritt (New York)
W. H. Fogg (special part.) do.
A. J. Lines
A. F. Swany

泰太
Tai-ping.

Forrester, Lavers & Co., merchants, 6, Canton Road
William Forrester
E. H. Lavers
Lewis Fraser
H. J. Limby

H. Lazarus
W. V. Sentance

福天
Teen-yu.

Forster & Co., John, merchants, 21, Yangtsze Road
John Forster (absent)
Hugh Sutherland
A. Campbell
F. C. Braga

茂英
Ying-mow.

Francis & Co., R., 8, Peking Road
Robert Francis

泰豐
Foong-t'a.

Frazar & Co., merchants, Szechuen Road, corner Foochow Road
Everett Frazar (New York)
W. S. Wetmore
John Lindsley (absent)
R. F. Eastlack
M. G. de Souza
A. G. Botelho

行洋泰福
Fooh-t'a.

French Bakery, 30, Rue du Consulat
C. A. Fouque

生醫馬法
Fah-mo-e-sung.

French Livery Stables, French Concession
A. Charrier, proprietor
J. Hall, veterinary surgeon

雅蘭傅
Foo-lan-ya.

Fryer, John, Scientific Translation department, Kiangnan Arsenal, and editor of the *Chinese Scientific Magazine*

房病法
Fah-pin-fang.

Galle & Pichon, medical practitioners, corner of Peking and Kiangse Roads
P. E. Galle M.D., Paris
L. Pichon, M.D., Paris (absent)

泰順南
Nan-shun-tai.

Gesseit, A., broker and general commission merchant, 48 and 49, French Bund

---

記仁
Zung-ke.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants, The Bund
A. G. Wood
A. McLeod
F. G. White
H. W. Daniel
C. S. Sharp
B. Layton
E. C. Ozorio

行洋和公
Koong-Wo.

Gilmour, David, public silk inspector, Hankow and Szechuen Roads

---

行洋隆興
Hsing-loong.

Gipperich, E., merchant, 3A, Szechuen Road
F. Gipperich
H. Münster Schultz
J. Thuesen

昌茂
Mo-chang.

Goolamally Mahomedazum, Mahomedan Priest, Mahomedan Church, Chekiang Road

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行洋和敦
Tun-wo.

Gore-Booth, E. H., broker, 2, Yangtsze Road

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會總
Tsoong-way.

Gore-Booth, R. H., 2, Yangtsze Road (absent)

生醫部郭
Go-bu-e-sang.

Gottburg, W., M.D., 13, Foochow Road

友古
Koo-yau.

Gouillond, L., Ta-lay buildings, French Bund
L. Gouillond
H. Chamouard

Green, Mrs., milliner and dress maker, Foochow Road

齋石點
Tien-shih-chai.

Grelier & Co., lithographers, printers, etc., corner of Peking and Chekiang Roads
E. Grelier
E. Major

記和
Wo-kee.

Groom, Francis A., architect and land and estate agent, French Bund

倍葛
Got-poi.

Gubbay & Co., M. S., merchants
M. S. Gubbay
S. A. Nathan
J. A. Nathan

豐恒老
Laau-hung-foong.

Habibbhoy, Ahmedbhoy, merchant, Kiangse Road
Jairazbhoy Luccumsey, manager

豐恒新
Sing-hung-foong.

Habibbhoy, Rehemoobhoy, merchant, Keangse Road
Jairazbhoy Luccumsey, manager

Hague, F., 12, Canton Road

利福
Foo-le.

Hall & Holtz, shipchandlers, general storekeepers, tailors, dressmakers, milliners, and bakers, Nanking and Szechuen Roads
H. Everall
W. H. Short
H. Dyer
E. Byrne
H. I. Skeels
W. W. Clifford
B. E. Grisdale
H. Monument
W. M. Hull
J. P. Cottam
H. Waples
D. O'Rourke, outfitting department
A. R. Bowman, tailoring department
J. A. Stewart, drapery department
C. J. Rawlinson, do.
Mrs. Stewart, millinery department
Mrs. Clifford, dressmaking department

J. T. Taylor, pilot

南哈
Ha-nen.

Hannen, N. J., barrister-at-law, British Crown advocate, 6, Lyceum Terrace

太華
Wah-tai.

Harris, Goodwin & Co., merchants, 34, Keangse Road
T. H. Vale

生利合
Ha-lee-sun.

Harrison & Co., G., storekeepers, auctioneers and general agents, Rue du Consulat. Agents for Upper Yangtsze Pilots
G. Harrison
F. F. Ferris

牛醫栢
Pah-e-sung.

Henderson & Macleod, medical practitioners
Edward Henderson, M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Edin., municipal surgeon and health officer (absent)
Neil Macleod, M.B., C.M., Edin., acting municipal surgeon and health officer

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利波
Poo-le.

Hermitage Hotel, Sicaway
George Polite
Mrs. George Polite, manageress
V. Constantine, chef

昌裕
Yew-chong.

Hewett & Co., merchants, 27, Szechuen Road
W. Hewett, Senr. (London)
W. Hewett, Junr. (do.)
H. J. Such
F. Grose

順隆
Loong-sing.

Hey, E., general broker and auctioneer, 16, Rue du Consulat

昌永
Yuen-chang.

Hirsbrunner & Co., watchmakers, jewellers and general importers, 11, Nanking Road
J. Hirsbrunner
J. Manz

茂增
Tzun-mow.

Hirsbrunner, Jas., general merchant and commission agent, 7, Honan Road

Hoeflich, A., merchant and commission agent, 17A, Nanking Road
A. Hoeflich
A. Gronner

記義
Ne-ke.

Holliday, Wise & Co., merchants, Kiangse and Foochow Roads
J. F. Holliday
Joseph Beattie
J. R. Reddie
C. W. Holliday
J. W. L. M. Williamson
L. Barretto
A. Rozario
F. d'Almeida

庄肉羊牛順德
Tuh-zung-niew-yang-nioh-tsong.

Hopkins, W., butcher, 2, Tientsin Road

生醫症牙福錦
Ching-foo-e-sung.

Hopkins, D. Lloyd, surgeon dentist, 10 Peking Road

仵売
Ho-hin.

Hopkins, G. G., ship, freight and coal broker, French Bund

里采窗
Mih-ts'áy-le.

Hotel et Restaurant des Colonies
A. Seisson, proprietor and manager
U. Videau, cook
Ch. Brown, steward
R. Godaert

行洋厘華
Wah-lee.

How, A. J., 1, Hongkong Road

行洋源生
Sing-yuen-yang-hong.

Hyde, Hertz & Co., 14, Peking Road
Wm. W. Hyde
Henry Hertz
A. Burman
T. Craven
E. Lex

Iburg, J. C. H., teacher of music and piano tuner, Wright's Buildings, Honan Road

茂公
Koong-mow.

Ilbert & Co., merchants
A. Ilbert

平公
Koong-bing.

Iveson & Co., merchants, 8, Nanking Road
Egbert Iveson
A. A Ranken (London)
Robert H. Artindale
W. H. Anderson
W. C. Ward
C. C. Malsch

記利
Le-ke.

Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, merchant, Rue du Consulat
Moladina Lalljee, manager
Moosabhoy Munjee

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利廣
Kwang-li.

Jamieson & Co., brokers and commission agents, French Concession
W. B. Jamieson

牛醫哲
Tseh-e-sung.

Jamieson, R. Alex., M.D., etc., consulting surgeon to Imperial Customs, Shanghai, 11, Keangse Road

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和怡
E-wo.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants, Bund
F. B. Johnson
J. Bell Irving
B. A. Clarke
Peter Orme
D. Glass
E. Ward
R. H. R. Wood
J. Pinel
R. P. Hunter
E. H. Kenney
Allan G. McGregor
E. J. Caldbeck
A. Yvanovich
E. J. de Couto
A. F. da Sa
L. A. Tavares
Lino J. Sa

牛醫張
Sih-sang-e-tsung.

Johnston, James, M.D., 3, Shantung Road, Medical Officer, Judicial Department H.B.M. Consulate

---

大成
Dzing-da.

Jürgens, H., general broker, commission agent, & auctioneer, 15, Szechuen Road

---

喊有
Ju-way.

Juvet, Leo, importer of watches, clocks, musical boxes, &c., 7, Honan Road
James Hirsbrunner, agent for Coast and Yangtsze Ports

通開
K'ay-t'oong.

Kaitsu & Co., French Bund
I. Kanow
K. Y. Nambue
S. M. Tukehara

發刊
Bih-fah.

Kelly & Walsh, printers, publishers, wholesale and retail booksellers, stationers, news agents and tobacconists, agents for the *Hongkong Daily Press*
Arthur Walsh
Thomas Brown
Robert Law
Walter Brewer

和同
Doong-oo.

Kidner & Cory, architects, 13, Yuen-ming-yuen
W. Kidner (absent)
J. M. Cory

記和
Wo kee.

Kinder, Claude W., civil engineer, land, mine and hydraulic surveyor, French Bund

---

恒有
Yew-hung.

Kingsmill, Thos. W., civil engineer and architect, 17, Nanking Road

---

利順
Sun-lee.

Kirchner & Böger, 5, Yuen-ming-yuen
A. Kirchner (absent)
H. Böger
E. Burchard

生先金
King-sien-sang.

Kreyer, Carl T., Ph. D., translator to the Taoutai

昌法
Fuh-ts'ang.

Lacroix Cousins & Co., 8, Yang-king Pang, French Concession
G. Bluntschli
G. Lajeat
F. A. M. d'Almeida

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記利
Le-ke.

Malcaca, E. P., general broker, 44, Rue du Consulat

興泰
T'a-hsing.

Lane, Crawford & Co., storekeepers, ship-chandlers, &c., Nanking Road
John Wilson
J. A. Harvie
Henry Relph (absent)
Wilmer Harris
W. Hewett
I. W. Allen
S. Moutrie
H. Wareing
J. W. Stanford
F. Moutrie

源源
Yuen-yuen.

Lent, William, Shanghai Club

和德
Tüh-oo.

Lester, H., architect, surveyor, and estate agent, Masonic Hall, The Bund

師吉羅
Lo-e sz.

Lewis, G., ship, freight, and coal broker, French Bund

德立
Lih tüh.

Little & Co., merchants, 24, Szechuen Road
Archd. J. Little
R. W. Little
W. Cance
G. Butler

牛醫咖拜
Pa ka E-sŭng.

Little, L. S, M.D., F.R.C.S., B.A., physician to Shanghai General Hospital, 10, Kiangse Road

行家保
Pau-ka-hong.

Lloyds' Register of British and Foreign Shipping, 21, Kiangse Road
Joseph J. Tucker, surveyor (absent)

昌茂
Mon-chang.

Lösch, E., merchant and commission agent 5, Honan Road
E. Lösch
J. D. Clark
J. Fairless (absent)

泰昇
Sing-tai.

Love & Co., J., merchants, 12, Canton Road
J. Love, Junr.

生醫家渡麥
Ma-du-go E-sang .

Mac-Dougal, Dr. A. Mason, F.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. Lond. &c., physician and surgeon, 17, Whangpoo Road, Hongkew

生醫溫高瑪
Mà-kau-wŭn E-sŭng.

Macgowan, D. J., M.D., Hongkew Road

茂隆
Loong-mow.

MacKenzie & Co., storekeepers, commission merchants, auctioneers, and hydraulic press packers, 10, Szechuen Road
Robert MacKenzie
W. H. Poate
Jas. Foster

AUCTION DEPARTMENT,
Canton Road
Thos. Wallace, auctioneer
F. H. Rozario

盛裕
Yü-zung.

Maclean, & Co., P., merchants, 15, Foochow Road
P. Maclean
J. J. Heemskerk
J. E. Shaw

Macomber, W. H., care of Adamson, Bell & Co.

司督麥
Muk-tung-sz.

Maertens, Aug. H., public silk inspector and general commission merchant, 39, Kiangse Road

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美長
Chang-mae.
Maitland & Co., J., 41, Rue Montauban
John Maitland

芳元
Yeuen-fong.
Maitland & Co., merchants, 9A, Yangtsze Road
J. A. Maitland (absent)
J. G. Purdon
E. P. Hague
G. W. Noël
E. G. C. Webb
F. J. Maitland

C. Thorne

查美商英
May-zo.
Major, Ernest, 197, Shantung Road

"Mariners' Home," 5, Hongkew Road
M. W. Murphy
J. H. Reardon

行洋時最美
Mei-che-see.
Melchers & Co., merchants, 2, French Bund
Carl Krebs
St. Michaelsen
A. Ehlers

泰義
Ne-t'a.
Meller, Henry, auctioneer
H. Meller
E. F. d'Almeida

館書印治同
T'ung-che Yin-shoa-kwan.
Mercantile Printing Office, 3M, Foochow Road
C. do Rozario, proprietor
A. do Rozario, manager

隆全順
San-gee-loong.
Meyerink, W., merchant and commission agent, 4, Yangtsze Road
W. Meyerink
M. Tiefenbacher
E. Kuhk
J. G. Pereira

非禮
Lee-fee.
Miller, H. Brougham, barrister-at-law, 6, Soochow Road

庸中
Tsoong-yoong.
Miller, White & Co., bill and bullion brokers, 5B, Kiukiang Road
Rowley Miller
Aug. White
J. I. Miller

綏彌
Me-loo.
Millot & Co., Yang-king-Pang—next door to the French Post Office—agents for Remi de Montigny and Vaucher Freres
E. Millot
A. Teillot

牛爾美
Me il-sung.
Milsom, Albert, public silk inspector, and commission agent, Szechuen Road

豐恒
Hung-foong.
Mody, P. C., general broker, 11, Sunkiang Road

和生
Sing-wo.
Mody, S. K., bill, bullion, and opium broker 16, Canton Road

賜賚
Lay-sz.
Möller, Nils, auctioneer, broker, and general agent, 4, Foochow Road

泰廣
Kwang-thae.
Monteiro, J. X., commission agent, French Concession

Mooney, Captain Joseph, care of Messrs. Hall & Holtz

摩師意魯
Loo-e-sz-mo.
Moore, L., broker, commission agent, and auctioneer, 13, Kiangse Road and 8, Canton Road

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Lewis Moore
M. Moses

太升南
Nan-shun-tai.

Moore, J. M., commission agent, 48, Bund, French Concession

汝莫
Moh zü.

Morel, E., bill, bullion and stock broker, 33, Kiangse Road

師立馬
Ma-le-sz.

Morris & Co., general commission and ship agents, Yang-king Pang, French Concession
John Morris
A. N. Brown
H. Ollerdessen

利加麥老
Laou Mak-ka-le.

Morriss and Fergusson, bill and bullion brokers, 12, Kiangse Road
Henry Morriss
Robert Fergusson

士亞地
Der-a-zz.

Müller & Co., J. W., merchants, 10, Szechuen Road
J. W. Müller (absent)
O. Müller (absent)
H. Ruttmann
P. Metzenthin

記美
May-ke.

Müller & Co., H., watch and chronometer makers, jewellers, & opticians, 14, Nanking Road
L. Pfaff
H. Wimmer
K. Agthe

和天
Tien-Woo.

Müller & Fisher, carriage builders, painters, upholsterers, &c., 17, Nanking Road
L. P. Müller
A. A. Fisher

隆晉
Ching-loong.

Mustard & Co., California Store and general commission agents, 10, Canton Road
R. W. Mustard (absent)
C. C. Bennett
J. Fritz
G. E. Sawtelle
S. R. Gale

閣博梅
May-poh-koh.

Myburgh, A., barrister-at-law, Yuen-ming-yuen Road

行和協
Hip-wo Hong.

Nichol, Robert, 4, Nanking Road
R. Nichol
H. P. Buckley
F. E. Nichol

昌和
Wo Cheong.

Nickels, M. C., 41, Rue Montauban

能拿
Nol-ling.

Nolting, John, merchant and commission agent, 34, Kiangse Road

益昇
Wang-yi.

Noronha & Sons, printers, stationers and book-binders, 1A, Foochow Road
L. Noronha
H. A. Pereira
T. S. Pereira

林字
Zz-ling.

"North China Herald and S. C. & C. Gazette," and "North-China Daily News," 7, Hankow Road
J. Pickwoad, proprietor (England)
G. W. Haden, editor
John Brown, manager
J. G. Thirkell, assistant editor
T. Marshall, assistant
F. S. Oliveira, printing manager
W. T. Milley
P. J. Tavares
C. A. Sanches
J. C. da Costa
A. S. Oliveira

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C. Mirranda
L. S. Nunes
A. G. Tavares
and Chinese compositors

頓康
Con-tung.

North-China Livery Stables, 80, Seward Road
J. Compton

生陞
Loong-hsên.

"Nucleus" hotel and billiard saloon, 2, Canton Road
Henry Wilson

"Nucleus" Livery Stables, Canton Road
C. Edbrook & Co.
L. J. da Luz

記利老
Low-lee-chee.

Nursey Kessowjee & Co., merchants, French Concession
M. Currumsey
N. P. Banajee

源通
T'oong-neuen.

Oliveira & Co., general brokers, merchants, and commission agents, 17, Rue du Consulat
A. M. Oliveira

孚同
Doong-foo

Olyphant & Co., merchants, Nanking Road
Talbot Olyphant (absent)
John F. Seamen
J. H. Wisner
F. Reid
J. C. Allen, Junr.
J. O. Fuller
Thos. Rothwell
C. A. Xavier

登吉臣
O-le-tung.

Oriental Hotel, Hongkew Pund
J. Shadgett, proprietor

發順
Zung-fah.

Overbeck & Co., merchants, Macao Buildings, Yuen-ming-yuen
Hermann Overbeck
C. F. Timm

Papps & Co., Wm., wine and spirit importers, 5A, Canton Road
Wm. Papps
C. H. Hutchings

記裕
Yu-kee.

Paul, R., shipchandler & compradore, French Concession

利派
Pai-lee.

Peil, F., merchant, Kiangse Road
F. Peil (Germany)
F. E. Heyden
J. Buse
Th. Schnell (Chefoo)

隆恒
Hang Loong.

Pereira, J. G., broker and general commission agent, 18, French Bund

---

和遂
Soe-wo.

Pestonjee, R., general broker

房藥發科
Ko-fa-yo-fong.

Pharmacie de l'Union, corner of Nanking and Kiangse Roads
S. Voelkel, proprietor

Phipps, W. T., public silk inspector and commission agent

剌筆
Pe-la.

Pila & Co., Ulysse, 8A, Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road
Ulysse Pila (absent)
R. Geller
J. Roustan
A. Chassignol

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Poh-Shè.
Place, T., 36, Kiangse Road

Point, The, swimming baths and sanitarium, Yangtsze-poo Road
A. Silverthorne, proprietor

利波
Poo-le.
Polite, George, "The Toilet Club" Nanking Road, opposite the Temperance Hall
George Polite
E. Vernet
E. Izolphe

寶昇
Sung-pau.
Primrose & Co., commission agents, 12D, Canton Road
J. A. Primrose

麟惠
Way-ling.
Primrose, W. M., 12D, Canton Road

隆萬
Van-loong.
Provand & Co., A., merchants, 4, Peking Road
A. Provand (absent)
J. Macgregor
J. A. Sullivan
F. X. Encarnaçao

陵魯
Loo-ling.
Pustau & Co., Wm., merchants, in liquidation

場球拋
P'au gew-zan.
Racquet Court, Maloo

生先趙
Zo-sean-sung.
Rago, J. de, billiard table repairer, 133A, Szechuen Road

發立
Lih-fah.
Raphael, R. S., merchant, 5, Foochow Road
R. S. Raphael
C. Y. Soojau

光天
Tin-kwong.
Rees, Claude A., 27, Kiangse Road

泰履
Le-t'a.
Reid, Evans & Co., merchants, 2, Peking Road
M. P. Evans (absent)
E. O. Arbuthnot
T. J. MacDonald
F. J. Green
J. Samson

和泰
T'a-oo.
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Moritz Kalb
R. H. Percival, silk inspector
S. J. Crutch, tea inspector
F. S. Marçal

名利
Le-ming.
Remi de Montigny, merchant, Yang-king Pang, French Concession
Remi de Montigny (absent)
Millot & Co., agents

禹戲
See-meu.
Remusat, J., professor of music, Peking Road

查南利
Le-nay-zo.
Reynolds, E. A., auctioneer and broker, 20, Nanking Road

行洋因來
Lai-yin.
Rhein, G., 60, Rue Montauban, French Concession

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Sing-mow.
Rice, E. W., commission agent and auctioner, The Bund

茂福
Foo-mow.
Rietschler, R., chronometer, watch, and clock maker, jeweller, and optician, Kiangse Road

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記理
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順源
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Rivington, Charles, stock and share broker, and commission agent, French Bund

Roberts, John P., Marine Surveyor 5, The Bund, next door to Messrs. Russell & Co.

行銀換兌
Tus-woon Ngan-hong.

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M. Robins
B. Robins (absent)

生皮樂
Le-be-zung.

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A. Robinson
M. F. Dziouk

咸化阿
Ah-hwo-way.

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J. M. Young
F. Huchting
M. Pors

行洋順和
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J. Rosenbaum

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Wu-lay.

Rowse, Joseph, timber merchant, 505, North Soochow Road

房藥生羅
Loo-sung-yah-vong.

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Ke-chong.

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H. de C. Forbes
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S. S. Gilbert
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M. G. Moore
N. Simoens
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Yoong-zung-t'a.

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S. M. Moses
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Ludwig Beyer (Hongkong)
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J. J. Dorrinck
W. Hintzmann
B. M. Botelho

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Sin-ta-tsang.

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Shanghai Washing Company
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Kwang-ho.

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Louis Bertrand, chief clerk
Ferdinand Blanc, chief cook
Louis Figuier, chief steward

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Kang-hsing.

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Kwang-foong.

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T'a-lay.

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Wha-kee.

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A. Shewan
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Ta-yah-vong.

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S. W. Cleave

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G. E. York

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Teen-kwang.

Weld, Daniel, public accountant and bookkeeper, 27, Kiangse Road

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Nee-foong.

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E. Wennmohs
J. W. Mielenhausen
E. Wilck

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Wa-tuh-foong.

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Him-tye.

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William White
Joseph Welch

信[illegible]
Sing-oo.

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F. Stokes
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Wolff, Marcus, bill broker, address The Club

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Khee-chang.

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Wong Chin-tuan
Kwok Wai-ting

行船駁泰榮
Yoong-t'a-poh-zayn-ong.

Yang-Tye Cargo Boat Company, Szechuen Road, four doors from Messrs. Little & Co.
Yangwell, manager

腌冰記驛
Yuh-ke ping-ts'ang.

Yuk-Kee & Co.'s Ice Stores, at Soochow Creek, Chue-hoong-pang
Yuk-kee & Co., agents

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R. W. Croal, commander
P. A. d'Azevedo, purser

發源
Nuen-fah.
"*Nuen-fah*," Jardine, Matheson & Co.
G. B. Hill, commander

源信
Sing-neuen.
"*Emily Jane*," British ship, E. D. Sassoon & Co.
T. M. Stafford, commander
G. Perawin, chief officer
H. Longman, second officer
S. P. de Castillo, purser

源開
K'ay-neuen.
"*Wellington*," D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
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J. W. Bennett, chief officer
F. V. Fonseca, purser

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海 SHANGHAI. 上

ROADS IN THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT.

NORTH AND SOUTH,

EAST END.	
Yang-tsze Road (The Bund)	洋子路
Lower Yuen-ming-yuen Road	下圓路
Upper Yuen-ming-yuen Road	上圓路
Szechuen Road	四川路
Keangse Road	江西路
Honan Road	河南路
Shangtung Road	山東路
Shanse Road	山西路
Chihli Road	直隸路
Fohkien Road	福建路
Hoopeh Road	湖北路
Chekiang Road	浙江路
Lower Quangse Road	下廣西路
Upper Quangse Road	上廣西路
Yunnan Road	雲南路
Lloyd Road	勞合路
Thibet Road (Defence Creek)	西藏路
WEST END.	

EAST AND WEST.

SOUTH END.	
Sung-keang Road (Yang King Pang)	松江路
King-loong-ka (or Woo-woo Road)	金隆街
Canton Road	廣東路
Seking Road	泗涇路
Foochow Road	福州路
Hankow Road	漢口路
Kiukiang Road	九江路
Nanking Road (or Maloo)	南京路
Tientsin Road	天津路
Taiwan Road	臺灣路
Ningpo Road	寧波路
Woo-sieh Road	無錫路
Chefoo Road	之罘路
Peking Road	北京路
Hongkong Road	香港路
Amoy Road	廈門路
Soochow Road	蘇州路

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Quai des R'parts	金利源後面城浜	Rue de la Porte du Nord.....	老北門大街
Rue de la Guerre...	永安街	Rue Protêt.....	恒德堂街
Rue Montauban.	新北門外天主堂街	Rue de l'Administ'n.	新火輪磨坊街
Rue de la Mission...	自鳴鐘西街	Rue du Moulin.....	匯豐銀行街
Rue Petit.....	自來火行西街	Rue Touranne.....	八里橋木橋路
Rue Durun.....	吉達路	Rue Hué	西摩路新馬路
		Rue des Pères.....	自來火行街
		Rue de Saigon.....	自來火行街
		Rue Palikao	八里橋路

EAST TO WEST.

Quais du Yang-king-pang et Confucius...	洋涇濱路	Rue Colbert	永安女東街路
Quais de la Pagode, des Fossés, et de la Brèche	天后宮橋	Rue du Weikwé	西寧興街
Rue du Consulat	城河濱路	Rue de Ningpo	甯波路
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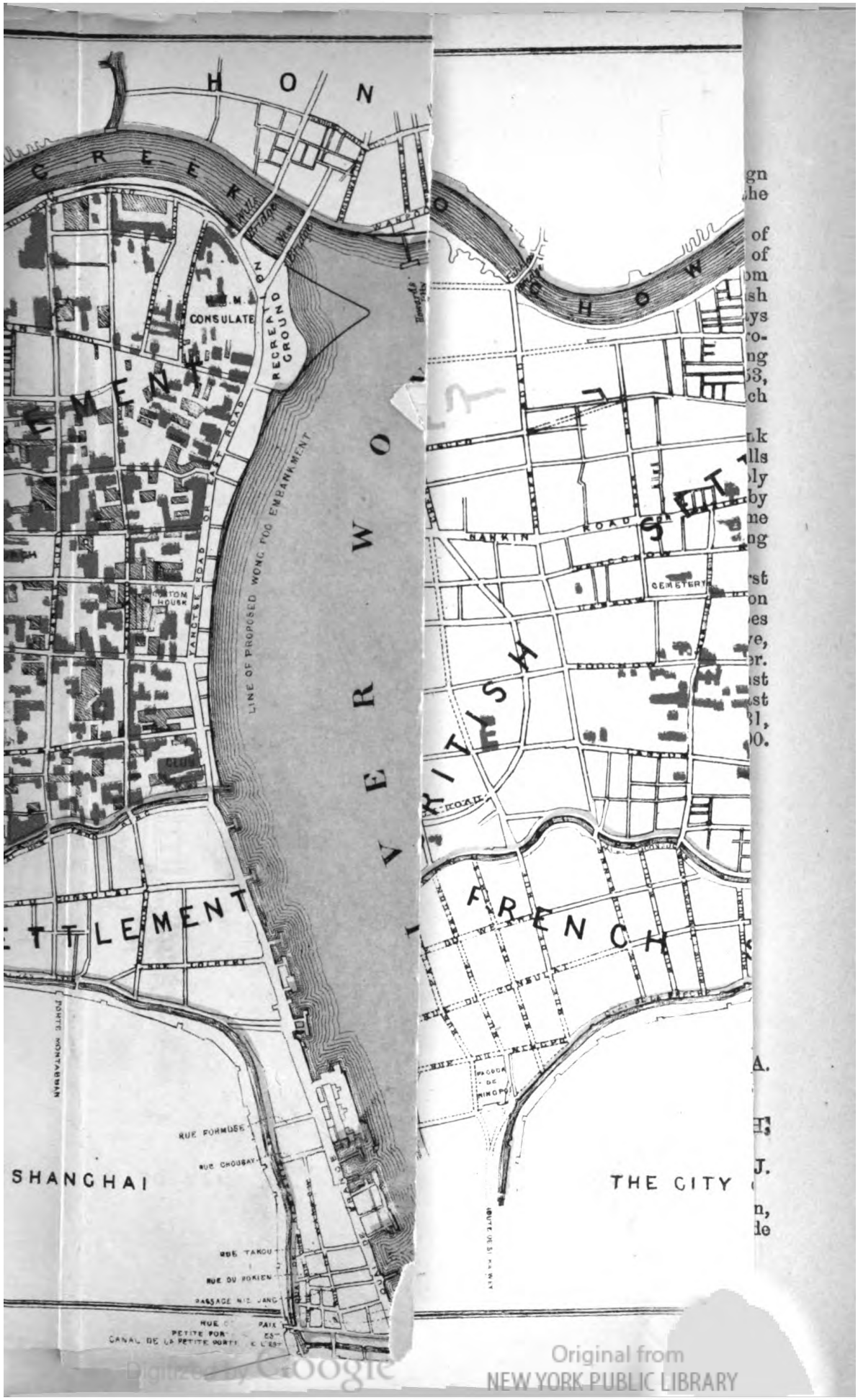
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W.			
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North Kiangse Road ...	江西北路	Boone Road	文監師路
North Szechuen Road ...	四川北路	Fearon Road	斐倫路
Chapoo Road.....	乍浦路	Dixwell Road	狄思威路
Woosung Road	吳淞路	Taiping Road	太平路
Broadway (and part in E. & W.)	百老匯	Kee-cheong Road	旗昌路
Astor Road	禮查路	Yuen-fong Road	元芳路
Woochang Road	武昌路	Gasholder Road	三官堂路
Ming-hong Road	閔行路	Chaou-foong Road	兆豐路
Old China Street	老中華街	Dent Road.....	寶順路
Nanzing Road	南京路	Kung-ping Road	公平路
		E.	

EAST AND WEST.

S.			
North Yangtsze Road ...	洋子北路	Seward Road.....	西華德路
Whang-poo Road.....	黃浦路	Tiendong Road.....	天潼路
Broadway (part runs in N. & S.).....	白老匯	Miller Road	密勒路
		Hanbury Road	漢璧禮路
		N.	

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CHINKIANG.

The port of Chinkiang (or Chên-kiang-fu), which was declared open to foreign trade by the Treaty of Tientsin, is situated about 150 miles from the Yangtsze at the point where the Grand Canal enters the river.

The history of Chinkiang possesses but few features of interest. The position of the town, as a translation of its name implies ("River Guard"), was at one time of considerable importance from a military point of view, when all the rice-tribute from the south of China was transported to Peking by the interior route. The British forces captured the place in July, 1842, and as the cutting off of supplies always produces a powerful effect, the commanding situation thus secured was not long in producing the desired result upon the Central Government, for the Treaty of Nanking was signed a month afterwards. The Taiping rebels entered the town in April, 1853, and continued to occupy it till 1857, when they had to yield to the same cause which had made the Government yield ten years before.

The city lies between one of the mouths of the Grand Canal and the right bank of the Yangtsze. Most of the houses are built on level ground, but the hills surrounding lend a pleasant appearance to the locality, which is enhanced considerably by the bluff scenery of the island of Ts'io-shan. When the city was abandoned by the rebel forces, its destruction was very nearly complete, and it still retains to some extent its desolate aspect. The foreign settlement occupies a tract of land extending from the mouth of the Canal along the bank of the river.

Considerable commercial importance was attached to the port when it was first opened. The largest vessels can approach it, and hopes were high as to the position it would occupy in the development of inland trade with China. But, like the hopes entertained respecting several of the other Chinese ports, they have proved delusive, and the trade on the Yangtsze seems to have centred at Hankow, farther up the river. The net importation of Opium into Chinkiang in 1877 was 10,799 piculs, against 10,649 piculs in 1876. The import of this drug has steadily increased during the past ten years. The total annual revenue of the port for 1877 amounted to Tls. 122,381, and in 1877 it was Tls. 149,866. The population of Chinkiang is estimated at 140,000.

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NETHERLANDS.

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Assistants—Chas. W. de St. Croix, T. A. W. Hance, E. H. Grimani

Medical Officer—A. R. Platt

Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—J. H. C. Gunther

Examiners—A. B. Menzies, F. Wegener, J. Mahon, P. R. Dubarry

Tide-waiters—T. Macphail, J. D. Annatoyn, W. A. Washbrook, W. J. Mason, R. de Nully, P. Cunniffy

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Tung-tae-yang-hong.
Carnie, F., commission agent

裕康行
U-kong-hong.
David, D. M., merchant and general commission agent
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Sassoon & Co., E.D., merchants
J. S. Perry

老沙遜
Lo-sa-soon.
Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
S. J. Solomon
M. S. Kelly

豫章
Yü-chang.
Smith, C. A., commission agent

泰昌
Tai-chang.
Wadliegh and Emery, merchants and commission agents
E. C. Wadliegh (New York)
D. A. Emery
Chang Tung-shan

Missionaries.

Dr. R. G. White, medical dispensary, and hospital
B. Bagnall
Mrs. W. H. Williams

China Inland Mission.

耶蘇堂
Rev. E. Pearse, Nganking
Rev. H. Randle, do.
Rev. F. W. Baller, Chinkiang
Mrs. Pearse
Miss Knight

Receiving Ship.

Hulk *Cadiz*.—F. Carnie
Hulk-keeper, E. J. Davies

WUHU.

This port was opened to foreign trade, by the Chefoo Convention, on the 1st April, 1877. It is situated on the river Yangtsze, in the province of An-hwei, and is a half-way port between Chinkiang and Kiukiang, though nearer to the former. It has the appearance of a thriving and busy town, and is admirably located for trade. This is mainly owing to the excellence of its water communication with the interior. A large canal, with a depth of five to six feet of water in the winter and ten to twelve feet in the summer connects the port with the important city of Ning-kuoh-fu, in southern An-hwei, fifty miles distant. Another canal runs inland for over eighty miles in a south-westerly direction to Taiping-hsien, an extensive tea district. This canal, which is only navigable in the summer, passes through Nan-ling and King-hsien, where the cultivation of silk is carried on and may some day be of importance.

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Boats carrying from 200 to 300 piculs of teac an come from Tai-ping-hsien to Wuhu in the summer and autumn, but in the winter the creek is partially dry, and navigation rendered impossible. The silk districts of Nau-ling and King-hsien are situated within fifty miles of Wuhu. Besides the canals leading to Ning-kuoh-fu and Tai-ping-hsien, there are two others communicating with Su-an and Tung-pó. The Su-an canal is navigable for small boats in summer for nearly one hundred miles, and passes through some silk producing country; while that leading to Tung-pó can be traversed by native craft of considerable size, for about seventy miles. On the northern side of the Yangtsze a fine broad canal, navigable in summer for vessels drawing ten to twelve feet of water, connects Wuhu with Lü-chow-fu, the chief mercantile depôt for central An-hwei.

It will be seen, from the above enumeration of the facilities for water carriage from Wuhu, that it is calculated to prove an emporium for commerce. It has indeed long been the seat of an extensive junk traffic, and is the only one of the new treaty ports which has so far at all fulfilled the anticipations formed of it. A very fair import trade has sprung up, and both that and the export trade are steadily growing. The Customs revenue is already about half that of Kiukiang. The total value of the trade passing through the Foreign Customs for the year 1877 was Tls. 1,586,682, of which amount Tls. 893,408 represented the foreign imports. 1,161 piculs of Opium were imported in 1877.

The town is fairly well built, with rather broader streets than most Chinese cities possess, and is tolerably paved. Its population is estimated at 40,000 inhabitants. The anchorage is good and resembles that of Chinkiang.

DIRECTORY.

大英領事府
Tai-ying-ling-sze-foo.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—E. L. Oxenham
Constable—G. Perkins

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

蕪湖稅關
Wu-hu-hsin-kwan.

Assistant in Charge—J. Lloyd E. Palm
Assistants—C. C. Clarke, E. A. Deacon
Tide-surveyor and Harbour Master—J. H. May
Examiner—W. J. Sayle
Tidewaiters—L. Le Breton, A. Lewis, E. Felton
Linguist—Wang-kum-ping

CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Manager—Chow Lan-sen
Sub-Manager—Soon Cho Ching
Clerk—Chan Yuk-ting
Hulks "Szechuen" and "Geo. Washington"

MERCHANTS.

安昌
An-chang.

Duff, Thos. W., merchant and commission agent

沙遜
Sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
R. E. Töeg

萬年清　永順
Wan-nien ching.　*Yüng-shun.*

Smith & Co., C., merchants and commission agents
C. Smith

Wong, Brothers & Co., merchants and commission agents
Wang-jü-hu
C. C. Goe
Y. B. Wung

MISSIONARY.

Rev. Pére J. Seckinger, Society of Jesus

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KIUKIANG.

Kiukiang is situated on the Yangtsze, near the outlet of the Poyang Lake, and is a prefectural city of the province of Kiang-si. It is about 137 geographical miles from Hankow and 445 from Shanghai.

Kiukiang was at one time a busy and populous city; but it was occupied by the Taiping rebels in 1853, and before it was given up to the Imperial troops it was utterly destroyed, presenting one of those melancholy spectacles which these hordes of usurpers left so often behind them. A gentleman (Mr. Laurence Oliphant) who visited it in 1858 speaks of the desolation of the city in the following terms:—"We found it to the last degree deplorable. A single dilapidated street, composed only of a few mean shops, was all that existed of this once thriving and populous city; the remainder of the vast area comprised within its walls, five or six miles in circumference, contained nothing but ruins, weeds, and kitchen gardens." When the foreign settlement was established there, however, the population soon returned, and it has continued to increase rapidly. It is now estimated at 40,000.

The city is built close to the river, the walls running along the banks of it for some 500 yards. Their circumference is about five miles, but a considerable portion of the space enclosed is not occupied. The city contains no features of interest. There are several large lakes to the north and west of it, and beyond the principal suburb lies the foreign settlement. On the opening of the port considerable trouble was experienced in securing the land on which to build the foreign residences, the Chinese demanding extortionate prices for it. Indeed, so bitter was the opposition manifested that before the ground could be cleared some of the native houses had to be forcibly demolished.

The idea which led to the opening of Kiukiang was, no doubt, its situation as regards communication by water with the districts where the Green Tea is produced. But the hopes entertained respecting Kiukiang have never been realised. The total quantity of Tea exported in 1877 was 245,145 piculs, of which 51,476 piculs were Green. Opium was imported to the extent of 1,852 piculs in 1877, and 2,043 piculs in 1876. The total revenue of the port for 1877 was Tls. 689,125, and for 1876, Tls. 694,747.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英副領事衙門
Ta-ying-fu-ling-shih-ya-mên.
BRITISH CONSULATE.
Consul—Geo. Phillips
Constable—

法國領事官
Fat-kwok-ling-see-koon.
FRENCH CONSULATE.
Consul-General at Shanghai

大美國領事官
Ta-mai-kwok-ling-shih-kwan.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.
Consul—I. F. Shepard, residing at Hankow

大荷蘭國領事官
Ta-ho-lan-kwoh-ling-shih-kwan.
NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.
Vice-consul—J. H. Anderson

大澳斯馬加領事官
Ta Ao-sz Ma-kia Ling-shih-kwan.
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATE.
Acting Consul—Geo. Phillips

大丹國領事官
Ta-tan-kwo-ling-shih-kwan.
DANISH CONSULATE.
Acting Consul—Geo. Phillips

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Imperial Maritime Customs.

九江新關
Kiu-kiang-hsin-kwan.

Assistant in Charge—E. T. Holwill
Assistants—P. H. King, H. de la Bestide, J. H. Hunt
Harbour Master and Tide Surveyor—T. Moorehead
Examiners—A. A. Godwin, G. Ballantine, C. V. Bono
Tide-waiters—J. G. Ruthven, J. G. Rylander, E. F. Brandon, W. G. Harling, J. F. Large, J. Eagan, W. R. Kahler

Municipal Council.

大英工部
Ta-ying-kung-poo.

Rev. V. C. Hart, chairman
P. McGregor Grant, secretary
Alex. Campbell, treasurer
One European constable
Four native policemen

Insurances.

Anderson & Co., R., agents—
Canton Insurance Office
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company
Chinese Insurance Co.
China Fire Insurance Co.
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co.
Marine Insurance Company
Yangtsze Insurance Company

Campbell, Alexr., agent—
North China Insurance Company

China Navigation Co., Limited.
Anderson & Co., R., agents
Hulk *Sultan*—J. Kofod, in charge

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
Anderson & Co., R., agents—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Alexr. Campbell, agent—

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

怡和
E-wo.

Anderson, & Co., R., agents for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Robert Anderson
J. H. Anderson (absent)
E. W. Tritton (do.)
P. McGregor Grant
W. J. Tucker

天裕
Teen-eu.

Campbell, Alexander, merchant

Jardine, James, M.D., Edin., &c.

順豐
Shoon-foong.

Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
T. N. Lavrentieff

永和
Wing-wo.

Wade, H. T., merchant

Missionaries.

Methodist Episcopal Church Mission.
Rev. Virgil C. Hart
Rev. A. Stritmatter
Rev. A. J. Cook
Rev. J. R. Hykes
Miss Lucy H. Hoag
Miss Gertrude Howe

Inland Mission.
J. E. Cardwell

Roman Catholic Mission.
Bishop—Bray (absent)
Pères—Anot, Bouger, Sassi, Portes, Coursieres, Moloney, Lefebvre, Rougé, Vic, and Ciceri

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HANKOW.

Hankow is situated on the river Han at the point where it enters the Yangtsze and is in lat. 30 deg. 32 min. 51 sec. N., and long. 114 deg. 19 min. 55 sec. E. The natives look upon Hankow as only a suburb of Hanyang, which it immediately adjoins, and which is a district city of the province of Hupeh. These two towns lie immediately facing the city of Wuchang-fu, the capital of the province, which is built upon the south bank of the Yangtsze. Hankow is distant from Shanghai about 600 miles.

Lord Elgin visited Hankow in 1858 and must have been one of the first foreigners who ever entered this inland city. Attention was first drawn to it as a place of trade by Huc, a French missionary, whose writings on China are less popular now than they used to be, but it is generally believed that this reverend father had never been within many miles of the place, and had drawn largely on his fertile imagination for his details. Sir James Hope and Sir Harry Parkes were in Hankow in 1861 when the port was opened.

Captain Blakiston in his work "The Yangtsze," gives the following description of the place and its surroundings:—"Hankow is situated just where an irregular range of semi-detached low hills crosses a particularly level country on both sides of the main river in an east and west direction. Stationed on Pagoda Hill, a spectator looks down on almost as much water as land even when the rivers are low. At his feet sweeps the magnificent Yangtsze, nearly a mile in width; from the west and skirting the northern edge of the range of hills already mentioned, comes the river Han, narrow and canal like, to add its quota, and serving as one of the highways of the country; and to the northwest and north is an extensive treeless flat, so little elevated above the river that the scattered hamlets which dot its surface are without exception raised on mounds, probably artificial works of a now distant age. A stream or two traverse its farther part and flow into the main river. Carrying his eye to the right bank of the Yangtsze one sees enormous lakes and lagoons both to the north-west and south-east sides of the hills beyond the provincial city."

When the port was opened the natives, as at several other new ports, put many difficulties in the way of fixing a site for the British Settlement. They demanded excessive prices for the lots marked off for occupation, and it was not till the port had been open for some time, and many residents had temporarily taken up an abode on the Hanyang shore, that a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at. A French Settlement was subsequently fixed upon, but it has never been occupied.

Great expectations as regards trade were entertained respecting the opening of Hankow. Foreign commerce would be brought into immediate contact with the large internal populations of China, and a port established in the locality of the great tea producing districts. These expectations, however, have been but partially realised. Tea is, of course, the staple export, and it is at Hankow that the first steamers for home take in their cargoes. Of late, the business of commission merchants both at Hankow and Shanghai has begun to be superseded by men coming direct from home. The London merchants send out agents at the beginning of the season. They go right through to Hankow, purchase the new season's Teas, see them shipped on board the steamer, and leave again for home, thus doing their business without any assistance from the local merchant. This is but another instance of the facility of international communication in these progressive days. The total export of Tea from Hankow (including re-exports from Kiukiang) amounted in 1877 to 502,895 piculs. In 1877 Opium was imported to the extent of 2,477 piculs as against 2,189 in 1876. The revenue of the port in 1877, amounted to Tls. 1,690,434, and in 1876 to Tls. 1,801,335. The population of Hankow is estimated at 600,000.

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DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事府
Ta-ying-ling-sze-foo.
GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—P. J. Hughes
Interpreter—
Assist. Interp. and Post office Agent—W. S. Ayrton
Constable—T. Stevens

大法領事官
Ta-fat-ling-sze-kwoon.
FRANCE.

Acting Consul—T. Aréne

大美領事官
Ta-mi-ling-sze-kwoon.
UNITED STATES.

Consul—General Isaac F. Shepard
Vice-consul—
Interpreter—M. A. Jenkins
Marshal—

大奧國領事府
Ta-o-kwok-Ling-sze-foo.
AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Consul—P. J. Hughes

大俄國領事官
Tu-ngo-kwok-ling-ze-kwoon
RUSSIA.

Acting Vice-consul—P. A. Ponomareff

PORTUGAL.

Consul—J. H. Evans (absent)

大丹國領事府
Ta-tan-kwok-ling-sze-foo.
DENMARK.

Consul—P. J. Hughes

NETHERLANDS.

Vice-consul—W. Walter

Imperial Maritime Customs.

江漢關
Kiang-han-kwan.

Commissioner—F. W. White
Acting Deputy Commissioner—H. Edgar
2nd Assistant—H. M. Hillier
4th Assists.—R. S. Yorke, C. A. Pennington
Medical Officer—A. G. Reid, M.D.
Tide-surveyor & Harbour Master—J. S. Halsey
Assist. Tide-surveyor—G. Clarke
Assistant Examiners—P. W. Sinnott, P. H. Purcell, J. Watson, T. J. Hoskings
Tide-waiters—E. Hamilton, J. F. Borrowdale, L. Osterholm, A. E. Matthews, W. F. Kahler, O. H. Ney, F. A. Cartman

Municipal Council.

H. F. Ramsay, chairman; Geo. Clark, F. W. White, H. M. Cunningham, W. F. Sharp, secretary

Municipal Police.

Sergeant—H. Blackert
Fourteen Chinese constables

Insurance Companies.

Adamson, Bell & Co., agents—
Commercial Union Assurance Company

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents—
Sun Fire Insurance Company
Queen Insurance Company
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Canton Insurance Office (Marine)
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
London and Provincial Marine Insurance Company
British and Foreign Marine Insurance Company

Evans, Pugh & Co., agents—
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Marine Insurance Company

Gibb, Livingston & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Lloyds'
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Gordon Bros., agents—
Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

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Ramsay, H. F., agent—
Universal Marine Insurance Company, Limited

Russell & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Company

Turner & Co., agents—
Northern Assurance Company
North China Insurance Company

P. & O. S. N. Company.
Evans, Pugh & Co., agents

Messageries Maritimes Company.
Gordon Brothers, agents

China Navigation Company.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

Hankow General Chamber of Commerce.
T. M. Drysdale, chairman
H. M. Cunningham, A. Shewan, F. J. Townend, C. R. Hole, committee
A. Price, secretary

Hankow Club.

波樓
Po-lau.
Alexander Price, secretary

Lodge "Star of Central China"
No. 511, S.C.
W. M.—C. W. Gordon
D. M.—J. Brown
S. W.—I. F. Shepard
J. W.—F. W. White
Sec. and Treasurer—
S. D.—
J. D.—
I. G.—G. L. Hummel
C. G.—H. Blackert

Banks.

Agra Bank, Limited.
H. F. Ramsay, agent

麻加釐
Ma-ka-lee.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Drysdale, Ringer & Co., agents

Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
Russell & Co., agents

匯豐
Wei-fung.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
W. G. Greig, agent
D. A. M. Gunn, assistant accountant

National Bank of India (Limited).
Turner & Co., agents

麗如
Lee-zu.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
Jerdein & Co., agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

天祥
Tien-chang.
Adamson, Bell & Co., merchants

怡和
E-wo.
Anderson & Co., Robt., merchants, agents for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Robt. Anderson
J. H. Anderson
E. W. Tritton
W. J. Tucker (Kiukiang)
F. J. Townend
P. McGregor Grant

明利
Ming-lee.
Ballance & Co., merchants
T. F. Ballance

長太
Chang-tai.
Beazley, Paget & Co., merchants
Henry Beazley
Thomas Guy Paget (absent)

永利
Wing-lee.
Bourke & Co., R., merchants and commission agents
R. Bourke (absent)
C. R. Hole

太古
Tai-koo
Butterfield & Swire, merchants
A. Warrick (Ichang)

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生記
Sang-kee.

Cherepanoff & Marien, merchants and commission agents
F. G. Cherepanoff (absent)
J. J. Marien

德興
Tuk-hing.

Drysdale, Ringer & Co., merchants
Thos. M. Drysdale (absent)
J. M. Ringer (Shanghai)
Thos. Wood
B. J. Bousfield, tea inspector
A. L. Robertson
D. A. Miller
T. Weatherstone, hulk-keeper

寶順
Po-shun.

Evans, Pugh & Co., merchants, and agents for P. & O. S. N. Co.
J. H. Evans (absent)
W. Pugh (Shanghai)
W. Walter
J. A. Hawes

Fisher, E., bill and bullion broker

介記
Jin-kee.

Gibb, Livingston & Co., merchants
Jerdein & Co., agents

隆泰
Loong-tai.

Gordon Bros., commission agents
W. G. Gordon

Grosclaude, E. & U., watchmakers, &c.
E. Grosclaude
U. Grosclaude (Hiogo)

Hankow Printing Press Office
M. A. Jenkins

仁記
Jin-kee.

Jerdein & Co., merchants
F. Jerdein
A. F. dos Remedios

Mackellar, M. R., bill and bullion broker

信和
Sin-ho.

Major & Smith, merchants
F. Major

阜昌
Fow-cheong.

Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
M. F. Piatkoff (Foochow)
J. M. Molchanoff
S. W. Letvinoff
S. A. Chirkoff
W. J. Nemchinoff
J. K. Panoff
S. J. Speshiloff (Foochow)
R. N. Lebedeff do.
M. J. Nemchinoff do.
N. J. Holmagoroff do.
W. M. Koosnetzoff
A. A. Belogolovy, agent (Tientsin)

恒順
Heng-shun.

Ponomareff & Co., P. A., merchants
P. A. Ponomareff
J. N. Brianskih
G. L. Hummel

Price, Alexander, bill and bullion broker

太平
Tai-ping.

Ramsay, Hugh F., merchant

Reid, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., medical practitioner

阿化威
Ho-hwa-way.

Rodewald & Co., merchants

恒昌
Hung-ch'ang.

Rodionoff & Co., A. L., merchants
J. R. Lebedeff
L. P. Shirkoonoff
A. Moushnikoff
C. T. Litchagoff
N. R. Lebedeff
C. W. Gordon

旗昌
Kee-cheong.

Russell & Co., merchants
H. M. Cunningham

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沙遜
Sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
S. A. Hardoon
K. S. Kelly

Sharp, W. F., bill, bullion, and general broker and agent

順豐
Shun-fêng.

Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
J. F. Tokmakoff (Kiachta)
M. G. Sheveleff do.
O. J. Molotkoff
W. T. Kolegin (Foochow)
T. Watson
A. D. Startzeff (Tientsin)
N. G. Sacharoff
T. N. Lavrentieff (Kiukiang)
N. A. Nölting
A. P. Malegin (Foochow)
R. N. Shoolengin (Tientsin)
N. N. Shovlengin do.
A. N. Posdejeff do.
S. March

華記
Wa-Ke.

Turner & Co., merchants
A. R. Greaves

Receiving Ships.

Princess of Wales—C. M. S. N. Co., (J. Brown, in charge)
Formosa, St. Louis, and *Lancefield*—Drysdale, Ringer & Co., (T. Weatherstone, in charge)

Missionaries.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY
Rev. Griffith John
Rev. E. Bryant
Rev. Thomas Bryson (Wuchang)
J. K. Mackenzie, L.R.C.P. Edin.; M.R.C.S. Eng.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. David Hill
Rev. Wm. Scarborough
Rev. John W. Brewer
Rev. Joseph R. Race
Rev. Arthur W. Nightingale
Rev. William S. Tomlinson
Rev. Thomas Bramfitt
Rev. J. S. Fordham

ICHANG.

This is one of the four ports opened to foreign trade on the 1st April, 1877 according to the provisions of Clause I. of Section III. of the Chefoo Convention Ichang is a prefectural city, of considerable official importance, in the province of Hupeh. It is situated on the river Yangtsze, about 363 miles from Hankow. The navigation of the river up to this port is easy for vessels of light draught, but the minimum depth of water at Ichang is only seven or eight feet. There is good anchorage at and near the city. The port is the centre of a fairly rich country. Besides the common productions of the great plain of Hupeh the cultivation of the tungtsze tree from which the tung oil is expressed begins on the hills near Ichang and extends westward into Szechuen. Opium is grown in small quantities in the district and may interfere with the import of the foreign drug. Ichang is conveniently situated as a mart for the tea districts of Hoh-fung-chow, the produce of which might, it is thought, be made suitable for foreign use. It was generally supposed that, as Ichang is situated at the head of steamer navigation on the Yangtsze and occupies a good position for trade, the port would become an important commercial centre. Up to the present, however, these anticipations have not been realised: Ichang is not a great distributing centre, nor does it appear likely to become so. The port cuts a miserable figure in the "Customs Gazette," where quarter after quarter the exports and imports have been returned as *nil*. The total value of the trade for 1877, carried in foreign bottoms, which consisted exclusively of exports, amounted to only Tls. 4,585. The estimated population of the port is 13,000.

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DIRECTORY.

British Consulate.

署事領英大

Ta-ying-ling-shih-shu.

Acting Consul—T. Watters
Constable—C. Rowe

Imperial Maritime Customs.

關 宜 宜

Ichang-hsin-kuan.

Assistant in charge—W. Krey
Assistant Examiner—N. D. Ghika
Tide-waiter—A. J. Reeks
do. —F. G. Becke

Merchants.

大 行

Ta-koo.

Butterfield & Swire
A. Warrick

China Inland Mission.

Alfred Copp
George Parker
George Nicol, (Chungking)
S. R. Clarke do.
J. R. Riley do.
G. F. Easton do.
George King do.
J. F. Broumton, (Kueiyang)
R. J. Landale do.

British and Foreign Bible Society.

J. Mollman agent (Chungking)

Established Church of Scotland.

Rev. George Cockburn, M.A., and Mrs. Cockburn
Edward MacFarlane, M.D.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wood, agents—
Thomas Paton do.

National Bible Society of Scotland.

John Wilson, agent—
Robert Burnett do.

CHEFOO.

Chefoo is situated on the northern side of the Shantung Promontory, in lat. 37 deg. 35 min. 56 sec. N, and long. 124 deg. 22 min. 33 sec. E. The designation by which it is generally known among foreigners is a misnomer, as the town of Yentai is really the port to which the name has come to be applied. Chefoo is a harbour in the locality of Yentai but has no connection with it.

When the town was first occupied by the merchants of other nations, it was in the possession of a number of French troops, and no definite foreign settlement was then marked out. The consequence is that no plan has ever been adopted in the arrangement of the houses, and many of them have been in time surrounded by native buildings. The Chinese town is squalid and uninteresting. It is built on the shore, and possesses a fine sandy beach. The surrounding country is gently undulated for some little distance from the town, and beyond that the hills rise to a considerable height and lend to the landscape an interesting and varied aspect.

Chefoo of late years has become the resort of many foreign residents in China in consequence of its very salubrious climate. It is said to be the most salubrious port in China. In winter, when the Pei-ho is frozen, merchandise and mails for Tientsin and some of the more northern cities are landed at this port and conveyed to their destinations overland. The harbour is commodious and possesses depth of water for vessels of considerable draught, but it is exposed to strong gales which prevail at certain seasons of the year. Chefoo will be henceforth noted as the place where Sir

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Thomas Wade and Li Hung-chang concluded the "Chefoo Convention" in September, 1876, and thus brought to a termination the negotiations which had been pending so long respecting the reparation demanded by the British Government for the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan.

The trade of Chefoo, like that of Newchwang, is principally carried on in Beancake and Beans, of which large quantities are annually exported to the southern ports of China. In 1877, the net export of the former amounted to 626,526 piculs and of the latter to 147,218 piculs. The quantity of Opium imported in 1877 amounted to 2,152 piculs as compared with 2,228 piculs in 1876. This import has steadily declined for the past three years, owing partly to the increased cultivation of the poppy in Shantung and partly to the dreadful famines which have desolated the province. The total revenue of the port for 1877 amounted to Tls. 215,056, and for 1876 to Tls. 234,534. The population of Chefoo is estimated at 30,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

大英領事署
Ta-ying-ling-shi-shu.
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Tung Kai-kwan.
Imperial Maritime Customs.

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Assistants—W. B. Russell, E. Farago, G. de Galembert
Chinese Clerk—Ho Piu Wên
Medical Officer—J. G. Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
Tidesurveyor and Harbour Master—T. C. Jennings
Boat Officer—T. J. Ballard
Examiner—J. M. Land

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Shantung Promontory Light—G. R. Daniels (chief light-keeper), J. Anderson, J. Husden (light-keepers)

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Imperial Fire Insurance Company
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Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

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Oosterling Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
Berlin and Cologne Fire Insurance Co.
Bremen Underwriters

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North China Insurance Company
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Crasemann & Hagen, agents

烟台輪船招商局
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Cornabé & Co., agents

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Merchants, Professions, and Trades.

Chefoo Filanda
Crasemann & Hagen, agents
W. Neilson, manager

Consterdine, H., navy contractor and storekeeper
B. Consterdine
J. B. E. da Silva

和記
Ho-kee.
Cornabé & Co., merchants
W. A. Cornabé (absent)
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A. R. Donnelly
A. P. Seth
L. Allin

Coutris, A., navy contractor and storekeeper

寶興
Po-hing.
Crasemann & Hagen, merchants
E. Crasemann (absent)
C. Hagen
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G. Gipperich
W. Neilson, silk inspector

怡順
E Shun.
E Shun & Co., merchants
Chan U Ting
Chan King Ting

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滋大
Tseu-ta.

Fergusson & Co., merchants
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W. J. Clarke
R. L. Head
E. Cousins

Forssblad, B., M.Ph.C., medical practitioner

傅利
Foo-lee.

Fuller, W. R., architect and builder

Gardner & Co., bakers and provisioners
Mrs. F. E. Gardner

寶順
Pow-soon.

Hatch & Co., merchants
John J. Hatch (Tientsin)
G. F. Maclean

Henderson & Brereton, medical practitioners
W. A. Henderson, L.R.C.S.E. & P.E.
J.G. Brereton, L.R.Q.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., Medical Officer to I.M. Customs

Lyell, Thomas, marine surveyor

老沙遜
Lau-sa-soon.

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
D. E. Moses
D. H. Silas

新沙遜
Sun-sa-soon.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
N. I. Silas
A. E. Meyer

哈利
Ha-lee.

Sietas & Co., H., storekeepers, compradores, tailors and outfitters
J. C. Biehl
C. A. H. Hansen
W. Goodwin
H. Hansen

Smith & Co., J., storekeepers and compradores
J. Smith
J. Slötke

Yentai Butchery, Park Lane
W. Knight, proprietor

Hotels.

"Chefoo Family Hotel"
E. Newman, proprietor and manager

"Pignatel's Hotel"
W. Fuller

"Beach Hotel"
N. P. Schütt, proprietor

"Glenvue House"
Mrs. F. E. Gardner

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丕第高

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TAKU.

This village is situated at the mouth of the Pei-ho, on the southern side of the river, about sixty-seven miles from Tientsin. The land is so flat at Taku that it is difficult for a stranger to detect the entrance to the river. There are two anchorages, an outer and inner. The former extends from the Customs Junks to three miles outside the Bar, seaward; the latter from Liang-kia-yuan on the south to the Customs Jetty, Tz'chu-lin, on the north. The village is a poor one, possessing few shops, no buildings of interest except the forts, and the only foreign residents are the Customs employés, some pilots, and the members of the Vice-Consular establishment. A British Vice-Consul is stationed at Taku and receives the papers of all British sailing vessels bound for Tientsin as well as Taku; steamers retain theirs until arrival at Tientsin.

Taku is memorable on account of the engagements that have taken place between its forts and the British and French naval forces. The first attack was made on the 20th May, 1858, by the British squadron under Sir Michael Seymour, when the forts were passed and Lord Elgin proceeded to Tientsin, where on the 26th June he signed the famous Treaty of Tientsin. The second attack, which was fatally unsuccessful, was made by the British forces in June, 1859. The third took place on the 21st August, 1860, when the forts were captured and the booms placed across the river destroyed, and the British ships sailed triumphantly up to Tientsin. From the description of the place in "The Treaty Ports of China," we gather that the water on the bar ranges from about two to fourteen feet at the Spring tides. The Chinese name of the bar is Lau-kiang-sha. At certain states of the tide, steamers are obliged to anchor outside until there is sufficient water to cross, but they are seldom detained very long. Towards the end of autumn it sometimes happens that the river is so low that vessels drawing over seven feet of water are unable to get up to Tientsin, but this is by no means a common occurrence. The river and the northern part of the gulf are generally frozen in about the 9th December, and few vessels attempt an entry after the end of November. The ice breaks up, as a rule, about the second week in March.

DIRECTORY.

Vice Consulate.
BRITISH.
Vice-consul—J. T. Middleton (absent)

Imperial Maritime Customs.
Assistant Tide-surveyor—R. Trannack
Tide-waiters—W. French, C. Parker
Signalman—H. A. Behnke

Pilots.
TAKU PILOT COMPANY.

A. G. Baxter	G. W. Collins (absent)
W. Boad	G. W. Hicks
T. Livingston	G. Mitchell
J. Young	J. C. Hill
J. Fölser	Jas. Watts, secretary

TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY.
James Watts, secretary
Lighter *Serpent*
Tug *Orphan*, W. K. Scott, captain, W. Wells, engineer
Tug *Algerine*, J. McMurray, engineer
Tug *Pathfinder*

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TIENTSIN.

Tientsin is situated at the junction of the Grand Canal with the Peiho river in lat. 39 deg. 3 min. 55 sec. N. and long. 117 deg. 3 min. 55 sec. E. It is distant from Peking by river about 80 miles. It was formerly only a military station, but towards the close of the 17th century it became a place of some importance. The walled portion is small compared with the suburbs, the circumference of the walls being only a little over three miles. The principal trade is carried on in the suburbs. The purely native city has the reputation of being exceptionally dirty, and the stench from open drains in and about the city is said to be the cause of a high rate of mortality there. There are a number of soap-boiling works in the neighbourhood, and the smell that arises from them is most disagreeable.

A number of foreigners live in the suburbs of the native city, but the concession is situated about a mile and a half farther down on the south bank of the river.

Tientsin will always be famous for the Treaty signed by Lord Elgin in a temple since called the Treaty Temple, or Elgin's Joss-house, on the 26th June, 1858, and known as the Treaty of Tientsin. The port is also infamously notorious for the massacre of the French Sisters of Charity and other foreigners on the 21st June, 1870, by a Chinese mob, under circumstances of shocking brutality.

There is a fair foreign trade done at Tientsin compared with the other open ports. When the port was first opened, it is said that money was picked up very quickly by the few merchants then on the scene. In course of time, however, the Chinese began to make headway, and they have the trade now pretty well in their own hands. A recent Customs' report speaks of one great advantage that natives here have over foreign competitors. The former "purchase their stocks in Shanghai when there is a favourable market, rarely if ever insure their goods, and by selling in small quantities, and constituting themselves their own salesmen, at once procure ready buyers, and save the standing commission to which the compradores of foreigners are entitled." The export trade of Tientsin is very small compared with the import. Cotton is cultivated in the locality, and some years ago great expectations were entertained concerning it. Coal, it is believed, will eventually be exported in large quantities. The Tea exported goes principally to Russia and Siberia, viâ Kiachta. In 1877, 214,230 piculs were exported in this way. Opium to the extent of 4,026 piculs was imported in 1877, as compared with 3,606 piculs in 1876. The total revenue of the port in 1877 was Tls. 322,684; in 1876, Tls. 322,500. The population of Tientsin is estimated at 950,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
(For Tientsin and Peking.)
Consul—R. J. Forrest
Acting Interpreter—H. B. Bristow
Constable—H. Yeomans

FRANCE.
Consul—C. Dillon
Chancelier Interprete—J. de Bielke (absent)

大俄國領事衙門
Ta-ngo-kwo-ling-sz-ya-mun.
RUSSIA.
Consul—C. Waeber
Secretary—N. Lenzy

UNITED STATES.
Consul—O. N. Denny
Vice-consul and Interpreter—W. N. Pethick

大德國領事衙門
Tai-tak-kwok-ling-sz-ya-mun.
GERMANY.
Acting Consul—Dr. O. F. von Möllendorff
Constable—H. Rubart

DENMARK.
Acting Consul—C. Waeber

BELGIUM.
Consul—W. Forbes

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PORTUGAL.
Consul—John J. Hatch

NETHERLANDS.
Acting Consul—R. J. Forrest

JAPAN.
Vice-consul for Tientsin and Chefoo—Kwangi Ykeda

Secretary—Baishio Mitzushina
Student—Hisasi Shimamura

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.
Consul—R. J. Forrest

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Vice-Consul—Ad. S. Cordes

工部
Kung pu.

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Hon. Treasurer—W. H. Gubbins
Hon. Secretary—Liao Too Sang
Members—J. Henderson, P. L Laen
Sergeant of Police—E. Hinz

Imperial Maritime Customs.

津海關
Ching-hai-kwan.

Commissioner—G. Detring
Assists.—J. W. Carral, G. F. Muller, F. Oiesen
Tide Surveyor and Harbour Master—A. Kliene
Asst. Tide Surveyor—R. Trannack (Taku)
Chief Examiner—Geo. A. Allcot
Assistant Examiners—F. Diercks, J. Newbury, C. C. de Castro
Tide Waiters—W. C. Castle, W. French (Taku), M. Mackenzie, C. Parker (Taku), J. C. A. Holz, F. Oehl
Signalman—H. A. Behnke (Taku)

Insurances.

Cordes & Co., A., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
North China Insurance Company
Germanic Lloyds'
Berlin Cologne Fire Insurance Joint Stock Co.
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Company

Forbes, William, agent—
Imperial Fire Office
Lloyds'
China Traders' Insurance Company
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company
Marine Insurance Company

Hatch & Co., agents—
Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited

Meyer & Co., E., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

輪船招商津局
CHINA MERCHANTS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Managing Director—Tong King Sing
Manager—Liao Too Sang

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Wm. Forbes, agent

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
Wm. Forbes, agent

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Astor House Hotel
J. M. Moore

阜通
Foo-toong.

Belogolovy, A. A., merchant
A. A. Belogolovy,
P. A. Popoff

牛記
Sing-ke.

Cherepanoff & Marien, merchants
N. A. Nefedieff, agent

高林
Kao lin.

Collins & Co., Geo. W., shipchandlers, general storekeepers, &c.,
G. W. Collins
W. C. C. Anderson
W. W. Dickinson

信遠
Sin-yuen.

Cordes & Co., A., merchants
August C. Cordes (Hamburg)
Ad. S. Cordes
H. von Dreusche

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K. J. Streich

Coutris & Co., A., compradores, auctioneers, commission agents, &c.
A. Coutris
C. Nielsen
F. E. Oehl (Peking)

仁記
Yan-ke.

Forbes, William, merchant, commission agent, and agent for Sir G. Armstrong & Co., Ordnance manufacturers
W. Forbes
W. H. Forbes

Frazer, John, medical practitioner

保順
Po-shun.

Hatch & Co., merchants
John J. Hatch
G. F. Maclean (Chefoo)

廣隆
Kwong-loong.

Henderson, James, merchant

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
W. H. Gubbins

飛龍
Fi-loong.

Laen & Co., P. L., storekeepers & wine & spirit merchants
P. L. Laen
H. McC. Blow

世昌
Shih Chang.

Meyer & Co., E., merchants
E. Meyer
O. Grabe
G. Fischer
M. Jansen
C. Wolter

裕順和
Yui-shen-ho.

Myers, C., merchant

隆順
Loong-shun.

Nefedieff, N. A., merchant
N. A. Nefedieff
J. J. Jzirgin
J. E. Melentieff

阜昌
Foo-chang.

Piatkoff, Molchanoff & Co., merchants
A. A. Belogolovy, agent

恒順
Hung-shun.

Ponomareff & Co., P. A., merchants
N. A. Nefedieff, agent

恒昌

Rodinoff & Co., A. L., merchants
A. D. Startseff, agent

Sassoon, Sons & Co., D., merchants
M. D. Ezekiel, agent

[illegible]沙宣
Sing-sa-sun.

Sassoon & Co., E. D., merchants
Isaac Ezra, agent
D. I. Reuben

[illegible]
Chun-fung.

Tokmakoff, Shevcleff & Co., merchants
A. D. Startseff
N. N. Shoolengin
A. N. Pozdieff
A. N. Kooznetsoff
L. M. Shretsoff

Urtson, James, merchant and general commission agent

Vrard & Co., L., storekeepers
P. Loup
C. Jeanrenaud
J. Krüger

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Rev. J. Lees
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Imperial Arsenal.
Superintendent—R. McIlwraith
Engineers—J. Stewart, A. Black
Cartridge maker—C. J. Shortland

KALGAN.
順 [illegible]
Chun-fung.
Tokmakoff, Sheveleff & Co., merchants
N. P. Chechmaroff, agent
A. F. Koolakoff
S. S. Sampiloff

PEKING.

The present capital of China was formerly the Northern capital only, as its name denotes, but it is now really *the* metropolis of the Central Kingdom. Peking is situated on a sandy plain 13 miles S.W. of the Pei-ho river, and about 110 miles from its mouth, in latitude 39.54 N. and longitude 116.27 E. or nearly on the parallel of Naples. A canal connects the city with the Pei-ho. Peking is ill adapted by situation to be the capital of a great Empire, nor is it in a position to become a great manufacturing or industrial centre. The products of all parts of China naturally find their way to the seat of Government, but it gives little but bullion in return.

From Dr. Dennys's description of Peking we quote the following brief historical sketch:—"The city formerly existing on the site of the southern portion of Peking was the capital of the Kingdom of *Yen*. About 222 B.C., this Kingdom was overthrown by the *Chin* dynasty and the seat of Government was removed elsewhere. Taken from the *Chins* by the *Khaitans* about 936 A.D., it was some two years afterwards made the southern capital of that people. The *Kin* dynasty subduing the Khaitans, in their turn took possession of the capital, calling it the 'Western Residence.' About A.D. 1151, the fourth sovereign of the Kins transferred the court thither, and named it the Central residence. In 1215, it was captured by Genghis Khan. In 1264, Kublai Khan fixed his residence there, giving it the title of *Chung-tu*, or Central residence, the people at large generally calling it *Shun-t'ien-fu*. In 1267 A.D., the city was transferred 3 *li* (one mile) to the North of its then site, and was then called *Ta-tu*—'the Great Residence.' The old portion became what is now known as the 'Chinese city' and the terms 'Northern' and 'Southern' city, or more commonly *nei-cheng* (within the wall) and *wai-cheng* (without the wall), came into use. The native Emperors who succeeded the Mongol dynasty did not, however, continue to make Peking the seat of Government. The court was shortly afterwards removed to Nanking, which was considered the chief city of the Empire until, in 1421, Yung Lo, the 3rd Emperor of the Ming dynasty, again held his court at Peking, since which date it has remained the capital of China."

The present city of Peking is divided into two portions, the Northern or Tartar city and the Southern or Chinese. The former is being gradually encroached upon by the Chinese, and the purely Manchu section of the capital will soon be very limited.

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The southern city is almost exclusively occupied by Chinese. The general shape of Peking may be roughly represented by a square placed upon an oblong, the former standing for the Tartar and the latter for the Chinese city. The whole of the capital is, of course, walled. The walls of the Tartar city are the strongest. They average 50 feet in height and 40 in width, and are buttressed at intervals of about 60 yards. The parapets are loop-holed and crenelated. They are faced on both sides with brick, the space between being filled with earth and concrete. Each of the gateways is surmounted by a three-storied pagoda. The walls of the Chinese city are about 30 feet in height, 25 feet thick at the base, and 15 feet wide on the terre-plein. The total circumference of the walls round the two cities slightly exceeds twenty miles.

The Tartar city consists (Dr. Williams tell us) of three enclosures, one within the other, each surrounded by its own wall. The innermost, called Kiu-ching or Prohibited City, contains the Imperial Palace and its surrounding buildings; the second is occupied by the several offices appertaining to the Government and by private residences of officials; while the outer consists of dwelling-houses, with shops in the chief avenues. The Chinese city is the business portion of Peking, but it presents few features of interest to the sight-seer, while the enclosure known as the Prohibited City is, as its title denotes, forbidden to all foreign visitors. The numerous temples, the walls, the Imperial Observatory, the Foreign Legations, and the curio shops are the chief attractions to the tourist. The population of Peking is not accurately known, but according to a Chinese estimate, which is probably slightly in excess, it is 1,300,000, of whom 900,000 reside in the Tartar and 400,000 in the Chinese city. There is no direct foreign trade with Peking, and the small foreign population is made up of the members of the various legations, the Maritime Customs establishment, the professors at the College of Peking, and the missionary body.

DIRECTORY.

Legations.

大英國欽差公署

Ta Ying-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

BRITISH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.—Sir Thos. Francis Wade, K.C.B.
Secretary of Legation—Hugh Fraser (absent)
2nd Secretary—R. Milbanke
Chinese Secretary—
Acting do. —B. Brenan
Assistant do. —H. P. McClatchie (absent)
Accountant—A. E. Pirkis (absent)
Acting do.—C. M. Ford
Surgeon—S. W. Bushell, M.D.
Chaplain—W. H. Collins
Students—F. S. A. Bourne, W. Warry, J. N. Tratman, L. W. Henley, P. F. Hausser
Legation Escort—Sergt. John Crack
Chief Constable—R. D. Herring
Constables—Posnett, Wilkin, Bruce

大法郎西國欽差公署

Ta Fa-lang-hsi-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

FRENCH.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Vte. Brenier de Montmorand
Secretary of Legation—Guillaume de Roquette (absent)
2nd Sect. of Legation—Vte. de Richemont de Richardson
Attachés—E. Bourgarel, A. Dubail
M'tary Attaché—Comte d'Imécourt (absent)
1st Interpreter—Jules Aréne
Interpreter—G. Devéria
Assistant Interpreter—F. Scherzer (absent)
Student—H. Frandin
Phyn.—E. Dugat-Estublier, M.D. (absent)

大德意志國欽差公署

Ta Tê-i-chih-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

GERMAN.

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Secretary of Legation, Chargé d'Affaires—Baron Schenck zu Schweinsberg

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Secretary and Interpreter—C. Arendt
Assistant Interpreter—Ch. Feindel
Student Interpreter—H. Gries
Constables—G. Nysten, G. Ritter

大俄國欽差公署

Ta O-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

RUSSIAN.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—H.E., E. de Butzow (absent)
Sect. of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires—A. Koyander
Attaché—M. de Poggio
First Interpreter—P. Popoff (absent)
Second Interpreter—J. Paderin
Physician—E. Bretschneider, M.D.
Student Interpreters.—N. Lenzy, P. Dimitrevsky, N. Popoff
Postmaster—N. Gomboyeff

大澳斯[illegible]匈國欽差公署

Ta Ao-ssŭ-ma-chia-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Minister Resident and Consul-General for China—Chevalier Ignatz de Schäffer (residing at Tokio)
Interp.—J. Haas (residing at Shanghai)

大和蘭[illegible]欽差公署

Ta Ho-lan-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

NETHERLANDS.

Minister Resident—H. E., J. H. Ferguson
Secretary Interpreter—J. Rhein

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Ta Jih-ssŭ-pa-ni-ya-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu

SPANISH.

Minister Plenipotentiary for China, Siam, and Annam—H. E. Don Carlos A. de España
1st. Sec. of Legation—R. Gutierrez y Ossa
3rd do.—E. de Otal
3rd do.—E. M. Otal y Ric
4th do.—E. del Perojo

大美國欽差公署

Ta Mei-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

UNITED STATES.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—George F. Seward (absent)
Secretary of Legation, and Chinese Interpreter—Chester Holcombe, chargé d'affaires

大日本國欽差公署

Ta- Jih-pen-kuo Ch'in-ch'ai Kung-shu.

JAPANESE.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary—Arinori Mori
Secretary of Legation—Nagayasu Tei
2nd. do. and Interpreter—Yasuharu Takaò
Accountant—Hide-ichi Kato
Students—Yoichiro Watanabe, Takanori Nakada, Takakio Yegawa, Yaheï Kaneko

Imperial Maritime Customs.

總稅務司公署

Tsung-Shui-wu-ssu Kung-shu.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL.

Inspector General—Robert Hart (absent)
Chief Sect.—Robert E. Bredon
Chinese Secretary—I. M. Daa-
Audit do.—F. E. Wright (absent)
Statistical do.—J. McLeavy Brown (Shanghai)
Non-Resident do.—J. D. Campbell (London)
Marine do.—(vacant)
Assistant Secretary—E. Ohlmer
Assist. Chinese Secretary—L. Rocher
Assist. Audit Secretary—J. Smith
Assistant Statistical Secretary—A. E. Hippisley (absent)
Acting Asst. Stat. Sec.—F. Hirth (S'hai)
Gas Engineer—Thos. Child
Medical Officer—J. Dudgeon, M.D.

同文館

T'ung-wên-kwan.

COLLEGE OF PEKING.

President—W. A. P. Martin, LL.D.
Act. Professor of English—J. P. Cowles, Jun.
Professor of French—C. Vapereau
Professor of German and Russian—W. N. Hagen (absent)
Professor of Chemistry—Anatole Billequin
Acting Professor of Natural Philosophy—W. A. P. Martin, LL.D.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology—J. Dudgeon, M.D.
Professor of Astronomy and Meteorology—M. W. Harrington, M.A.
Professor of Mathematics—Li-shan-lan
Profs. of Chinese Literature—Four Chinese
Proctors—Four Chinese Officials

RUSSIAN OBSERVATORY.

Director—Dr. H. Fritsche

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Missionaries.

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LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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Rev. J. Gilmour, M.A.
Rev. S. E. Meech
Rev. Geo. Owen

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W. H. Murray, agent

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

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Rev. A. H. Smith

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Rev. C. Goodrich
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Miss J. G. Evans

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Rev. J. T. Gulick (absent)
Rev. Mark Williams
Rev. T. W. Thompson (absent)
Rev. W. P. Sprague

AT PAU-TING FOO.

Rev. I. Pierson
Rev. W. S. Ament
Miss E. Pierson

WOMAN'S UNION MISSION.

AT PEKING.

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AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

Rev. D. C. McCoy
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Rev. J. H. Pike
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Miss M. Q. Porter
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FRENCH CATHOLIC MISSION.

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Revs. Alph. Favier, Sarthou, P. d'Addosio, Chevrier, A. Humblot, J. B. Thierry, J. B. Delemasure, J. Garrigues, J. B. Fioritti, A. Coqret, E. Coqueugmot, F. Wijnhoven, Jean
Mother Taurias and 22 Sisters of Charity

RUSSIAN GREEK CATHOLIC MISSION.

Archimandrite Palladius (absent)
Rev. Flavianus
Rev. John

Hotels.

"Danish Hotel"
P. Kierulff, proprietor, storekeeper and commission agent

"French Hotel"
Ta-li, proprietor

NEWCHWANG.

Newchwang is the most northerly port in China open to foreign trade. It is situated in the province of Shing-king, in Manchuria. It is known by the natives as Ying-tz, and lies about thirteen miles from the mouth of the river Liao, which falls into the Gulf of Liao-tung, a continuation of the Gulf of Pechili.

Before the port was opened, comparatively little was known of the place. Situated in a wild region, the greater part of which is little else but a wilderness, it

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was never visited by outsiders. The natives in the outer districts partake of the primitive character of their surroundings, and divided into tribes they mostly lead a wandering life. The word Ying-tz means military station, and that was the only use formerly made of the place. Between the years 1858 and 1860, the British fleet assembled in Ta-lien-wan Bay, and early in 1861 the foreign settlement was established. The town of Newchwang itself is distant from Ying-tz about thirty miles, and is a sparsely populated and unimportant place.

The country about Newchwang is bare and desolate, and in sailing up the river one encounters anything but a pleasant prospect. Ying-tz is surrounded by marshes, and the land under cultivation produces principally Beans. The river is closed by ice for more than three months every year, during which period the residents are cut off entirely from the outer world.

The chief articles of trade of the port are Beans and Bean-cake, 1,439,062 piculs of the former and 792,166 piculs of the latter being exported in 1877, with 4,947 piculs of Bean Oil. The trade in Beans and Bean-cake shows a pretty steady increase during the last twelve years. The net quantity of Opium imported in 1877 was 1,098 piculs as against 2,303 piculs in 1876 and 896 in 1875. The quantity of Opium imported has with the exception of 1876 steadily decreased for some years. The total revenue of the port for 1877 amounted to Tls. 237,269, as against Tls. 257,221 in 1876. The population of the place is estimated at 60,000.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

BRITISH.
Consul—Thomas Adkins
Assistant and Interpreter—C. W. Everard
Constable—William Lister

FRANCE.
Acting Vice-consul—Thomas Adkins

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight
Acting Vice-consul—F. Bandinel

NETHERLANDS.
Consul—F. P. Knight
Acting Consul—F. Bandinel

UNITED STATES.
Consul—Francis P. Knight
Vice-Consul—F. Bandinel
Interpreter—N. E. Bryant
Constable—C. A. Swanstrom

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.
Acting Consul—Thos. Adkins

DENMARK.
Acting Vice-consul—Thos. Adkins

GERMANY.
Vice-consul—Francis P. Knight

JAPAN.
Consular Agent—F. P. Knight
Deputy do. —F. Bandinel

Imperial Maritime Customs.

Commissioner—Geo. Hughes
Assistants—S. Viguier, P. H. Montgomery
Medical Officer—J. Watson, M.D.
Harbour Master—Chas. Deighton-Braysher
Chief Examiner—W. H. Luther
Assistant Examiner—J. C. Hamlyn

Tide-waiters—A. W. Kindblad, J. Wells, R. Macgregor, J. E. Place, A. D. Johnston, J. Siögren, J. Webb, W. H. Lister on probation

REVENUE CRUISER "HWA SHU."
Master—A. Jörgensen

LIGHTSHIP "NEWCHWANG."
Master—W. Trebing

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Chief Mate—J. Thompson
Second do —J. Dietz

Insurance Offices.

Bush Brothers, agents—
North China Insurance Company
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited
Canton Insurance Office
Lloyds', London
Hongkong Fire Insurance Office
Lancashire Insurance Co.
Scottish Imperial Insurance Company (Fire and Life)

Knight & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Imperial Fire Insurance
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

China Navigation Company.
Bush Brothers, agents

China Coast Steam Navigation Co.
Bush Brothers, agents

North China Steamer Company.
Bush Brothers, agents

Ocean Steam Navigation Co.
Bush Brothers, agents

Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.
Knight & Co., agents

Germanischer Lloyd.
(For the classification of ships.)
Bush Brothers, agents

Professions, Trades, &c.

遠來
Yün-lae.

Bush Brothers, merchants and commission agents
Henry E. Bush
Fred. P. Cooper

克來
Ker-li.

Clyatt & Co., storekeepers, auctioneers, commission agents, and coal merchants
W. B. Clyatt

Davies & Co., T., shipchandlers and storekeepers
T. Davies

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Bush Brothers, agents

旗昌
Chee-chang.

Knight & Co., merchants
F. P. Knight
J. J. F. Bandinel
N. E. Bryant
C. Fushing

Lister, William, marine surveyor for London and German Lloyds' and local offices.

Schultze & Co., F. A., storekeepers, auctioneers, &c.
J. J. Heuckendorff
J. Elberg

Swanstrom, C. A., marine surveyor for Union and Chinese Insurance offices

Watson, James, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., physician

National Bible Society of Scotland.
J. Hunter, M.D.
Rev. J. Carson

United Presbyterian Church of Scotland Mission.
Rev. John Ross
Rev. J. MacIntyre

Roman Catholic Mission.
Rev. A. Raguit, abbé and procureur
Several Sœurs de Charité

Pension de la Ste. Providence.
(Managed by Sœurs de Charité)
Sœur Ste. Croix, superintendent

Pilots.

B. F. Blackford, B. Carlos, A. F. Fredricksen, H. McThorn, W. S. Banker, A. B. O'Malley, J. Plunkett, G. C. Richards, W. Sinclair, A. L. R. Smith, L. J. Tandberg, J. Jörgensen, J. E. Place

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JAPAN.

NAGASAKI.

Nagasaki is a city of great antiquity, and in the early days of European intercourse with the Far East was the most important seat of the foreign trade with Japan. It is admirably situated on the south-western coast of the island of Kiushiu. A melancholy interest attaches to the neighbourhood as the scene of the extinction of Christianity in the kingdom and the extermination of the professors of that religion in 1637. Near the harbour lies the celebrated island of Pappenberg, where thousands of Christian martyrs were thrown over the high cliff rather than go through the form of trampling on the cross. Not far from Nagasaki is also the village of Mogibay, where 37,000 Christians suffered death in defending themselves against the forces sent to subdue them. When the Christian religion was crushed and the foreigners expelled, to the Dutch alone was extended the privilege of trading with Japan, and they were confined to a small patch of ground at Nagasaki called Desima, the monotony of their life being broken only by the yearly arrival and departure of the one or two ships in which the trade between Japan and the West was at that time carried on. By the treaty of 1858, Nagasaki was one of the ports opened to British trade on the 1st July in the following year. On entering the harbour of Nagasaki no stranger can fail to be struck with the admirable situation of the town and the beautiful panorama of hilly scenery opened to his view. The harbour is a landlocked inlet deeply indented with small bays, about three miles long with a width varying from half a-mile to a mile. The native town is on the eastern side of the harbour and is about two miles long by about three-quarters of a mile in extreme width. The foreign settlement adjoins the native town on the south side. The chief mercantile houses are situated on the bund facing the harbour, behind which are a few streets running parallel with it, and there are a number of private residences on the hill side. There are English and Roman Catholic churches and a commodious club. The climate of Nagasaki is mild and salubrious, but in summer it is hot during the day by reason of its geographical position in a hollow surrounded by hills.

After the opening of the port the trade for several years steadily developed, but the Consular reports for the last few years show a continuous decline. Mr. Consul Flowers in his report for 1876 speaks of roads as being the great requirement to connect the port with the traffic of the neighbouring districts, but, he says, the want of roads, although it might account for a slow development, or even for a stationary condition of trade, can scarcely be accepted as a reason for the continual and lamentable falling off which has been shown of late years. This decline he ascribes to the impoverishment caused by a too severe drain of funds towards the central government. The country people in this portion of Japan, though pretty well off, so far as actual necessaries are concerned, are not rich, having little profitable outlet for the surplus productions; their available funds are, therefore, soon absorbed, and the heavy land tax imposed upon the population is much felt, and more so, doubtless since its collection in money instead of in kind, as formerly. In 1878 there were indications of an improvement in the trade of the port, but there are no figures available as yet to show to what extent.

The chief articles of import are cotton and woollen manufactures. The principal articles of exports are coal, tea, camphor, rice, vegetable wax, tobacco, and dried fish. There are several productive coal mines on the islands near Nagasaki, of which the Takasima mine, which is under European management, is the most important. Mr. Flowers says the probabilities are that one vast coal-field exists under the sea

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running from the peninsula of Nomo towards Matsushima and Hirado, and wh this field is entered by safe means, through the overlaying islands, an enormo extent of coal will be available.

The value of the foreign import trade of Nagasaki during the year 1877 wa $1,578,169, and that of the foreign export trade, $2,078,816. The population Nagasaki in 1876 was 47,412. The number of foreign residents, as given in th Consular report for 1877, was 804, of whom 566 were Chinese, 113 British, 3 American, and the rest of various nationalities.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—James Troup
Assistant—E. B. Paul
Postal Agent—E. B. Paul
Constable—J. Brown

FRANCE.
H.B.M.'s Consul in charge of French interests—James Troup

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
Acting Consul—James Troup

SPAIN.
H.B.M.'s Consul in charge of Spanish interests—James Troup

UNITED STATES.
Consul—Willie P. Mangum
Vice-consul—Chas. L. Fisher
Marshal—Rodney H. Powers

RUSSIA.
Consul—Alex. E. Olarovsky

PORTUGAL.
Acting Consul—Willie P. Mangum

DENMARK.
Consul—H. M. Fleischer

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.
Acting Consul—A. Reddelien

NETHERLANDS.
Acting Consul—A. Reddelien

GERMANY.
Consul—H. Iwersen

ITALY.
Acting Consul—A. E. Olarovsky

BELGIUM
Acting Consul—H. Iwersen

HAWAII.
Consul—Chas. L. Fisher

JAPANESE HOSPITAL.
Dr. W. K. M. van L. ...iwen van Duivenbode

Insurance Companies.

Alt & Co., agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Company
Commercial Union Assurance Co.
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., agents—
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
Transatlantic Marine Insurance Company, Berlin
Hamburg and Bremen Underwriters

Fleischer, H. M., agent—
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company, Batavia
Basler Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft

Holme, Ringer & Co., agents—
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., agents—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited
Canton Insurance Office

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London Assurance Corporation
Imperial Fire Insurance Company

Reddelien & Co., A., agents—
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Co.
Berlin Cologne Fire Insurance Company

P. & O. S. N. Company.
Holme, Ringer & Co., agents

Messageries Maritimes.
H. M. Fleischer, Agent

Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.
W. Jamieson, agent
H. A. Howe, Jr.
J. C. Christensen, barge keeper

Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited.
H. K. Koning, agent

U. S. Naval Depot.
W. W. Woodhull, Paymaster U.S.N., in charge
W. M. Long, clerk

Bank.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.
Thos. Robertson, agent

Merchants, Professions, and Trades, &c.
Adams & Co., M. C., butchers and compradores
M. C. Adams
G. Sutton

Alt & Co., merchants
H. J. Hunt
F. Hellyer (Hiogo)
A. Wright
J. R. Elliott (Hiogo)

Anderson, John, storekeeper

"Belle Vue Hotel"
C. N. Mancini, proprietor

Bezier, Thos., proprietor "London Tavern"

Boeddinghaus, Dittmer & Co., merchants
C. E. Boeddinghaus
F. Dittmer

Breen, John, supplier of fresh water

China and Japan Trading Company, Limited, importers of, and dealers in, genera merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers
H. Fogg & Co., Shanghai, general agents
Edward Rogers, local agent
F. G. Stone
R. M. Scott

Couder, J., French Bakery

Fullerton, Mrs., millinery store

"Germania Bowling Saloon"
J. W. Umland } proprietors
H. Schoenecke }

Goto's Taukosha
Ryle Holme, agent
P. G. Whittall
H. C. K de Figueredo
Henry Wm. Martin, mining engineer
J. C. Beeton, mechanical engineer
R. M. Stoddart, overman
C. Brown do.
W. Wake do.
D. Davis do.
R. Abraham do.
E. Foster do.
R. Stewart do.
J. Stewart do.
D. Rees do.
W. Brown, godown keeper
W. Jack, captain of tug

Great Northern Telegraph Company
C. Suenson, superintendent
F. F. Nielson, electrician
N. C. R. Petersen
L. Colding

Gribble & Co., Henry, merchants in liquidation
E. Rogers, trustee

Holme, Ringer & Co., merchants
F. Ringer
J. C. Smith
R. M. Smith
A. B. Glover
G. Bozier

Hyver, J. P., commission agent

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Imperial Japanese Post Office
D. Clark, postmaster

Imperial Japanese Telegraphs
W. B. Mason, clerk in charge
D. Shephen
W. S. Robertson

"Imperial Hotel"
J. W. Umland
H. Schoenecke

"International Hotel"
J. Massie

Jardine, Matheson & Co., merchants
Thos. Robertson, agent

Kniffler & Co., merchants
L. Kniffler (Dusseldorf)
G. Reddelien (Yokohama)
C. Illies (Hiogo)
W. Pardun (do.)
A. Reddelien agent

Lake & Co., Geo. W., commission merchants
G. W. Lake (New York)
Edward Lake
L. Burns

Mitchell & Co., J. F., shipbuilders, carpenters and blacksmiths
J. F. Mitchell

Nagasaki Club
J. C. Smith, hon. sec.

"Nagasaki Medical Hall"
W. Jalland, proprietor

Oriental Hotel
Hyver & Co.

Patent Slip (at Kosaki)
W. Douglas

Pignatel & Co., storekeepers
Victor Pignatel
Charles Pignatel
J. C. Couder

Powers & Co., R. H., shipchandlers, ship brokers and commission merchants
R. H. Powers
F. Brown

Reddelien & Co., A., merchants
A. Reddelien
V. Roehr

Renwick, W., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., &c.

Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express printing office
A. Norman, manager
S. R. de Souza, compositor

Russell, Thos. C., auctioneer and commission agent

Smith & Co., E. S., general storekeepers and ship chandlers, 42, Sagaramatz
E. S. Smith
E. H. Smith

Smith, Capt. J. U., surveyor to the local Insurance offices

Smith's Hotel, J. U. Smith, proprietor

Sutton, C., contractor

Tategami Dry Dock
V. Flourent

Missionaries.

Reformed Church in America.

Rev. Henry Stout

Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

Rev. J. C. Davison

Church Missionary Society.

Rev. H. Maundrell

French Roman Catholic.

Bishop J. Laucaigne, auxiliary to the vicar
Rev. J. F. Poirier
Rev. M. de Rotz
Rev. A. Salmon
Rev. A. C. Pelu
Rev. D. Jamault (absent)
Rev. J. Chatron
Rev. T. P. Fraineau
Rev. A. Renault
Rev. J. M. Corre
Rev. F. Marmand

Pilots.

J. Breen, O. Smith, J. White, M. Banks

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KOBE (HIOGO).

Kobe is the foreign port of the adjacent city of Hiogo, and was opened to foreign trade in 1868. It is finely situated at the gate of the far-famed Inland Sea. The harbour is good and affords safe anchorage for vessels of almost any size. The town, which is in the province of Settsu, is distant only sixteen miles from Osaka, with which city it is connected by rail. This line, which has been extended to Kioto, a distance of 27 miles from Osaka, was formally opened to traffic along its whole length by the Mikado on the 5th February, 1877, and has since been worked with freedom and regularity. The connection of Osaka with Hiogo by rail has naturally tended to centralise trade at the port of shipment. Among the exports, tea, tobacco, camphor, copper, vegetable wax, and fans take the lead. The value of the foreign import trade for 1877 was $4,313,641; that of the exports $4,518,570. These figures compare favourably with those of 1876, when the value of the imports was $3,748,967, and that of the exports $3,401,230. The quantity of tea shipped from Hiogo in 1877 was 8,789,627 lbs., all of which went to the United States of America. The population of Hiogo, as given by the last census, was 204,000. The foreign residents in the port in 1877 numbered 606, of whom 296 were Chinese, 185 British, 47 German, and 33 American.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Consul—Marcus Flowers
1st Assistant—J. J. Quinn
2nd Assistant & Interpreter—J. H. Gubbins
Constable & Post Office Agent—H. A. Miles

BELGIUM.—30.
Consul—T. O. S. Jenkins

FRANCE AND SPAIN.
Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

DENMARK.
Consul—R. G. Walsh

HAWAII.
Consul—B. A. Valentine

RUSSIA.
Acting Consul—Dr. J. H. Focke

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
Acting Consul—Marcus Flowers

GERMAN EMPIRE.
Consul—Dr. J. H. Focke
Interpreter—A. von Knobloch
Clerk—H. Gutbrod
Constable—R. Bernhard

UNITED STATES.—2, Concession
Consul—J. Stahel
Vice-consul—E. S. Benson
Clerk—Joseph M. Colins
Interpreter—S. Hori

PORTUGAL.
Acting Consul—C. R. Simpson

Municipal Council.

The Governor of Hiogo
The Consular Body
C. Rasch
A. H. Groom
T. Lenz
H. Trotzig, superintendent

POLICE.
J. Peterson, (serg.) A. Hazlitt, 5 Chinese

Hiogo and Osaka General Chamber of Commerce.

Committee—H. St. J. Browne, (chairman); R. Hughes, A. H. Groom, T Lenz, H. Brosehen
Secretary—J. C. Abell

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Imperial Government.

Customs.

M. Scott, appraiser
T. Upton, interpreter

Post Office.

P. S. Symes

Kobe & Osaka Railway Department.

(*See Yokohama List.*)

Imperial Telegraphs.

(*See Yokohama List.*)

Messageries Maritimes.

Scheuten & Co., agents

P. & O. S. N. Company.

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents

Ocean Steamship Company.

Fearon, Low & Co., agents

Reuter's Telegram Co.

J. J. Cann, agent

Insurances.

Braess & Co., agents—
- Manchester Fire Insurance
- Netherlands-India Sea and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia
- Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

Browne & Co., agents—
- Union Insurance Society of Canton
- China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
- British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company, Limited
- Marine Insurance Company

Faber & Voigt, agents—
- Swiss Lloyds' Insurance Company

Fischer & Co., agents—
- Canton Insurance Office
- Hongkong Fire Insurance Company
- Scottish Imperial Insurance Company
- London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company

Gutschow & Co., agents—
- London Assurance Corporation
- Luebeck Fire Insurance Company

Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., agents—
- La Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurance Maritime

Hughes & Co., agents—
- Commercial Union Fire Assurance Co.
- Commercial Union Marine Assurance Co.
- Royal Fire & Life Insurance Co.

Kniffler & Co., agents—
- Transatlantische Feuer Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft of Hamburg

Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., agents—
- North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
- Transatlantische Gueter Versicherungs Actien Gesellschaft, Hamburg
- Globe Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Lucas & Co., H., agents—
- Home & Colonial Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., agents—
- North China Insurance Company
- Imperial Fire Insurance Company
- Northern Assurance Co.

Rasch & Ruyter, agents—
- Hanseatische Feuer Versicherungs Gesellschaft in Hamburg

Reimers, Baehr & Co., agents—
- Hamburg Bremen Fire Insurance Co.
- Havarie Commissariat Deutsches Lloyd Transport, Berlin

Scheuten & Co., agents—
- Union of Underwriters of Amsterdam

Smith, Baker & Co., agents—
- Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
- Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co., London

Van Oordt & Co., agents—
- Manchester Fire Insurance Company
- Netherlands-India Sea and Fire Insurance Company of Batavia
- Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.

Walsh, Hall & Co., agents—
- Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai

Wilkin & Robison, agents—
- Lloyds'
- Sun Fire Office

Professions and Trades.

Abell, Jno. C., bill & bullion broker—35 Yama

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Ahrens, H. & Co.—66
H. Ahrens (Tokio)
M. M. Bair (absent)
E. H. Schmid (absent)
A. Grote
W. Eytel

Badge, Geo., draper—18

Bavier & Co.—91
A. Morton

Beer, G. de—200

Bergeu, Mrs., milliner and dressmaker—21
Mrs. Bergeu
Miss Frederic

Blackmore, J., merchant—56

Bolens, W.—N. Bund

Bonger Brothers, architects and surveyors —2, Ikuta Baba
M. C. Bonger
W. C. Bonger

Braess & Co., C.—101
C. Braess (absent)
N. J. Neinstadt

Browne & Co., merchants—26
H. St. John Browne
M. T. B. Macpherson
Eugene H. Gill
G. de Beer

Byrne, Ed., bill & bullion broker and marine surveyor—101, Hanakuma

Cabeldu & Co., P. S., merchant tailors and general outfitters—16
P. S. Cabeldu

Cann, J. J., auctioneer and general commission agent—36, Division Street

Carroll & Co., J. D., shipchandlers—38 Carroll's Block
F. C. Spooner (Yokohama)
C. Wiggins
H. Titjen

China and Japan Trading Company, importers of, and dealers in, general merchandise, commission agents and auctioneers—4, Bund
T. F. McGrath, agent
W. Posch

Cornes & Co., merchants
F. S. Goodison
Saml. Endicott

Crutchley, and Skinner—36
F. Crutchley
J. J. Skinner

De Ath & Co., A., Hiogo Auction Mart—18 & 86
A. De Ath
A. Morris

Domoney & Co., compradores—81, Division Street
G. Whymark
M. Voysey

Dutronquoy S.—31, Bowling Saloon

Elman, N., storekeeper, 83, Native Town

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H. Faber (Hamburg)
O. Voigt
T. Lenz

Fischer & Co., E., merchants—32
Ed. Fischer (Yokohama)
C. R. Simpson
H. W. Livingstone
W. Brent

Gillingham, Jno., commission agent, 29 Concession
Jno. Gillingham
M. Mortley

Gorham & Warburton, stevedores, &c., 62
J Gorham (absent)
W. Warburton

Grosclaude, E. & U., chronometer, clock and watchmakers—35
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Gutschow & Co, merchants—10
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A. A. Myers

Hansen, A., stevedore—94

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Hecht, Lilienthal & Co., merchants—22
H. Bröschen

Heinemann & Co., P., merchants, 8
P. Heinemann, (Yokohama)
H. J. Hawkins

Hayden, Dr. van der, Korits, Kobe Hospital

Hiogo Dispensary, 55A, Native Bund
H. W. Tabor

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W. G. Johnson (absent)
C. F. Walsh, editor
J. M. V. Ribeiro

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Mrs. Green, manager

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R. Paton, engineer

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J. Morrison, agent
J. G. Creyk

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B. Reymond

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Robt. Hughes
Wm. G. Sands
H. Hort

Hunt, Hellyer & Co.
H. J. Hunt
F. Hellyer (Nagasaki)
J. R. Elliott
E. Hunt (absent)

Hunter & Co., merchants
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B. Roth
A. Platt

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Walsh, Hall & Co., agents
M. J. Shea, paper maker
C. McGerrew, assistant

Johnson & Co., auctioneers—1, Native Town
W. G. Johnson (absent)

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E. C. Kirby (Yokohama)
R. Kirby

Kobe Hair Dressing Saloon
Prof. F. da Canha

Kobe Iron Works
E. C. Kirby & Co., agents
J. Taylor, manager
Geo. Taylor, superintendent
Geo. Rutherford, draftsman
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Pedro Blass, rigger
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G. Reddelien (Yokohama)
C. Illies
W. Pardun (Yokohama)
J. Witkowski
C. Oestmann

Kuhardt, E.H.M —31

Langgaard, Kleinwort & Co., merchants
Th. Langgaard (absent)
Otto A. Kleinwort

Lentz, A., 49, Native Town

Lucas & Co., H., merchants—Sackai Machi
Henry Lucas

Medical Hall—18
A. C. Sim

Muhnz, H.—69

Marshall, John, harbour-master

Mascarenhas, J.—19, Native Town

Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Co.
F. Plate, agent
H. J. H. Tripp
H. L. Ord

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Walter Mourilyan (absent)
Chas. A. Heimann (Yokohama)
Arthur H. Groom
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E. C. Fenner
F. Gutteres

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J. Martens, acting agent
H. Bosma

Nicolle, P. A., Police Inspector

Oriental Bank Corporation—11
E. L. Reid, acting agent
R. T. Rohde, assistant accountant

Olson, John, stevedore, Native Bund

Phillips, C., Ohno Saki

Post Office.
P. S. Symes, Saikai Machi

Pilots,
O. Smith, W. Lees, W. Reynell
H. E. Williams, B. E. Gall

Rasch & Ruyter, merchants—28
C. Rasch
J. L. Ruyter

Richter & Co., commission merchant—47
R. Richter
A. Oestmann

San, de, & Stein, merchants
E. de San (absent)
A. Stein

Scheuten & Co., merchants—87
H. A. Scheuten
J. A. A. Groenwort

Schoning, H., commission merchant—68

Skipworth, Hammond & Co., tailors—18
W. G. Skipworth

Smith, Baker & Co., merchants—3
W. H. Morse
D. B. Taylor
Jos. Heco

Stucken, E.—62

Sweet, A.

Tabor & Co., compradores, butchers, and general storekeepers—55 Bund
H. W. Tabor

Tillson & Co., D. H., compradores, &c., —18, Native Town
D. H. Tillson
T. Shaw
T. George

Variety Store—43, Native Town
L. Goettlinger

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R. G. Walsh

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G. Wauchope do.
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OSAKA.

Osaka is the second city in Japan in point of size and commercial importance, and has not inaptly been termed the Venice of Japan, owing to the manner in which it is intersected by canals. It is situated in the province of Settsu, and is built on the banks of the river Ajikawa, about five miles from the sea. The river is only navigable for small vessels, and on the opening of the railway to Hiogo the foreign trade of Osaka commenced to decline. Almost all the foreign firms in the latter city have removed to Hiogo, and there is now not a single British firm in Osaka. The city is the seat of the provincial Government, which is called Fu-cho, in contradistinction to the other provincial Governments, which are termed Kencho. Osaka is the seat of numerous industries, and the Imperial Mint is located there. In 1876 coins to the value of $6,613,405 were struck at this Mint, in 1877 to the value of $5,701,555, and a continuous supply of yen (dollars) is issued from the establishment, which are of similar weight and fineness to the Mexican dollar, but owing to Chinese combination they only obtain currency in China and Hongkong at a discount. The population of the city is given as 549,280. The value of the imports for 1877 was $518,256, and that of the exports $175,340, showing a recovery from 1876, when the imports had fallen to $406,089, and the exports to $99,722.

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YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama is the principal Treaty port of Japan, and was opened to foreign trade in July, 1859. It is situated on the Bay of Yokohama, a small bay on the Western side of the Gulf of Yedo, in lat. 35 deg. 26 min. 11 sec. N., and long. 139 deg. 39 min. 20 sec., in the island of Hondo, and is distant about eighteen miles from the capital, with which it is connected by a line of railway. The settlement stands on what was originally a swamp, and—the town having sprung up only since the site was selected for a treaty port instead of the little town of Kanagawa—possesses few attractions for the visitor. The scenery round, however, is hilly and pleasing, and on a clear day the snow-crowned summit of Fusiyama, a volcanic mountain 13,000 feet high—celebrated in Japanese literature and depicted on so many native works of art—is clearly visible. Yokohama is compactly built of low houses with tiled roofs. The town is divided into two nearly equal parts, the western half being occupied by the foreign settlement. Beyond the plain on which the town is built rises a sort of semicircle of low hills called "The Bluff," which is thickly dotted with handsome villas and dwelling-houses in various styles of architecture. Along the water-front of the foreign settlement runs a fine broad street called the Bund, on which, facing the water, stand many of the principal houses and hotels. The streets in the foreign settlement are well paved, kerbed, and drained. There are Anglican, French Catholic, Union Protestant, and native Mission Churches in the settlement. Yokohama has greatly increased in importance of late years, but the export trade does not make satisfactory progress. There are three daily papers published in the port, namely, the *Japan Gazette*, the *Japan Herald*, and the *Japan Daily Advertiser*. The *Japan Mail* is published weekly.

The entire population of Yokohama is about 50,000. The number of foreign residents in 1877 was 2,501, of whom 1,142 were Chinese, 570 British, 189 American, 160 German, 131 French, 71 Dutch, 62 Portuguese, 58 Russians, and the remainder of various nationalities.

The imports into Yokohama consist chiefly of cotton and woollen goods. In 1877, according to the British Consul's report, the value of the different classes of imports was as follows: Cotton manufactures, $7,027,237; woollen manufactures, $2,890,382; mixed cotton and woollen, $1,056,048; metals, $1,157,078; arms and ammunition, $355,465; miscellaneous foreign, $4,391,298; miscellaneous local, $2,612,977; total $19,490,485. The total value of the exports was $15,628,337. Silk is the most valuable of the exports, being set down at $10,043,413. The value of the tea exported was $2,613,188. The total export of raw silk during the season from 1st July, 1877 to same date, 1878, only half of which period is covered by the Consular returns, was, according to the returns of the Chamber of Commerce, 22,024 bales, of which 9,305 were for England, 10,064 for France, 1,411 for America, and 1,244 for other countries. Ths export of tea during the season from 1st May, 1877, to same date 1878, was 14,587,721 lbs., all for America, with the exception of 74,615 lbs. for England.

The value of the imports for the eight months of 1878 ending 31st October was $17,032,250, and that of the exports for the same period $9,022,713.

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Interpreter—D. Thompson

Consulate-General.
Consul General—General T. B. Van Buren (absent)
Marshal—Geo. E. Rice
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Japanese Secretary—Ernest Satow
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Consulate, 79, Yokohama.
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Consulate.
Acting Consul General—A. Wolff
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Consulate.
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Assistant Commissioner—Ihda Toshinori
Do. *do.* —Sugi Saninobu
Do. *do.* —Takeda, H.
Do. *do.* —Yegawa, K.

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Principal Engineer (Tokio)—E. G. Holtham, A.I.C.E.
Assistant Engineer—
Resident Engineer (Kioto)—T. M. Rymer Jones, M.I.C.E.,
Foremen Mechanics—T. Bingham, J. Colomb, G. Crutchley, J. Denny, L. Horsley, G. Impey, J. Newton, A. Taylor
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(Locomotive Department.)
Locomotive Supt.—B. F. Wright, A.I.C.E.
Clerks—G. Charlesworth, J. C. May
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Assistant Commissioner—T. Fukuda
Chief Assistant—W. H. Stone
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Store Officer—F. Prowse
Inspectors—T. Hobson, W. G. Mathews, W. Raffin, D. Sinclair, R. Robertson
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Chief Officer—J. F. Allen
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Chief Engineer—Jno. Campbell
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Boatswain—W. Emery
Chief Steward—J. J. Gray

The Yokohama Gas Company.

(Works at Noge.)

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The Saibansho—Judicial Court of Kanagawa.

President—Take Kaneyoshi
Foreign Sec. Interp.—Russell

The Kencho.

Governor—Nomura Yasushi
Vice-Governor—Kojima Nobutami
Chief Land Officer—Isogai Seizo
Superintendent of Police—Kawai Hisayoshi
Foreign Secretary—Percival Osborn

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Assis. do.—L. T. Farr
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Municipal Director—P. Osborn
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Cook, H. L., news agent—72

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A. Culty
T. H. Culty

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A. Mitchell

Cuthbertson, R. B., pianoforte tuner—108

Davis, Lewis, general trader—85

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De Jong, Dr. C. G.—177

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A. Gerard (absent)
J. Reynaud

Giaretto, J., general store—45

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H. Grauert
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C. Oestmann

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Paul Heinemann (absent)
H. O. de la Camp
Otto Reimers
Hugh McGregor
W. Gordon
H. J. Hawkins
Frank Gasper
Adolph Reimers

Hemert, J. Ph. von, merchant—25

Hepburn, J. C., M.D.—149, Bluff

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C. Jubin
F. Biagioni
C. Dorel
A. Harmand, silk inspector

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G. Reddelien
C. Illies (Hiogo)
Wm. Pardun
A. Oestmann (Hiogo)
O. Krause
H. Elfen
H. Schoening (Hiogo)
Victor Rochr
A. Reddelien (Nagasaki)
C. Falck, godownman

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Ludwig Wolf

Knox, Rev. G. W.—39B

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Frederic Townley
G. Booth, tailoring department
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S. Mayers (San Francisco)
Jos. Deidenbach
Jas. Bunch

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R Maigre
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R Phillips
M. Muroga

Mantelin, Madame—174

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A. Marcus
D. Marcus

Marians, I.—28A

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A. Garnier
P. Falque

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J. Martin
J. Martin, jun.
T. Burrell

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W. McDonald, Govt. surveyor, &c.

McGregor, J. H.,—126

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Meiklejohn & Co., R., printers—16

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Moss, H.—44

Moss. E. J.—87B

Moulron, E.—153
E. Moulron
H. Dassonville

Mourilyan, Heimann & Co., merchants—33
Walter Mourilyan (absent)
Chas. A. Heimann do.
W. J. Cruickshank
A. Bellamy

Neale, E. M.—97, Bluff

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J. J. van der Pot, act. chief agent
M. Dames
H. W. C. van Cattenburch
R. A. Mees

"New York Saloon"—179
M. Scott

"Oriental Hotel"—84
Samuel Peyre
Jean Peyre

Oppenheimer Frères—71
I. Oppenheimer
M. Oppenheimer (absent)

Page, W., sailmaker—31
R. Beatty

Pass, S. C., accountant—159

Pequignot & Co., French Livery Stables—137
M. Pequignot
E. Pineau

Perkins, Dr. H. M., dentist—72

Pestonjee, J., merchant and commission agent—87B

"Pharmacie Française."—186
F. Machefer

Pillon, F., carpenter—162

Pohl Frères & Co.—67
John Pohl
H. Pohl (absent)
S. Pohl

Pratt, Bird and Co., haberdashers and drapers—66
B. H. Pratt
E. A. Bird

Reiss & Co., merchants—30
C. Braun
G. Hurlimann, silk inspector
C. V. Marques

Retreat, The—108

Retz, F., jeweller, watch and clock maker, and general importer—80
F. Retz

Rhode & Co., C., merchants—12
Carl Rhode
E. von der Heyde
H. Baehr
E. Grob

Roretz, A. von, M.D., Nagoya (absent)

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Thos. Rose

Salvéry, A., baker—186

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A. Farsari

Schinne & Francke, merchants—154
Otto Schinne
H. Francke

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Henry Barlow
T. K. Shaw, Jr. (absent)
F. Walker

Shirras, Geo., blacksmith, horseshoer, &c. —113

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H. Siber (absent)
C. Brennwald (absent)
A. Wolff
J. Walter
C. Haenni
A. Dumelin

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J. Simon (absent)
A. Evers
M. Burchard (absent)
H. Busch

Smedley, J., architect—32

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W. H. Morse
E. R. Smith
C. Drake
A. T. Prichard
F. H. Olmsted

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W. Copeland
C. Wiegand
C. A. Ronweitz
J. L. O. Eyton

Spring Valley Beer Gardens—121, Bluff

Strachan & Thomas, merchants—63
W. M. Strachan
T. Thomas
J. D. Hutchison

Strome, C. J., merchant—28B

Talbot, W. H., average adjuster—89

Tokio Times
E. H. House, editor
R. Meiklejohn, printer

Valmale, Schoene & Milsom, merchants—177
F. Schoene
Ad. Milsom
A. Mottu
Von Torp

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J. van Lissa
A. M. van Lissa
L. A. P. van Lissa

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E. A. Vincent
Miss Martyn
Miss A. M. Vincent

Vivanti, F., public silk inspector—23A

Wagner, C., professor of music—220, Bluff

Walker, Mrs. J., washing establishment—131C

Wallace, E.,—59

Walsh, Hall & Co., merchants—2
John G. Walsh
Thomas Walsh
A. O. Gay
A. Milne
C. P. Hall
M. Engert
R. M. Varnum
R. G. Walsh (Kobé)

Watson, E. B.—46
E. B. Watson
George Wauchope
W. H. Smith (Kobe)

Weigert, P., truck and drayman—122

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Jules P. Darbier
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W. Mann
J. Deniaud

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Alfred John Wilkin
Richard Durant Robison
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John Leckie
W. J. S. Shand
J. T. Esdale

Wylde, W., gunsmith—123

Yokohama Furniture Repository—73

Yokohama Aerated Water Manufactory—88
H. Harding

Yokohama Medical Hall & Dispensary—61
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J. Rae
A. T. Watson
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Chas. Ziegler
J. R. Merian
M. E. Van Delden

TOKIO.

The capital of Japan [until the Restoration called Yedo] is situated at the north of the Bay of Yedo, has a circumference of 24 miles, and covers a surface of nearly 36 square miles. The Okawa, or Great River, divides the city into two parts: the eastern part is called Honjo; the western division bears more especially the name of Tokio.

Tokio, as viewed from the bay, is a very charming city. Situated on undulating ground, and covered with fine old trees, it spreads out under a sky which has well been compared to the sky of Italy. The many large temples with their great roofs, surmounted by gilded globes, and covered with metalled plates, produce a pleasing effect. The pagodas, the large daimio palaces, the long line of well-constructed quays, and the fortifications combined present an imposing *coup-d'œil*. Some of the enchantment which distance lends, however, vanishes on a closer acquaintance. The temples disappear behind the trees with which they are surrounded; the palaces resemble scarcely anything better than large fire-proof warehouses or mediocre villas; and the dwellings of the merchants and other citizens, though extremely clean, are not imposing. There are some handsome shops, but no stately buildings, statues, or monuments. The streets and quarters belonging to the nobles are almost deserted; the commercial quarter, though bustling and animated, looks neither rich nor attractive. Though not repelling, Tokio does not deserve the reputation for splendour and magnificence which has been given to it by some writers.

Honjo covers a surface of about five square miles. It is an island, the boundaries of which are: South, the Bay of Yedo; West, the Okawa; North, a large canal; and East, a river running parallel with the Okawa. This island is traversed from north to south by four canals, and from east to west by three large and a great number of small canals. They cross each other at right angles, and divide Honjo into eight principal districts. The districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 contain in their northern part more than thirty temples, all surrounded by extensive gardens. Westward, along the banks of the Okawa, are several large store-houses, which belong to the Government; and on the banks of the canals are found the habitations of the merchants, workmen, and fishermen. The largest portion of these four districts, however, is occupied by the palaces of the nobles. The districts No. 5 and No. 6 contain almost exclusively residences of nobles, many of which have now been con-

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verted into Public Offices and built in European styles. Besides these there are thirteen temples, among which the temple of Gohiaku Rakan (temple of the 500 images) is particularly venerated and deserves special attention. It consists of two large old buildings which have suffered severely from earthquakes; a part of the idols belonging to Gohiaku Rakan have been removed into an adjacent store-house. The district No. 7 contains about twenty temples, whose gardens and out buildings cover nearly half of its entire area. Among these temples is that of Hachiman, the Japanese "God of War." The rest of this district is occupied by the governmental stores and warehouses and the dwellings of citizens. The district No. 8, besides many buildings belonging to the Government and to the nobles, contains one large temple and a good many private houses. Honjo is connected with Tokio by four great wooden bridges of very simple but solid construction. They are called, commencing on the north, (1) Adsuma-Bashi, (2) Liogoku-Bashi, (3) Ohashi, and (4) Yeitai-Bashi. The largest of these is Ohashi, or Great Bridge, its length being 350 yards. Honjo is a very quiet part of the capital. The quay, on the banks of the Okawa, forms a spacious and handsome street, and may be especially recommended to a traveller who has only a few days to spend in Tokio. In passing along the quay, he will see across the stream several fine temples and great buildings, which stand on the western bank of the Great River, and he may get at the same time a very good idea of the animated river-life of the Okawa, whose waters are always covered with junks and boats of all descriptions.

Tokio proper is divided into three portions: Siro, or the Castle; Soto Siro, or Outside of the Castle; and Midzi, Town and Suburbs. Siro, or the Imperial Castle, has a circumference of nearly five miles. It contains the palace of the Mikado, the palaces of the members of the Council of State, and the Public Offices. There is not a single public temple in the Siro. The space which contains the imperial palaces is surrounded by high walls and by several canals. There are eighteen public bridges in the Siro, and a multitude of private bridges, for almost every palace is surrounded by a moat and communicates with the main road by several little bridges. The imperial palaces exhibit that simplicity, both within and without, which distinguishes all Japanese buildings except the temples. The public walks round the castle are very agreeable and picturesque. The finest part of these walks is that on the banks of the principal canal, which is covered with thousands of aquatic birds, and surrounds the fine old walls of the imperial palaces.

Outside of the Siro, or Castle, to the westward, there is a hill (Atago yama) which every foreigner should visit for the purpose of getting an idea of the great extent of Tokio. It looks less like a city than a vast assemblage of parks and villas. In certain districts there may be seen regular streets, but by far the greater part of the ground is covered with palaces and numerous temples, surrounded by extensive gardens. The large temples are generally very fine edifices. As regards the palaces of the nobles, they are long buildings, of a single high storey, ordinarily whitewashed, and look like good sized warehouses, having nothing remarkable in their architecture. The large doors of these habitations are sometimes ornamented with good carvings; but usually they are made of plain wood, covered with small plates of copper, forming various designs, such as the proprietor's coat of arms. The interior of these palaces is simplicity itself, and the beauty and fineness of the mats, carvings and paintings, are the only points of distinction between the houses of the princes and those of ordinary citizens.

The Soto Siro has a circumference of nearly ten miles. It is separated from the Siro by the canal which surrounds the latter; from Honjo by the Okawa; and from the rest of the city by a large canal, called Chori. It is united to Siro by eighteen bridges; to Honjo by the three bridges, Liogoku-Bashi, Ohashi and Yeitai-Bashi; and to the rest of Tokio by thirty bridges. In the interior of Soto Siro there are about twenty more bridges, among which is the celebrated Nihon Bashi or Bridge of Japan. This is regarded as the centre of the Empire, inasmuch as all geographical distances are counted from it. Of the five square miles which form

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the total area of Soto Siro, about three are occupied by nobles' palaces. The fifteen temples situated in this part of Tokio cover a surface of one square kilometre.

The remaining space of Soto Siro is very densely inhabited, and may be called the commercial district of Tokio. This interesting district is situated on the east of the castle and has the form of a parallelogram. It is traversed in its whole length by the Tokai-do, (the main-road of Japan,) and communicates by 15 bridges with the rest of Tokio. Of these, two are on the west, communicating with the Siro; five on the south; five on the east; and three on the north side of the city. The middle one of the three northern bridges is the Nihon Bashi. The commercial district contains five longitudinal and twenty-two transverse streets, crossing each other at right angles, and forming seventy-eight districts. In this quarter, and in the three adjacent precincts, north, east, and south of it, there are neither palaces nor temples. It is in this part of Tokio that the principal commerce of the city is concentrated; these streets are very animated. At the points where the Tokai-do enters and leaves Tokio are situated the two places of capital execution. Among the fifteen temples to be found in Soto Siro, is the temple of Monzeki, the greatest Tera of Tokio; and the temple of Sanno, one of the principal Mias of the capital. Tera is the name given to the Buddhist temples, and Mia is the term for the temples of the old religion of Japan.

Midzi is the general name for the whole of Tokio not included in Siro and Soto-Siro. It has a circumference of 24 miles and covers a surface of nearly 29 square miles. Deducting from this the area of Honjo, there is still to be described a surface of $27\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. This may be divided into three parts, which may be called respectively, North, South, and West, viewing them from the castle as a stand-point. The part North of the Castle covers a surface of about 11 square miles and extends northward to the Okawa. This northern suburb is remarkable for the number and extent of the temples which are found there, and which cover a surface of not less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ square miles. The mausoleum of the Tycoons alone, surrounded by thirty-six temples, occupies a space of about a quarter of a square mile. Among the other temples of the northern suburb there must be mentioned those of Quanon, of Amida, of Confucius, and of Kanda, the tutelary deity of Tokio.

The temple of Quanon is one of the most beautiful, most venerated, and most frequented temples in Japan. The avenue leading to the temple is lined with shops, in which are exposed all sorts of articles, religious and profane, to be sold to the numberless pilgrims who every year visit the temple. The temple is elevated about 20 feet from the ground. A grand flight of steps gives access to the interior. There is a chief altar at the extreme end of the temple, with side chapels at its right and left, containing a great number of wooden images, which, with the "glory" round their heads, resemble the images of Catholic saints. The interior of the temple is not very large, and is not so conspicuous for cleanliness as most of the public buildings in Japan. At the right of the temple there is a fine old Pagoda, and near it two colossal stone statues. The buildings which are called the Temple of Confucius used to be the University of Tokio, but this has been superseded since the Restoration by the Ko-gaku-rio, Kai Sei-gaku-ko, and other universities in which Foreign instructors are employed.

A great part of the remaining area forming the district North of the Castle is covered by paddy fields, in the midst of which rise picturesquely situated houses. There are also extensive pleasure gardens, such as Askia-yama, and neat little villages. The surface covered by paddy fields and pleasure gardens may be estimated at $4\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. In this district, too, are situated the great theatre of Tokio and Yosiwara, or the court of public women. The part West of the Castle contains 50 temples, and a great number of nobles' palaces. The part on the South of the Castle, with an average surface of $17\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, contains about sixty temples. The most remarkable among them is the Tera of Meguro. In this part of Tokio is situated the old Tycoon Mausoleum, surrounded by several temples.

Several great fires have during the last few years swept Tokio, more especially that of April, 1872, which led to great improvements and the widening of the streets

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Rows of fine houses in brick and stone, and new bridges, in many cases of iron or stone, have been built, and the city has in many portions been thoroughly modernised. The streets are generally broad and well kept. The environs are very picturesque and offer a great variety of pleasant walks or rides. Foreigners cannot do better than spend their leisure hours in rambling over the country. The finest scenery is at the northern and western sides of the city where the country is surrounded by beautiful hills, from which there is a distant view of the noble mountains of Hakone, while beyond rises in solitary grandeur the towering peak of Fusi-yama. The population of Tokio was, according to the census of 1877, 1,036,771. The foreign residents number some 300, a large proportion of whom are in the employ of the Japanese Government.

A foreign newspaper called the *Tokio Times* is published weekly in Tokio. The native Press is represented by about twenty newspapers, several of which are dailies. Among them the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Choya Shimbun*, and the *Akébono Shimbun* take the lead. The *Da-jo-Kan* is the Government Gazette of Tokio. Several others are class organs, and one journal, the *Musumé Shimbun*, is the advocate of woman's rights.

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R. Smith, str. Wakanoura-maru
D. Sutherland, str. Akitsushima-maru
J. Taylor, str. Takachiho-maru
G. Todd, str. Kworio-maru
A. Walter, str. Chitose-maru
J. H. Wignall, str. Atago-maru
J. Wilson, str. Sumida-maru

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S. W.—M. M. Scott
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Sec.—Christison
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J. Winckler

Batchelder, Capt. J. M., No 21, Foreign Concession

Beadon, R. J., barrister-at-law, 4, Yamato Yashiki

Chamberlain, B. H., 10, Shibas Sannai, Tenjin-dani

Coye, A., Aoicho, Seishijo

Faulds, H., physician, 18, Ts'kidji

Hant, J., 3, Ts'kidji

Hare, A.J., 3, Awaje-cho, Nichome, Kanda

Hess, C. T., confectioner, Ts'kidji

Hill, G. W., solicitor, Shihosho

Kniffler, T. T. H., Shinagawa

Page, R., 16, Kita Koga cho, Surugadai

Pitman, John, 16, Tsukiji

Pollard, C. J., Seiyoken Hotel
C. J. Pollard

Soper, Rev. J., 11, Akashi cho Ts'kidji

Stone, W. H., Katagiri Yashiki, Atagoshta

Thompson, J. L., chemist, 12, Tamagawa cho

"Yedo Hotel," No 17

YAMATO YASHIKI.

H. Scharbau, No 8
R. Stewart, No. 9

OKURASHO.

Rev. S. G. MacLaren, 18, Ts'kidji

SENDAI.

C. Gould, teacher

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Rev. C. T. Blanchet
Rev. W. B. Cooper
Rev. S. K. Yokoyama

AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL MISSION.
Rev. J. Soper, T'skidji
Miss D. Schoonmaker
Miss O. Whiting

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONARY UNION.
Rev. N. Brown, D D.

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Rev. G. Cochran

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Rev. John Piper, secretary

ENGLISH CHURCH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.
Rev. W. B. Wright
Rev. A. C. Shaw

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.
H. G. Mgr. Osouf, Pierrie Marie, Bishop of Arsinoe i.p.i. and Vicar Apostolic of Southern Japan
L'Abbés J. Langlais, P. Vigroux, C.ᵗ A. Brotelande, P. X. Mugabure, F. Evrard, W. Faurie, J. M. Lemaréchal, H. Balanche, J. Balette

SISTERS OF CHARITY.
Tsukidji, No. 46
Sœur St. Gélase, St. Ephrem, Sœur St. Emmanuel

NIIGATA.

Niigata is situated on the west coast of Japan, and in the southern part of the province of Echigo, at the mouth of the river Shinano-gawa. Though well located for trade it has yielded the most disappointing results of all the Treaty ports of Japan. Foreign goods find their way to Niigata in considerable quantities, but since the opening of the port no direct foreign trade has been developed there. Even the small coast trade carried on for a time in foreign bottoms has ceased, and is now conducted in native steamers and other craft. The smaliness of foreign interests scarcely justify the expenses attendant on its maintenance as an open port. Trade might, however, be attracted if the port could be rendered practicable for the admission of foreign steamers.

The town, which is one of the cleanest and best laid-out in Japan, has been materially improved within the last few years by the widening of the canals and streets, the latter of which are now lighted with petroleum obtained in the district. New Law Courts, Post-office, and Schools have been built, and the town is connected by telegraph with Tokio and other cities of the Empire. A Government Hospital attended by a European doctor, and a large English school under English and American masters, have been established here. A steam rice mill has been started and some fresh industries have been commenced. Niigata is still famed for the number and beauty of its women. The population of the town is 40,000.

The value of the exports for 1877 was $24,000. There were no imports in foreign bottoms. As stated above, the whole of the trade is carried on in native craft.

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GREAT BRITAIN.
Vice Consul—H S. Wilkinson (absent)

IMPERIAL GERMAN CONSULATE.
Consul—C. E. Adolph Leysner

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.
Dr. H. M. Fock

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.
Niigata Ei-go Gakko—E. B. Lambert

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EDINBURGH MEDICAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
Theo. A. Palm, M.A., M.B., C.M.

CATHOLIC MISSION.
L'abbé L. Drouart de Lezey
do. Puletin

Merchants.

Koch & Co., H., merchants

Leysner, C. E. A., merchant and agent for Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance Joint Stock Co., Berlin

Visscher, A., merchant

SADO ISLAND.
James Scott, millwright

HAKODATE.

This, the most northerly of the treaty ports of Japan, is situated in the south of Yesso on the Straits of Tsugar, which divide that island from Hondo. The port lies in latitude 41 deg. 47 min. 8 sec. N., and longitude 140 deg. 45 min. 34 sec. E., and the harbour is nearly land-locked. The surrounding country is hilly, volcanic, and picturesque, but the town itself possesses few attractions, and consists mainly of one long street of single-storied houses, the distinguishing feature of which is the roof made of thin wood shingle kept on by quantities of flat stones. The foreign concession has never been built upon, the few foreign residents in the port having taken up their quarters in Japanese buildings. A row of fine temples, with high picturesque roofs, occupying higher ground than the rest of the town, are the most conspicuous buildings. The climate of Hakodate is healthy and bracing. The hottest month is August, but the thermometer then rarely rises above 90 degrees Fahr.; in the winter it sometimes sinks to 18 degrees. The mean temperature throughout the year is about 48 degrees.

The foreign trade of the port is small and has never been important. The foreign shipping is annually decreasing and the direct imports have fallen off largely. The imports for 1877 were *nil*, compared with $27,308 in 1876. The exports for 1877 amounted to $441,655 compared with $776,962 for 1876, showing a decrease of $335,307. The agricultural resources of Yesso are rapidly developing under the auspices of the Kaitakushi or Colonization Department. The rich pasture lands are well adapted for breeding cattle. In the valuable and extensive fisheries on the coasts, however, the chief exports of the future from Hakodate are to be looked for. Increasing quantities of dried fish are exported annually. The mineral resources of Yesso, said to be large, may also some day yield a valuable addition to the exports of this port. Hakodate is connected with the capital by telegraph. The population of the town is about 11,000. The number of foreign residents in 1877 was 84, of whom 49 were Chinese, 23 British, and the remainder German, Russian, American, French, and Danish.

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Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

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Constable—S. F. Laurence

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Consular Agent—R. Eusden

UNITED STATES.

Consular Agent—Rev. M. C. Harris

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.

Acting Consul—R. Eusden

DENMARK.

Consul—John H. Dūūs

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North China Insurance Company

Professions and Trades.

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T. W. Blakiston
H. J. Snow

Dūūs, John H., merchant
J. H. Dūūs
E. H. Dūūs

Howell & Co., merchants
J. Albinson
J. A. Wilson
T. W. Hellyer,

"Kai-sho-maru" Light ship
H. Legg, light-keeper

"Mitsu Bishi Mail Steamship Company"
Chas. Riddle, agent

Porter, A. P., commission merchant, general agent, and marine surveyor

"Russian Hotel"
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L'Abbés J. Marie Marin, L. Sutter

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THE PHILIPPINES.

The Philippines are a rich group of islands, situate between lat. 5 and 22 N. and long. 123 and 133 E., and held by Spain under military occupation. The islands are over five hundred in number and contain an area of 52,647 English square miles, with a population, in 1876, of 6,173,632 souls. They are divided into 27 provinces, 13 of which are on the Isle of Luzon, 4 on the Isle of Negros, 3 on Panay, and 3 on the Isle of Mindanao.

Early in the sixteenth century the celebrated navigator Magellan unfolded to the King of Spain his brilliant project of reaching the Spice Islands by rounding the southern extremity of the American continent, and, having been furnished with men and ships, he set sail. Having passed through the straits which bear his name he reached the islands, to which the name of the Philippines was afterwards given, in the spring of 1521, after a troublesome voyage of over eighteen months. The foundation of Spanish authority in the archipelago was then laid, but the illustrious navigator who first took possession in the name of his Royal Master lost his life in an attack upon one of the islands a month later and the expedition, reduced to one ship, returned. Other expeditions were dispatched, some of which proved fruitless, but in 1565 the islands were formally annexed to the Crown of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila, which has been the capital ever since, was founded.

The early history of the Philippines is a record of continual trouble. Conflicts between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities led to internal contentions, while both Portugal and the Netherlands coveted these rich possessions and harassed the Spaniards. Attacks were also made at different points by powerful Chinese piratical fleets. In 1762 the capital was taken by the English, but was restored to Spain two years afterwards for a ransom of £1,000,000. The ransom, however, has never been exacted.

After the discovery of the islands ecclesiastics flocked to them in large numbers, and, undisturbed by the attacks on Spanish authority, the work of converting the natives was carried on with great vigour. The clergy at the present time number 1,962, and most of the natives brought under subjection profess the Roman Catholic religion. In the Philippines there has been little of that cruelty to the aboriginal population which so often characterises the process of colonization, and the natives are in general contented and well conducted, the priests exercising the almost unbounded influence they possess with great effect in the preservation of order. In the inaccessible mountainous parts of the islands there are still tribes of unsubdued savages, but their number is small and gradually diminishing. In the last census returns the number of natives not subject to the civil government and paying no tribute is given as 602,853, while the number of natives paying tribute is returned as 5,501,356. There are a considerable number of *mestizos* or half-castes, some of which are the children of Spanish fathers by native mothers and some the children of Chinese fathers. The following is the latest (1876) census return:—

Natives paying tribute	5,501,356
Clergy	1,962
Civilians and dependent	5,332
Spaniards, and Filippinos born in the Philippine islands from Spanish parents	13,265
Pagans independent	602,853
Chinese	30,797
Foreigners	378
Army	14,545
Navy	2,924
Total	6,173,632

The foreigners are divided as follows:—Americans 42, Austrians 7, Belgians 5, British 176, Dane 1, French 30, Germans 109, and Italians 8. The population is rapidly increasing, the increase during the last twenty-five years being given as 1,785,115.

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The climate of the Philippines varies little from that of other places in the same latitude. The range of the thermometer during the year is from a little over sixty degrees to about ninety. The rainy season usually lasts six months and during this time inundations of rivers are frequent and travelling in the interior almost impossible. Long continued droughts, however, sometimes occur, when the ground becomes parched and the crops are utterly destroyed. Husbandry also suffers from the ravages of locusts, which will sometimes almost entirely denude a whole province of herbage. The principal part of the group comes within the range of the typhoons, and terrific storms are of frequent occurrence. The islands are also the centre of great volcanic action. "The destructive ravages and changes produced by earthquakes," says Sir John Bowring, writing in 1859, "are nowhere more remarkable than in the Philippines. They have overturned mountains, they have filled up valleys, they have desolated extensive plains; they have opened passages for the sea into the interior, and from the lake into the sea. There are many traditional stories of these territorial revolutions, but of late disasters the records are trustworthy. That of 1796 was sadly calamitous. In 1824 many churches in Manila were destroyed, together with the principal bridge, the barracks, great numbers of private houses; and a chasm opened of nearly four miles in length. The inhabitants all fled into the fields, and six vessels in the port were wrecked. The number of victims was never ascertained. In 1828, during another earthquake, the vibration of the lamps was found to describe an arch of four and a half feet; the huge cornerstones of the principal gate of the city were displaced; the great bells were set ringing. It lasted between two and three minutes, rent the walls of several churches and other buildings, but was not accompanied by subterranean noises, as is usually the case." In 1863 another very disastrous earthquake occurred.

The chief articles of produce are sugar, hemp, and tobacco. In 1876 the value of the imports was $11,987,162, and that of the exports $14,837,796. The returns of the carrying trade show the curious fact of the carrying of imports being nearly monopolised by the flag of one nation, while that of the exports is tolerably equally distributed. This is accounted for by the differential duties in favour of goods imported in Spanish bottoms, most of the imports being therefore carried under the Spanish flag. The vessels which carry the exports arrive for the most part in ballast from Hongkong or other ports in the East where they have discharged a cargo. The following is a summary of the Customs Returns for 1876:—

	Imports.		Exports.
Spain	$ 60[illegible],128	.....	$ 504,252
England	3,[illegible]22,403	.....	5,[illegible]51,818
English Possessions	6,3[illegible]2,502	.....	2,796,340
China (including) Hongkong ...	1,44[illegible],703	.....	67,998
Japan	31,928	.....	nil.
Germany	221,637	.....	nil.
United States	78,601	.....	6,085,438
Dutch Possessions	100,283	.....	nil.
French do.	5,[illegible]75	.....	254
Australia	5,202	.....	14[illegible],699

CARRYING TRADE.

	Imports.		Exports.
Spanish flag	$10,537,031	.....	$4,154,641
English flag	846,780	.....	6,008,560
American flag	2[illegible]7,972	.....	2,749,078
German flag	86,1[illegible]7	.....	982,8[illegible]7
French flag	309,[illegible]35	.....	4[illegible]0,59[illegible]
Austrian flag	—	.....	70,[illegible]01
Dutch flag	—	.....	160,719
Norwegian flag	—	.....	11[illegible],926
Italian flag	161	.....	118,586

Persons visiting the Philippines are required to obtain a passport from the British Consulate at the port of embarkation.

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MANILA.

Manila, the capital of the Philippines, is situated on the island of Luzon, at the mouth of the river Pasig, which empties itself into the Bay of Manila. The city was founded in 1571. In 1645 it was almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake, in which upwards of three hundred lives were lost. In 1863 a great part of the city was again destroyed from the same cause, and the inhabitants are in constant fear of these visitations. The dwelling-houses are built with especial reference to safety under such circumstances, and, although, large, possess few pretensions to architectural beauty. The streets, also, are narrow and but small attention has been devoted to securing shade by the growth of trees. There are several ancient churches which are worthy of notice. The cathedral, founded originally in 1578, has been several times destroyed by earthquakes and did not escape in 1863. It is now being re-built. The city and its suburbs contain a population of nearly 300,000 and are the seat of a considerable and yearly increasing commerce. The principal articles of export are hemp, sugar, tobacco, cigars, coffee, and indigo, while in the imports cotton goods form the chief item. Only a small portion of the present city is enclosed within the walls. The anchorage is distant some three miles from the shores. The river presents a scene of great animation, being crowded with native craft, interspersed with vessels of foreign build. The passport system is in force and no one can enter or leave without previously obtaining a pass. Before landing passengers are obliged to pull alongside a Custom-house guard boat stationed near the landing place to prevent smuggling. The garrison of Manila consists of the European and several native regiments. The police of the city is also under military discipline and is composed of natives. A very low average of crime is said to exist, but the native classes are much addicted to gambling, an offence punishable by law, although the Government reaps a large portion of its revenue from the sale of lottery tickets. A race meeting is held in the spring and usually good sport is afforded. The chief standing amusement is the opera, very good companies being induced to visit the islands by the liberal patronage they receive. The orchestra is usually composed of natives, who possess a remarkably good ear for music. The principal theatre was burnt down on the 13th October, 1878, and is now being rebuilt. There are two daily papers, *El Diario de Manila*, published in the morning, and *El Comercio*, which appears in the evening. An attempt was made in 1878 to establish an illustrated journal, but after an existence of a few months it expired from lack of support. The hot season commences in March and continues until July, when the rains commence and continue to December, during which time the roads and streets get into a very bad condition. The maximum annual rainfall recorded is 114 inches and the minimum 84 inches. The maximum of the thermometer is about 92, with a range of ten degrees during the twenty-four hours, a cool sea breeze setting in at night and reducing the heat to an endurable temperature for sleeping. According to the census of 1873 there were residing in Manila 250 foreigners of European origin, 4,189 European Spaniards, 15,157 Chinese, 46,066 Chinese mestizos (or half-breeds), 3,849 Spanish mestizos, and 160,896 pure natives.

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Coronel—J. J. Moreno
Teniente Coronel—Y. Salinas

Juzgado de Guerra.

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Fiscal—M. Conejos
Escribano—A. G. Gavierez

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Subinspector—J. Colomo
Secretario—E. Alonso
Ayudante de S.E.—S. Heredero

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Plaza de la Fuerza de Santiago.

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Gefe de Estudios—L. Rivera
Profesore—A. Brull

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Subinspector—Brigadier J. Valera
2o. Gefe Coronel—
Secretario Capitan—P. G. de Paredes

Maestranza de Artilleria.

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Estad Mayor de la Plaza.

Sargento Mayor—J. Sequera
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Sub-intendente Militar—J. Urquiza
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Subinspector, Medico de 1a.—E. Cânizares
Subinspector, Medico de 2a.—E. Cañizares
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Medicos Primeros—R. Climent, D. Corral, M. Acal, G. Marinas, E. Bach, J. Franco, R. Alonso, A. L. de Guevara, E. Solis, J. Lacruz, A. Caballero, M. Rabadan, C. Lopez, C. Cano, P. Saura, J. Castané, F. Vircaino
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Farmaceuticos Primeros—J. Chicote, J. Martinez, D. Botet, E. P. Freirño
Secretario de la Direccion-Subinspeccion—J. Franco

Direccion General de Hacienda.

Director General—O. Andrade
Sub-Director—E. de la Guardia
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Gefe Letrado—S. G. Luna

Tribunal de Cuentas.

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Fiscal—J. M. Mourin (ausente), M. Asensi, interino
Ministros—B. Ronderos (decano), E. Guerrero (ausente), A. de la Cavada Mender de Vigo, interino
Secretario—(vacante), F. A. Santisleban, interino
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Tesorero—J. Majan

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Almacenero—P. S. Llanos
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Almacenes Generales.
Almacenero—E. Arisa
Interventor—C. A. Pristo
Fabrica de Tabacos del Fortin.
Inspector—R. Reyes
Contador—F. Pastorfido
Fabrica de Tobacos de Meisic.
Inspector—M. Echavarria
Contador—J. Puig
Fabrica de Tabacos de la Princesa.
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Inspector—R. Cascavosa
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Interventor Gefe—J. R. de Villegas

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Auxiliares—D. V. Lopes, J. Garcia, E. Pineda
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Marchamador—P. Landeira
Alcaide—Almacenero—J. Cordova
Interventor de Almacenes—L. V. Arche
Guarda Almacen—J. Mendiburo
Contra-Registro—El oficial de Carabineros que esté de servicio mensual

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Secretary—D. F. Piñol, Contador de la Aduana Central de Filipinas

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Contador—L. Sagües
Tesorero—M. Maestre
Oficiales—A. Sn. Juan, V. Rojas
Guarda—J. Arland
Ensayadors—F. Lafont, R. Roldan
Juez de Balanza—A. Pasagali
Fiel de Labores—J. Prats
Guarda—G. Harburu
Grabadores—J. Sancho, A. Estruch
Tornero-limador—P. Rojo

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Administrador—J. M. Zabalo
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Plana Mayor.
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Comandante 2o. Gefe—M. L. Larran
Capitan Habilitado—M. G. Valdivia
Teniente Ayudante—M. F. Fernandez
2a. *Comandancia que comprende las provincias de la Pampanga, Nueva Exija, Pangasinan, Ylocos Sur y Zambales.*
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Comandante 1o. Gefe—F. M. Gimenez
Teniente Ayudante—T. D. Alonso

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3a. *Comandancia que comprende las provincias de Batangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, Camarines Sur y Albay.*

Plana Mayor.

Comandante 1o. Gefe—J. M. Alcovendas
Teniente Ayudante—J. S. y Zapata

4a. *Comandancia que comprende las provincias de Ceb., Leyte, Samar, Yloilo, Capiz, Isla de Negros y Antique.*

Plana Mayor.

Comandante 1o. Gefe—E. X. Rovira
Teniente Ayudante—J. de Castro y Graña

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Gobernador General—S.E. D. Moriones

Junta de Autoridades.

Presidente—Gobernador General
Secretario—El del Gobierno General

Secretaria del Gobierno General.

Secretario—T. Aguirre
Gefe de Negociado—F. A. Sotomayor
Interprete de Lenguas—R. Blanco

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Germann, Chas., merchant
Chas. Germann (absent)
Eugene Baenziger
Geo. Hartmann
Oscar Tobler
G. A. Baenziger

Guerra, F., shipchandler, Anloague, 16

Guichard et Fils, merchants, S. Jacinto, 42
Auguste Guichard (Paris)
Eugène Guichard do.
Fr. Guignard do.
Victor Cherest do.
L. Génu
E. Aussenac
C. S. de Alcuaz
M. Jacinto

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Heinszen & Co., C., merchants, Anloague, 4
Conrad Heinszen (absent)
Nicolaus Heinszen (absent)
Theodor Struckmann
C. Westendorf
A. Schwenger
H. Bollhorst
F. Moya

Heyby, Wise & Co., merchants
B. McCulloch
A. Grundy
J. Drummond
H. Ashton
L. P. Andrews
J. M. Ysasi
M. Carrion
J. P. Guiterrez
F. Piguol

Inchausti & Co., merchants, S. Fernando
J. J. de Inchausti
J. M. Elizalde
V. Téus
J. M. Yrisarry
M. T. Yrisarry
R. C. Inchausti
F. Guevara
V. Gloria

Jackson, Edward, broker

Ker & Co., merchants, Collejon de S. Gabriel, 11
Albert Coates
Thos. Worthington
F. Bolton
R. C. Smith
H. L. Porteous
J. Cembrano
G. M. Saul
R. J. Paterson
J. B. Arce
J. Ogilvie
T. McMicking (Iloilo)
J. N. Husband do.
R. A. Ker do.
F. Escribano do.
F. Vital do.
A. Pearce do.

Klöpfer & Co., E., merchants 8, Calle Anloage
E. Klöpfer
A. Groth
A. Möckel

Labhart & Co., merchants, Escolta, 6
Theodore Ruttmann
J. Ruppañer
T. Ott
O. Koch

Laine, Silva, watchmaker, Escolta, 10

"La Casa de Berlin," Calle Nueva
R. Boll

"La Ciudad de Peking," Escolta
J. S. Tiaoqui

"La Villa de Paris," Real, 37
Castillo Brothers

"La Puerta del Sol," Escolta
J. F. Ramirez

"La Estrella del Norte," Escolta
A. C. Leny

"La India Inglesa," Carriedo
Tarachand & Tawarardas

Larrinaga & Co., merchants, Barraca
N. de Larrinaga
E. de Olano

"Las Novedades," Escolta, 16
Diaz, Labandero & Co.

"Las Modas de Paris," Escolta, 18
A. Rustant

"Los Catalanes," Escolta, 9
M. Millat
B. Marti
E. T. Echevarria

Loyzaga & Co., J. de, printers; proprietors of "Mercantile Review," "El Comercio," afternoon paper, S. Gabriel, 3
F. Diaz y Puertas
P. B. Ibañez
F. B. Ibañez
P. Bautista
E. Flores

Lutz & Co., C., merchants
C. Lutz (absent)
Eduard A. Keller
Emil Sprüngli
Carl Schmid
Werner Wegelin
J. G. Brunner
Charles Rose

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N. Macleod
Alex. S. Macleod
F. H. Hepper (Cebu)
W. Colquhoun
J. F. Macleod
D. Saracho

Marcaida, J. J. de, pawnbroking agency S. Jacinto, 47

Marqueti, Manuel Perez, merchant, Anloague, 6
Manuel Perez Marqueti
Manuel Perez, hijo
J. Velasco
D. Serrano
L. Ortiz

Marshall & Co., engineers and machinists, Barraca, 21, "Vulcan Iron Works"
Robt. S. D. Marshall
Julius Witte
John Wilson, manager of works
E. Edwards, outside manager
M. Cartes, foreman of engine shop
E. Verela, outside foreman
G. Thompson, foreman boilermaker
J. Thompson, foreman blacksmith
B. C. Marshall, draughtsman
Y. Falcon, cashier
J. C. Limpo, book-keeper
R. Gabriel, clerk

Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants, Isla de Romero, 6
J. B. Mackie (absent)
W. Johnston
C. E. Hay
R. N. H. Gore-Booth
C. G. Graham
T. D. Ogilvie
F. R. Fabie
F. W. R. de Souza
M. de la Fuente

Matti and Sons, F., watchmakers, Escolta, 16
F. Matti
F. G. Matti
J. M. Matti

Mestres Brothers, auctioneers, Escolta, 29
J. Mestres
J. Gavira

Meyer E., tailor, Escolta, 21
E. Meyer

Morris, Samuel J., ship and general broker

Muñoz, Juan, proprietor "Bazar Oriental," S. Juan de Lebran, 3

Oppel, Jorge, lithographer, Escolta, 37
J. Oppel
Chr. Seitz
Gustavo Bergmann
G. Boerner

Paco Rope Factory
Ignacio de Icaza, agent

Pan & Co., J. F. del, merchants, Beaterio, 10, frente de Sto. Domingo
J. F. del Pan

Paterno de Mora, S Sebastian, 6

Paterno de Calleja, Jolo, 21

Peele, Hubbell & Co., merchants, Carenero, 1
Ogden E. Edwards
R. D. Tucker
R. A. Lane
J. H. Henschell
F. C. Parker
A. T. Marvin
G. M. Curtis
H. Greenough, Jr. (Legaspi)
E. A. Youngs
W. S. Ryan
E. H. Warner
J. Carvajal
P. Jorge
F. de O. Otadui
V. Versoza
M. Zubeldia (Tacloben)
F. O. Reyes
H. J. Workman (Calbayog)
M. Gueve do.

Perez, M. proprietor of Saw Mill (Misie)
M. Fleury, engineer
J. Olañeta
G. Ramos

Petel & Co., G. Van Polanen, merchants and commission agents, David 4
G. Van Polanen Petel (absent)
John Ph. Hens
J. Carballo
V. Lopez
J. Limpo
B. Domingo

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Prehn & Co., merchants, Calle Nueva, 57
Luis Otto Prehn
R. Liebich
Ad. Wusinowsky
Carl Fressel
José Vizcoude

Puig y Llagostera, Hermanos, merchants Escolta, 14
Miguel Puig y Llagostera
Ramon Puig y Llagostera
Magin Puig y Llagostera
Juan Puig y Llagostera (Barcelona)
J. Panadés
Hugo de Castro

Ramirez & Giraudier, printers, lithographers, newsagents, and proprietors "El Diario de Manila," Magallanes, 3
B. Giraudier

Reyes & Co., shipchandlers, Callejon de S. Gabriel, 8
F. Reyes
J. Reyes
J. M. Lag

Reyes, J. N. C., carriage builder, 7 Teatro, Viejo Street

Reymann, Oscar, chemist, druggist, soda water manufacturer, and essence distiller Botica de la Paz, Escolta, 9
Oscar Reymann
C. Seneca

Reynolds, T. J., ship and general broker

Rocha, Antonio, mine surveyor, average stater, &c.

Rocha & Co., merchants, Anloague, 8
Ygnacio Rocha
A. Reyes
F. Modesto
A. Escamante
G. Heart
B. Modesto
G. Pascual
M. Argüelles

Roensch, A., hat and military effects manufacturer, Escolta, 21, and Iloilo
A. Roensch (absent)
O. Roensch
J. Ehlers
J. Maecker
B. Richter
A. Richter (Iloilo)

Roxas, J. B., merchant, Solano, 40, S. Miguel
José B. Roxas
Pedro P. Roxas
Ysidoro Fernandez
Joaquin V. Fernandez
Gregorio Granados
Pedro Francisco
Tadeo Viz Trinidad
Vicente Fernandez
Juan Granado

Roxas, Reyes & Co., merchants, agents Singer Manufacturing Company
F. L. Roxas
M. de los Reyes
P. Javier y Rodriguez
R. S. Javier Martinez
Ramon Egnaras
J. de las Cajigas

Sainz, Vicente, pawnbroking agency Jolo, 11
V. Sainz
B. Sainz
P. Salamanca

Santa Mesa Rope Factory
Peele, Hubbell & Co., agents
C. Klinck engineer

Schneer y hermano, Simon, dealers in diamonds, jewellery and watches, Escolta, 9
Simon Schneer
Mayer Schneer

Schüren, Henry, photographer, Escolta, 9

Secker & Co., M. manufacturers, Escolta, 35
Engelbert Secker
Carl Moritz
Ernst Secker

Sequera, M., camisero Carriedo (Sta. Cruz)

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
R. P. Wood (Liverpool)
G. B. Cadell do.
G. R. Young (London)
D. A. Smith do.
G. Mackenzie
G. A. K. Honey
G. E. A. Cadell
A. B. Whyte

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G. Shelmerdine
E. F. Birchal
H. C. Hoskyn (Gabat)
C. R. B Pickford (Cebu)
J. F. Stüben do.
E. V. Renny do.
H. P. Gray (Iloilo)
W. P. Jones do.
W. S. Fyfe do.

Spring & Co., drapers, mercers, and general outfitters, 23, Escolta
C. A. Spring
Miss Spring

Stevenson, Walter F., merchant, 19, Anloague
W. F. Stevenson
Wm. Stevenson
Juan Tuason
C. Tuason
Isidoro Francisco

"Sucursal de La Dalia Azul," Escolta
Jimeno & Co.

"Sucursal de la Villa de Paris," Escolta
Castillo Hermanos

Tanduay Distillery
Inchausti & Co., proprietors

Tillson, Herrmann & Co., merchants, Anloague, 21
Edward Parr (London)
Moritz A. Herrmann (Hamburg)
Richard B. Parr
E. Sackermann
Chas. Blakeley
Oscar Dürr
J. Javier
M. Rabago

Tuason & Co., J. M., merchants and bankers, Plaza S. Gabriel, 2
G. Tuason
J. P. Tuason
T. P. Legarda
V. Tuason
E. Tuason
A. Morelos
F. Paez
N. Morelos
M. Villena
J. Leon
L. Aguirre
B. Garcia
C. Morelos

Tutuban Rope Factory
Eugster & Co., L. agents
Matias Feliciano, manager
B. Feliciano

Ullmann, Felix, Importador de Alhajas, Anloague, 9
F. Ullmann
Benjamin Schwob, signs per pro.
Gabriel Schwob

Valdezco, Catalino, watchmaker, Real, 23

Witte, Julius, ice manufacturer and distiller of essential oils, Barraca, 32
Julius Witte

Wilks & Earnshaw, engineers, machinists, founders, ice manufacturers, &c., Jaboneros, 3
Daniel Earnshaw, A.I.C.E.
Henry Wilks
Thomas Earnshaw, foreman
Martin Sirona, moulder
Ayu, boilermaker
Juan Felizardo, clerk
Lamberto Abellana
Juan Morente
Fernando Tuason

Zobel, J., chemist and druggist
J. Zobel (Europe)
G. Grupe
Th. Meyer
J. Knoop
H. Grupe
L. Vega
P. Marti
V. Marti
R. Malantic
G. Salamanca

MEDICOS CIVILES.

John Burke, Vivac, 4
Ricardo Burke, Vivac, 4
Rafael Ginard, Real de Paco

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Quintin Maynet, Calle de la Concordia
Carlos Nalda, S. Sebastian, 34
Pablo Nalda, S. Sebastian, 34
Marcial Pereira, Victoria, 4
Miguel Pina, Alcala, 21
E. Marazi, S. Jacinto
S. Magalhaes, Teatro viejo, 28
B. Bustamante, Sto. Christo
Felipe Zamora, Condesa
P. Robledo, Jolo, 73
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H. E. Nissen, David, 9
T. Martin, Dulumbayan

BOTICAS Y FABRICAS DE AGUAS GASEOSAS.

Jacobo Zobel, Real, 13
Mariano Kühnell, Cabildo, 14
Jorge Ludewig, Plaza de Binondo
Romualdo Boie, Sto. Cristo, 8
Aniceto Merenguel, Tondo
Ramon Sotelo, Divisoria de Tondo
Oscar Reymann, Escolta, 9
Pablo Sartorius, Escolta, 25
Carlos Plitt, Escolta, 26
Rafael Fernandez, Escolta, 37
Pablo Schuster, Plaza de Sta. Cruz
Antonio Romeu, Plaza de Quiapo
José Torres, Plaza des Gabriel

CIRUJANOS DENTISTAS.

José Arevalo, Plaza de Quiapo, 6
Andres Cereso, Calle de Legaspi
Bonifacio Arevalo, Villalobos, 5

RESTAURANTS.

El Luçero, Plaza de Sta. Cruz, 5
M. Fernandez

El Luzon, Plaza de Vivac, 6
A. Ortiz
R. Franco

El Occidente, Real, 16
Rivas y Sanir

La España, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 1
Juan Pereda

El Vivac, Plaza de Vivac, 7
V. Milla

La Bilbaina, Escolta, 40
Anduiza & Co.

La Catalana, Murallon, 2
M. Catalan

La Corona, S. Juan de Letran, 18
Castillo Brothers

La Luna, Plaza de Binondo, 2
J. U. Meily

La Peninsular, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 3
R. de la Vara

La Sevilla, Puente de Binondo, 3
T. Santiago

La Vascongada, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 5
Labedan y Sartucha

La Villa de Burdeos, Real, 17
C. Alonzo

La Viuda de Gomez, Escolta, 33
M. Genato, agent

Las Delisias, Plaza de Quiapo
V. V. de Vega

Los dos Hermanos, Beaterio, 10
P. Gutierrez

Sucursal de La Amistad, Plaza de Quiapo
A. de la Puente

COFFEE HOUSES.

De Paris, Anda, 1
C. Duhamel

De San Vicente, S. Vicente, 3
F. Jornales & Co.

El Oriental, Plaza de S. Gabriel, 1
J. Pereda

El Zaragozano, Real
M. Pastor

Iris de Paz, Nueva, 15
I. Reyes

La Campana, Escolta, 33
A. Fernandez

La Francesa, Barraca, 37
Lala Ari

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ILOILO.

This port, which is the chief town of the populous province of the same name in the island of Panay, is situated in lat. 10 deg. 48 min. W., near the south-eastern extremity of the island, close to the sea, on the border of the narrow channel formed by the opposite island of Guimaras. The town is built principally on low marshy ground, partly fronting the sea, and partly along the left bank of a creek, or inlet, which runs towards Jaro, and after describing a semicircle again meets the sea near Molo. Although the principal seaport and seat of the government of the province, Iloilo is much smaller than many towns in its vicinity. The harbour is well protected and the anchorage good, the island of Guimaras forming a sheltered passage. The depth of water on the bar at the entrance to the creek or river Iloilo is about five fathoms at low water, but at a short distance within it decreases to fifteen feet and then deepens again. The country round Iloilo is very fertile and extensively cultivated. The chief articles of export are sugar, tobacco, sapanwood, rice, hides, hemp, and cattle. Iloilo is about 254 miles distant from Manila.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Gobierno Politico y Militar.

Gobernador—Camilo Millan
Auxiliares de Fomento—V. Gay, J. Vas, F. Gomez

Alcaldias Mayores.

Juez—E. R. Moriné
Promotor Fiscal—T. G. Espin
Notario—M. G. Medina
Escribano—M. F. Mata
} De Iloilo

Juez—C. Fábregas
Promotor Fiscal—F. Lamas
Escribano—F. Saez é Ybarra
} De Pototan

Capitania del Puerto.

Capitan del Puerto—A. Cipuentes
Ayudante—M. Lores

Administracion de Hacienda Publica.

Administrador—S. Cano (electo), F. Moreno (interino)
Interventor—F. Moreno
Almacenero—J. Sta. Romana
Vista de la Aduana—A. Nogueras
Auxiliar de Vista—P. Lopez

Comision de Montes y Caminos.

Ayudante—F. Gutierrez
Ingeniero interino—M. Cámara

Junta de Sanidad.

El Gobernador de la Provincia
El Capitan del Puerto
El Juez de 1a. Instancia
El Medico Titular

Comision de Acopios de Tabaco.

Interventor Gefe—A. Ortega
Interventor—P. Mijares
Almacenero—S. Ordaz

Seminario Conciliar de Jaro.

Rector—S. Servalbonga
Vice Rector—J. Milvada

Abogados.

C. D. Fernandez, J. Manzano, F. Zobel, C. Pineda, V. Massa

Junta de Instruccion Publica.

El Gobernador de la Provincia
El Juez de 1a. Instancia
El R. Cura Parroco
El Administrador de Hacienda

Junta de Reales Almonedas.

El Gobernador de la Provincia
El Juez de 1a. Instancia
El Administrador de Hacienda
Secretario—El Interventor de Hacienda

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PARROQUIOR DE ILOILO.
R. Cura Parroco—Fr. M. Blanco

MEDICOS.
Titular—J. Gomez
Particulares—C. Kaufmann, N. Vichel, R. Mañaños, S. Ordax, J. Donelau

SUBDELEGACION DE FARMACIA DEL DISTRICTO DE PANAY.
Subdelegado—F. Cacho

OFICINAS DE FARMACIA.
Iloilo—J. Balea, F. Cacho
Jaro—E. Fabrice

MEDICO VETERINARIO.
Z. Robles

ADMINISTRACION DE CORREOS.
Administrador—J. Fernandez
Interventor—R. Perez

GOBIERNO ECLESIASTICO DE STA. YSABEL DE JARO.
Obispo.—M. Cuartero
Provisor—S. Magdalena
Secretario—J. Climent
Notario—N. Molina

COMANDANCIA DE PROVINCIA.
Comandante—M. Rodri. uez
Cajero—G. Castro
Comandante de Bahia—D. Gonzales

CUERPO DE CARABINEROS.
Comandante—E. Xandaró
Ayudante—T. Castro

CUERPO DE EJERCITO.
Teniente—C. Hospital
Alferez—L. Sacramento

VAPORES.
"Bacolod," capitan A. Menchaca
"Lola," capitan F. Gallardo
"Falin," capitan A. Menchaca

IMPRENTA.
J. M. Escassi, propietario

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Vice-consul—E. Gray

GERMANY.
Vice-consul—F. Luchsinger

UNITED STATES.
Consul—J. G. Austen

ITALY.
Vice-consul—E. Gray

PORTUGAL.
Vice-consul—Claudio Lopez

Insurances.

Fyfe, J. S., agent—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Ker & Co., agents—
Lancashire Insurance Company
Union Marine Insurance Co., Limited

Loney, Robert, agent—
Lloyds'

Loney & Co., agents—
Royal Fire and Life Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Guardian Fire & Life Assurance Co.

Luchsinger & Co., agents—
Java Sea & Fire Insurance Company
Queen Insurance Company

Macgibbon, Thos., agent—
Berlin-Cologne Fire Insurance Co.

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherland India Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited
Imperial Fire Office
Commercial Union Assurance Co.

Merchants.

Aldagaser, M., carriage keeper

Aldegner & Sons, merchants
M. Aldegner

Aldon, A., billiard room proprietor

Anderson, T., engineer

Austen & Co., merchants
John G. Austen
George Austen
Joseph C. Tyler, Jr.
Frederic Blumer

Balea, J., chemist and druggist

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Bautista, A. J., carriage keeper

Bischoff & Co., J. J., merchants
J. J. Bischoff
J. S. Bischoff

Bischoff & Brother, S., watchmakers

Caclio, F., chemist and druggist

Capdevila, M. A., hotel keeper

Castro, F., chemist and druggist

Diaz Fernandez, C., solicitor

Donelan, Joseph, medical practitioner

Fabrice, E., chemist and druggist

Figera Brothers, merchants
M. Figera
J. Figera
G. Gil
J. Ortell

Fyfe, James S., merchant
James S. Fyfe
S. Fyfe
E. Fyfe

Gargollo Brothers, merchants
G. Gargollo
A. Gargollo
B. Gargollo
P. J. Perez
A. Villeta

Gomez, José, physician

Higgin, Jos. L. B., timber merchant
J. L. B. Higgin
J. Harrison

Hoskyn, R. F., merchant
R. F. Hoskyn
H. Dalton-Hawkins

Innes & Keyzer, merchants
T. Innes
A. Keyzer

Kaufmann, C., medical practitioner

Ker & Co., merchants
T. McMicking
J. N. Husband
R. A. Ker
A. Pearce
F. Vital

Kobles, X., veterinary surgeon

"La Catalana,"
G. A. Soler, manager
J. A. Basans

"La Puerta del Sol,"
J. F. Ramirez

Lasarte & Co., A. D., merchants
A. D. Lasarte
T. Lizarraga
J. Herenaes
J. Balea
T. Benedicto
E. de Arce

Loney & Co., merchants, in liquidation
Thomas MacGibbon, liquidator

Luchsinger & Co., merchants
Federico Luchsinger
J. R. Steger
J. Costeker
Henry Streiff
R. Luchsinger

Macgibbon, Thomas, merchant

Mañano, Ruperto, medical practitioner

Manzano, T., solicitor

Mapo, V., solicitor

Melliza, C., auctioneer

Ordax, Sabino, medical practitioner

Orosco, P., hatmaker

Pineda, C., solicitor

Precindo, T., wine merchant

Ramirez & Co., F., merchants
F. Ramirez
M. Granada
A. Garabato
S. Gasataga
J. S. Garriel
M. Gargaritano

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Reyna, J., foundry
J. Reyna
J. Anderson, engineer
J. Withayn

Robles, Z., milliner

Roensch, A., hatmaker
Adolf Richter, manager

Russell & Sturgis (in liquidation)
Gargollo Brothers, liquidators

Saura, T., surgeon

Smith, Bell, & Co., merchants
H. P. Gray
W. P. Jones
W. S. Fyfe

Soler & Co., G. A., merchants
G. A. Soler

Torres & Co., F., watchmaker

Vichel, N., medical practitioner

Withome, G., engineer

Zoboli, E., solicitor

CEBU.

This is an important port and city of the Philippines. It is the capital of the island of Cebu, and ranks next to Iloilo among the ports of the Philippines. It was at one time the seat of the administration of revenue for the whole of the Bisayas, but this was removed to Manila in 1849. The trade of Cebu consists principally in sugar, hemp, and rice. There are also very valuable and extensive coal deposits in the island of Cebu, but the mines have not as yet been worked with any enterprise. The neighbouring islands of Negros and Bohol possess extensive sugar plantations, a large proportion of the produce of which finds its way to the port of Cebu for shipment.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Vice-Consul—C. R. B. Pickford

GERMANY.
Vice-Consul—J. F. Stüben

UNITED STATES.
Consular Agent—C. R. B. Pickford

ITALY.
Consular Agent—C. R. B. Pickford

PORTUGAL.
Vice-Consul—G. Velozo

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.
Consul—G. Velozo

Insurances.

Macleod & Co., agents—
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Royal Fire & Life Insurance Company
Guardian Assurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Yangtsze Insurance Association

Smith, Bell & Co., agents—
Netherlands India Sea and Fire Insurance Company
British & Foreign Marine Insurance Company
Imperial Fire Office
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited

Merchants, &c.

Bania, Serafin del, proprietor "Ciudad de Cebú"

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Burger, Oscar, chemist and druggist

Coal Mines, The "Hope" and "Charity."
(Compostela Village.)
Isaac Conui, proprietor
Pedro Pascual

Escondrillas, D., architect

Findlay, Richardson & Co., merchants
John Brown
George Collingwood

Gonzalez, Victor, druggist, &c.

Jahrling, Valerio, naval storekeeper

Loney & Co., merchants, in liquidation
Thomas MacGibbon

MacLeod & Co., merchants
N. MacLeod
F. H. Hepper
V. Manuel

Osmeña, Rita & Co., hosiers, &c.
Tomas Osmeña
Victoriano Osmeña

Smith, Bell & Co., merchants
C. R. B. Pickford
J. F. Stüben
E. V. Renny

Smith, James, commission agent

Vaño & Reyes, merchants
Bernabe Reyes
Pedro Vidal, storekeeper
Marcos Monterclaros, clerk
Ivanille Buling, godown keeper

Velozo, G., merchant
G. Velozo
R. Velozo
S. W. Monalits

PORAC PAMPANGA.

Petel, A. & A., sugar estate owners
A. Petel, senior
A. Petel, junior

BOHOL.

Peilicer, Eugenio, merchant
M. Gorordo

Vano & Reyes, merchants
J. J. Reyes
J. Vano
S. Simon, bookkeeper
F. Fubal, godown keeper
M. Batará, clerk
T. Huérbana, storekeeper

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SAIGON.

Saigon, the capital of French Cochin China, is situated on the Saigon river, a branch of the Donnai, in latitude 10 deg. 50 min. N., and 104 deg. 22 min. longitude E. Saigon was conquered by the Franco-Spanish fleet on the 17th February, 1859, but Lower Cochin China, (comprising the provinces of Giadinh, Bienhoa, and Mytho and the Islands of Pulo-Condor), was not definitely occupied until 1862, when it was formally surrendered by treaty; in 1867, three more provinces were conquered by the French and added to their possessions, viz., Chandoc, Hatien, and Vinhlong. The actual boundaries of French Cochin China now are: on the North the Kingdoms of Annam and Cambodia, on the East and South, the China Sea, on the West the Gulf of Siam and the Kingdom of Cambodia.

French Cochin China is divided into six large provinces comprising in all nineteen Inspections. Besides Saigon, which is the capital of Cochin China and at the same time of the province of Giadinh, the other chief towns bear the names of their respective provinces, Bienhoa, Mytho, Chandoc, Vinhlong, and Hatien. The colony measures in breadth about 80 leagues and in length an average of 50 leagues; its population amounts to 1,500,000 inhabitants. The country resembles a vast plain with small hills on the West and some mountains on the East and North; the three highest are Batlen 884 metres, Baria 493 metres, and the Moï mountains 550 and 600 metres in height. The principal rivers are the two Naïce, the Saigon River, and the Bienhoa or Donnai river. The lower parts of French Cochin China are wrinkled with small creeks or *arroyos*, giving easy and rapid communication to all parts of the country. Of late numerous canals have been opened. The magnificent river Meikong, which descends from the Thibetan mountains, after running through different territories crosses Cambodia, and enters into the lower provinces of French Cochin China by two rivers and empties itself into the China Sea by five large outlets called respectively Cua Eieu, Cua Balai, Cua Cochien, Cua Dinh-an, and Cua Batac.

The principal product of French Cochin China is rice. It is planted in almost every province except some of the Northern districts. At the present moment the country can produce from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 piculs yearly, and a little over 5,000,000 piculs is annually exported. After this important grain the principal products are:—sugar cane, mulberry tree, pepper, betel nut, cotton, tobacco, and maize; china grass, sesamun, palma-christi, indigo, saffron, gum-lac, sapan (dye-wood), and cinchona also exist in pretty large quantities, with several other minor productions. The principal salt pits are in the province of Baria. The forests contain large quantities of fine timber and abound with game of nearly every description, amongst which may be named elephants, rhinoceros, tigers, deer, wild boars, and elands, while amongst the feathered game the peacock, partridge, snipe, woodcock, jungle fowl or wild-cock, pheasant, &c., may be mentioned. The rivers and creeks swarm with fishes of every description and alligators abound in some.

In the chief towns of each province there is a citadel sufficiently garrisoned, and numerous military posts in the interior maintain and watch over the security of the inhabitants. The Annamese are a race devoted principally to agriculture; they are not so industrious as the Chinese and are indifferent traders. The Chinese hold the largest proportion of the trade in their hands. The revenue of the colony is about 15,000,000 fr. yearly, and the expenditure is about equal to that sum. The two principal sources of revenue are opium and spirits.

Saigon is situated about 40 miles from Cape St. James and is accessible to the largest vessels. Since its occupation by the French the climate has undergone a very favourable change, owing to different sanitary works in the town, such as drains, the filling up of pools, marshes, &c. The town presents a fine appearance, the roads and thoroughfares being broad and regular. Amongst the public buildings Government House is the most remarkable; several millions of francs have been spent upon its construction and decoration. The other prominent public buildings are the "Direction de l'Intérieur," the Treasury, the Post Office, the Land Office, Public Works Department, the Schools, and the Supreme Court. The Military

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Hospital is a fine and handsome building, as are also the Arsenal, Barracks, and Artillery parc. Saigon has two public gardens, the "Jardin de la Ville," which is maintained at the expense of the municipality, and the Botanical Garden. There is one large rice-mill in Saigon belonging to a European firm and two more in the town of Cholen, one of which belongs to a Chinese company. There are also two steam brick-yards, one in each town. Cholen is the granary of the colony and its commercial activity is enormous. A society called the "Nouvelle Espérance" has begun sugar-cane planting in the province of Giadinh, and it is believed that it will prove successful; a steam sugar-mill will shortly be erected on the plantation. Another society called the "Société Agricole et Industrielle" is trying the cultivation of pepper, coffee, and tobacco on three different plantations. There is an iron floating dock and a new one is in course of construction. The population of Saigon may be estimated at about 20,000 inhabitants, chiefly Annamese and Chinese. The town of Cholen, principally inhabited by Chinese traders, is three miles distant from Saigon, and its population may be set down at 50,000.

The M. M. steamers call twice a month at Saigon on their homeward and outward trips. Easy communication is afforded with the principal towns of the interior by the steamers of the firm of Roque, called "Messageries de Cochinchine." Their steamers are large and commodious, and ply to and fro regularly with cargo, passengers, and mails, and they are subsidized by the Government. One of the Company's largest boats plies regularly once a week from Saigon to Phnom-penh (capital of Cambodia) and *vice versa*, calling on her way at Mytho, Vinhlong, and Sadec. All the principal towns of French Cochin China possess telegraphic communication, and a sub marine cable unites the colony with Singapore, Hongkong, &c. The postal organization of the colony is very complete and efficient. Correspondence can be sent daily to almost all parts of the country. The *Courrier de Saigon*, which is also the Government Gazette, and is published fortnightly, is the only paper in the colony.

Saigon is a free port; with the exception of opium, arms, and alcohol, all goods are imported and exported free of duty. In 1872, the arrivals of junks in the port of Saigon (coasting trade) amounted to 4,067, and 603 European vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 284,140 tons frequented the port. The export of rice in 1872 reached 3,948,961 piculs, but since then it has increased considerably, sometimes reaching upwards of 5,000,000 piculs. In 1878 the export by foreign going vessels was upwards of 4,000,000 piculs. The value of the imports yearly is about 70,000,000 francs, and that of the exports a similar amount.

DIRECTORY.

Colonial Government.

Governor—His Excellency Rear Admiral Lafond
Chief of the Staff—Golfier
Aide-de-Camp—Le Bourguignon-Duperré
Officers of Ordonnance—Lange, Louvel

Governor's Office.

Chief of the Cabinet—Bonnaire
Assist. do. —Cozic
Clerks—Lacombe, Jacquemain

Privy Council.

President—H.E. the Governor
Official Members—Valière, Bigrel, Boyer, Piquet, Poignand
Ordinary Members—G. Vinson, Léger, Jame, A. Spooner
Secretary—Bataille
Clerks—Bouteiller, de Beaufort, de Chinchamp

Direction of the Interior.

Director—J. Piquet

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Secretary-General—E. Béliard
First Office—Morin
Second Office—A. Desmier
Third Office—de Lanneau de Marey
Fourth Office—Moisy
Com. of Archives and Library—P. Clerc

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Commander of the Troops—Général Valière
Colonel—Coquet
Lieut.-Col.—Larroque
Director of the Marine Arsenal—Bigrel
Director of the Royal Engineers—Courtois
Director of the Marine Artillery—Meunier
Director of the Gendarmerie—Epron
Director of Botanical Gardens—J.B. Pierre

COMMISSION D'ASSISTANCE PUBLIQUE.

The Attorney-General, The Mayor of Saigon, The Curate of Saigon,

CONSEIL DE DEFENCE.

President—His Excellency the Governor
Members—The General Commanding the Troops, Commandant of Marine, Chief Commissioner of Marine, Director of Interior, Director of Artillery, Director of Royal Engineers, Lieut. Bonnaire, reporter

ADMINISTRATION OF MARINE.

Commissioner—Boyer, chief of the Administrative service

SECRETARIAT.

Bataille, sub-commissioner

REVUES.

Bonnefoy, chief commissioner
Mougin, Laborde, sub-commissioners

FONDS.

De Sestrac, sub-commissioner

MARINE HOSPITAL.

Eggimann, commissioner
Longuetean, sub-commissioner

MARINE EQUIPMENT OFFICE.

Angier de Maintenon, sub-commissioner

SUBSISTANCES.

Luzio, sub-commissioner
De Morel, O'Kelly, assistant commissioner

APPROVISIONNEMENTS.

Cave, sub-commissioner

TREASURY.

Pietreeson de St. Aubin, treasurer
Fabiani, assistant treasurer and chief accountant
Pictch, de Rangouse, Manan, Massé, Ponpelle, Privat, Genouilhac, assistant-treasurers
Belle, Legendre, Aitelly, Loubens de Verdalle, Costa, Branquart, Lefévre, Fattey, Julien, Fernier, Dupuis, clerks
Augustin, Cojondassany, baillifs

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

J. J. Poignand, procuror-général
Pertuzé, deputy do.

COURT OF APPEAL.

Esquer, president
Lasserre, Maisonneufve-Lacoste, counsellors
Bazangeon, deputy

TRIBUNAL OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Mirande, president
J. Vulliez, second judge
De Thiollaz, Bertier, deputy judges

BAR OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Ropert, president
Liontel, deputy attorney-general

REGISTRAR OF THE COURT OF APPEAL AND OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Elie

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE.

Cornu, president
Martin des Pallières, Nicolier, Candau, Michelot, judges
Cléonie, registrar

POLICE.

Tourillon, superintendent of police at Saigon
Girard, inspector of 1st class at Chólen
Laval, inspector of 1st class at Saigon
Bouillon, inspector of 2nd class at Saigon

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Bosse, justice of the peace
Le Garnisson, registrar of justice of peace

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIVE AFFAIRS.

Inspectors—Philastre, Piquet, M. d'Arfeuilles, Rheinart, de Champeaux, Eymard-Rapine, Labussière
Administrators of 1st class—Silvestre, Nouet, Villard, de Serravalle, Parreau

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Moty, Aymonier, Bon. H. de Verneville, Fauvelle, Blanchard, Pourquier, Hector, Santi, Henry, Bataille, Arbod, Nansot, Brière

Administrators of 2nd class—Simonard, Nicolaï, de Saintard de Bequigny, Granger, Granier, Escoubet, Renauld, Gaillard, Drouhet, Sandret, Rougeot, Hamel, Bougeault, Navelle, Bertin d'Avesnes, Marquis, Rossigneux, Gouy, Pouchon, Chanseaux, Bounal, Dussol

Administrators of 3rd class—Marquant, Lucciana, Landes, Tirant, Jouve, Forestier-Fourès, de Pommayrac, Chavassieux, Lebrun, Bocquillon, Langlais, Liotard, Ducos, Duchamp, Morand, Martelliér, Bertin, de Barbe, Marlanda, Lichelle, Lesag, Bailly

French Interpreters.

Potteaux, secretary-interpreter for the Annamite language
Bonnet, principal interpreter 1st class do.
Bollon, Huc, 2nd class do.
Cowie, interp. for the English language

Registry of Lands.

Boilloux, chief registrar
Thiolet, Bittard, Ducluzeau, receivers

Survey Office.

Bataille, chief surveyor
Mérilhon, acting do.

Naval Division of Cochin-China.

"Tilsitt" (Admiral's flagship).
Commander—Bigrel

Vessels in Commission.

"Duchaffaut" S.
Commander—Gervais
Lieutenant—Pouyer
Nav. Sub-Lieutenants—Lecomte, Rey, Melchior, Guèpratte
Paymaster—Raoult
Surgeon—Dollieule

"Antilope" S.
Commander—Valéry
Nav. Sub-Lieutenant—Bled
Sub-Lieutenants—Fargues, Cambécédès, Vulliez
Surgeon—Léo

"Bourayne" S.
Commander—Maire
Lieutenant—Verbarne
Nav. Sub-Lieutenants—Labastie, Haupt, Legras, Devie
Paymaster—de Jauffrau Blazac
Surgeons—Breton, Mignon

"La Rance" S.
Commander—Bourgoin
Lieutenant—Dumé
Nav. Sub-Lieutenants—Gilbert, Lefevre de Montgolfier, Voielland
Paymaster—Angier
Surgeon—d'Hubert

River Gun-boats.

"Harpon," Le Bourguignon-Duperré, commander
"Mousqueton," Piton, commander
"Sagaie," Fiaschi, commander
"Coutelas," Delmont, commander
"Hallebarde," Lesoufâché, commander
"Framee," Ferrus, commander
"Yatagan," Templier, commander
"Javeline," Nandot, commander

Opium and Spirit Farm.

Directors—Ban-Hap, Tan-Keng-Ho
President—A. Spooner
Secretary—Ko-Kiock-Lion
Agent—Gerbaud
Accountant—W. Ricou

Posts held by French Government.

Cholen, Cangioc, Gocong, Tanan, Tayninh, Trambang, Mytho, Canlo, Bienhoa, Baria, Thudaumot, Longthanh, Vinhlong, Travinh, Bentré, Mocai, Bactrang, Chaudoc, Sadec, Soctrang, Longxuyen, Cantho, Hatien, Rachgia

Harbour Master's Department.

Ropers, harbour master
J. Nartus, port master

Post Office.

Buchwalter, post master (absent)
Ménétré, de Custine, clerks
Geandey, Tran-Phuoc, distributers

Gaol.

Gaoler—Campana (absent)

Municipal Department.

Municipal Council.

Acting Mayor—Albert Mayer
1st Adjutant—Mayer
2nd do. —Raynaud
Members—Catoire, Denis, Salenave, Doressamynaïker, Dussutour, Candau, Mitchell, Tinh Cuo, Petrus Ky

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SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Chief Secretary—J. Révilliod
First Clerk and Accountant—H. Veaux
Assistants—Nicolas Finé, Sèrre

PUBLIC ROADS.

Inspector—Roché
Accountant—Moutton
Clerk—P. Luong
Overseer—
Overseer of Quays, &c.—Lousteau
Cemetery Superintendent—Curet
Slaughter House Foreman—Mauss
Storekeeper—Socalingham
Supt. of Public Gardens—Moreau
Forester—Mougeoul

POLICE FORCE.

Inspector General—Tourillon
Deputy Inspector—Bouillon
do. —Laval
Inspector, Cholen—Girard
Sergeants—Ten
Under Sergeants—Eight
European Constables—Thirty five
Native Do. —One hundred and seventy-eight
Interpreters—Four

BOYS' PUBLIC SHOOLS.

Director—Blaise
Professors—Michel, P. Bao, Roché

GIRLS.

Mistress—Mme. Dussutour

PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Thevenet, superintendent and chief of the service
Foulhoux, in charge of Public Buildings
Kerrien, in charge of Public Works
Falbre, principal conductor
Chanavat, Daoulas, Milhau, Beauvisage, Marréchal, Sambet, Puissilieux, Fenaillon, Chariot, Delaporte, Jeanningros, Roze, Chaalons, Azéma, Meyère, Reymond, Henry, Lesage, Morand, Brison, Isaac, Guillarmon, Gardès, Borelle, conductors

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Demars, chief and superintendent of the service in Cochin-China
Le Clerc, first class transmission, director of the central station
Blanchard de la Brosse, telegraphist
Simon, Brou, first class telegraphists
Vitalis, Brun, Roger, Frecle, second class telegraphists
Brondeau, Suard, Desormaux, Pourquier Ormélise, Bissey, third class telegraphists
Xiffre, Gillot, Rozaire, Vallance, fourth class telegraphists
Hellequin, Houin, Estorges, Michel Cécillon, Martin, Tounadre, Raymond Combulazier, D'Escudié, Prengrueber, Pavie, Conche, Brocq, Alsace, Lecot, fifth class telegraphists
Bourgon, Pignat, Goemaer, and 46 Natives, overseers

Consulates.

BELGIUM.

Consul—F. W. Speidel

GREAT BRITAIN.

Consul—C. F. Tremlett

DENMARK.

Consul—F. W. Speidel

GERMANY.

Acting Consul—E. Saltzkorn

ITALY.

Consul—A. Bauermeister

NETHERLANDS.

Consul—T. Speidel

PORTUGAL.

Acting Consul—E. Grün

SPAIN.

Acting Consul—A. Bauermeister

AUSTRIA.

Consul—E. Grün

Public Institutions.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

President—E. Léger
Members—E. Cornu, G. Denis, Reynaud, Dussutour, Martin des Pallières, Bauermeister, Tremlett, A. Spooner, Mayer, Nicolier
Clerk—Houdinet

MASONIC LODGE.

"Loge Réveil de l'Orient," rue d'Espagne
E. Bezian, vénérable
A. Roche, secretaire

Pubic Companies.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Behre & Co., agents

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Agent—Martin des Pallières
Assistant—du Cazal
Clerk—Annoi
Storekeepers—Rouet, Astier

SOCIETE AGRICOLE ET INDUSTRIELLE DE LA COCHIN CHINE, DU CAMBODGE ET DE L'ANNAM.
1, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
Acting Director—J. P. Salenave

SOCIETE DE COMMISSION DE CONSIGNATIONS ET DE TRANSPORT.
1, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

J. P. Salenave, manager	(Saigon)
M. Faure	do.
Desmonet	(Saigon)
B. Galan	do.
P. Roustan	(Cambodge)
P. Courtade	do.
Lartigue	do.
H. Hersen	(Chau-toi)
Cadet	(Pnom-penh)
A. Morales	(Go-viap)

CHOLEN RICE MILL.
Agents—Spooner, Renard & Co.

SAIGON RICE MILL.
Agent—J. B. Lehmann

EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Office: Cape Saint James
J. E. Hawes, superintendent
J. P. Collis
W. C. Langdon
A. D. W. Dowling
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

Insurance Agencies.

Behre & Co., agents—
North China Insurance Company
Canton Insurance Office
Samarang Sea & Fire Insurance Co.
Deutsche Transport Versicherungs Gesellschaft
Duesseldorfer Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft fuer, see-fluss und land. transport
Verein Hamburger Assecuradeure
Germanic Lloyds'
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Limited
American Lloyds'
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.

Denis Frères, agents—
Insurance Companies of Bordeaux, Paris, Marseilles, and Hâvre
Fire Insurance Company, Confiance
Registre Maritime

Hale & Co., W. G., agents—
Lloyds'
Western Clubs, Topsham
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Italia

Kaltenbach, Engler & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Sun Fire Office

Speidel & Co., agents—
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Zutphen and Netherlanden Fire Insurance Companies
Transatlantische Guterversicherungs Gesellschaft
Queen Fire Insurance Company
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company

Banks.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine
L. Leger, manager
L. Michelot, sub-manager
L. Dierx, accountant
Huteau, sub-accountant
Legaux, clerk

Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China—
W. G. Hale & Co., agents

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China—
Behre & Co., agents

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—
F. W. Mitchell, acting agent
A. Perrin, clerk

Oriental Bank Corporation—
Speidel & Co., agents

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Professions, Trades, &c.

Angelucci, coffee-house keeper, Rue de l'Hôpital

Baud, contractor and lightfitter, Rue Catinat

Baudran and Fargeot, Mesdames, ladies' and children's dress makers, Rue Catinat

Behre & Co., merchants
G. Niederberger (Europe)
E. Saltzkorn
A. Bauermeister
G. Nissle
B. Röver (Cholen)
H. Schmidt
C. Ethé
G. Jouvet
R. C. H. Miller

Bénézech, Antoine, tavern keeper, Rue de Batavia

Benoist, P., storekeeper, Rue Catinat

Berteaud, J., contractor, Rue de Baria

Blancsubé, Jules, lawyer, Rue Catinat

Bory, pastry cook and baker, Rues Boanard and Catinat

Brun, Hippolyte, farrier

"Café de la Musique," Rue Rigault de Genouilly
Mme. Jeanne Monnot, proprietor

"Café de Paris," Quai du Commerce
Mme. Vv. Carbonnel, proprietor

Cardi, J., medical practitioner, Rue Catinat

Catoire, A., shipwright and timber merchant

Cazeau and Bertrand, retail dealers, &c., Rue de l'Eglise

Codry and Berges, architects and contractors, Rue Pellerin

Colas and Bandier, carpenters, Rue Nationale

Cornand Frères, plumbers and tinmen, Rue Catinat

Daclin, watchmaker, Rue Catinat

Degoul, H., law agent, Rue Catinat

Denis Frères, merchants and commission agents, Rue Catinat
Emile Denis (Europe)
Gustave Denis
Alphonse Denis, signs per pro.
E. Bézian
Rivière
Fonsales
Lataste

Devise, hair dresser, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Drell and Coutel, contractors, Rue de l'Eglise

Dussol, H., contractor, Rue Boresse

Dussutour, A., auctioneer, Rue Catinat

Farinole, J. B., bureau d'encaissement and recouvrement, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Fave, E., boarding house, Rue Catinat

Fiard, Mme, dealer in provisions, Rues Rigault de Genouilly and Vannier

Fréchet, Isidore, sodawater manufacturer, Rue de l'Eglise

Freund, J., tavern keeper, Rue Catinat

Gaillard, hair dresser and dealer in perfumery, Rue Catinat

Geraud, P., hotel keeper, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Girard, Mme., coffee house keeper, Quai du Commerce

Gsell, E., photographer, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Hainard, watchmaker, Rue Catinat

Hale & Co., W. G., merchants
W. G. Hale (absent)
C. F. Tremlett
W. Detmering
A Cornu
P. Young

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Hotel de l'Europe, Quai du Commerce
Mme. E. Journet-Chabanit, proprietor

Hubert, Joseph, merchant, Rue Catinat

"Imprimerie Nationale," office of "Courrier de Saigon," Government Gazette, fortnightly newspaper
Tiret-Bognet, director

Isidore, Henri, bill collector

Jacques, butcher, Rue Charner

Jame, G., notary public, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Jouvet, A., commission agent and public accountant, Rue Rigault de Genouilly

Kaltenbach, Engler & Co., merchants
Gustave Kaltenbach (Europe)
Frederic Engler (do.)
E. Grün
J. C. Opsteltein, signs per pro.
F. Funfgeld
C. Lugo
C. Calame

Lacaze, A., storekeeper, Rue Catinat

Lacaze, G., Rue Catinat

Lamache, P., surgeon dentist, Quai de l'Arroyo Chinois

Lautier & Guerin, hairdressers and dealers in perfumery, Rue Catinat

Lehmann, J. B., agent de la Compagnie Française pour le decosticage et blanchissage durez
J. B. Lehmann
C. de Grandpré

Marietta, S., coffee house keeper, Rue Nationale

Mayer, A., contractor and timber merchant, Rue MacMahon

Métayer, architect and contractor, Rue Thabert

Morice Jeune & Bailly, general drapers and outfitters, Rue Catinat

Nicolier, A, printer, bookseller and stationery dealer, Rue Catinat
A. Nicolier
Devenet
V. Povirier

Niobey, E., lawyer, Marson Wangtai

Ogliastro and Blustein, Tamboi

Pelissier, V., timber merchant, and contractor, Rue MacMahon

Planche Frères, bakers, Rue de l'Eglise

Reuchlin, G., coffee house, Rues d'Eglise aud Catinet

Reynaud, N., druggist, Rue Catinat

Reynaud & Co, ice manufacturers, Rue Nationale

Rhiel, butcher, Rue Charner

Rivault, E., contractor, Rue MacMahon

Roque, V., merchant, commission agent, contractor to Government for steamship navigation to different provinces in Cochin China, engineer, boiler-maker, copper-smith
V. Roque
H. Roque, manager
V. Candau, signs per pro.
J. Roze, ship's husband
J. Jameson, sup. engineer
Mackie, engineer
E. Boutinière
M. Prémont
L. Gourg
A. Branzell, agent in the interior
Ch. Guéno, do.
E. Laplace, F. Ozoux, pursers

Schroeder Frères, contractors aud proprietors Steam Saw Mills
K. Schroeder
A. Schroeder

Solier, P., tavern keeper, Rue Nationale

Speidel & Co., merchants
F. W. Speidel
T. Speidel
E. Lohss, signs per pro.
E. Rayot
H. Schnakenburg
F. Woelz
C. Molt agent in Phnom-penh (Cambodia)

Spooner, Renard & Co., merchants, and proprietors Cholen Steam Rice Mill
A. Spooner
Ed. Renard

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Tan Keng Ho, merchant, Quai de l'arroyo Chinois

Vergonjeanne, blacksmith, Rue Catinat

Viénot, H., lawyer, Rue Catinat

Vinson, G., lawyer, Maison Wangtai

Vuillermoz, watchmaker, Rue Catinat

Waterson, Captain D., surveyor to Local Insurance Companies, Rue Lefebvre

River Pilots.

Arduzer, Duzac, Marin, Pallas, Prockter, Orieux, Gavini, Le Gludic, Luperne, Roux, Castera, Carles, Guédon, Dennemont, Lambert, Gouineau, Pioche, Tricot

Churches and Missions.

Monseigneur Colombert, bishop of Samosate and vicar apostolic of the Mission of Cochin-China; C. J. Gernot, provicar general; E. N. Colson, secretary to the bishop; L'Abbè Le Mée, curate of Saigon

Saigon Seminary.

J. Thiriet, superior; Brillet, J. A. Hirbec, J. A. Dumas, Humbert, professors

Tan-Dinh School.

M. A. L. Gaspar, director

Thabert School.

A. J. Joubert, director

D'Adran School.

Idinaëli, director

CAMBODIA.

Cambodia, or the Kingdom of the Khmer, as it is called by the natives, extends from 101 deg. 30 min. to 104 deg. 30 min. longitude, and from 10 deg. 30 min. to 14 deg. latitude. It was reduced to its present proportions in 1860 by the annexation of its two richest provinces, Angcor and Battambang, to Siam. Its area is about 62,000 square miles. It is bounded on the south-west by the Gulf of Siam, on the south-east by French Cochin China, on the north by the Laos, and on the north-west and west by Battambang and Angcor. The noble river Meikong flows through the kingdom, and after passing through French Cochin China, empties itself, by a number of mouths, into the sea. The Meikong is the great waterway of Cambodia, and, like the Nile in Egypt, lays the greater part of the country under water annually, greatly increasing its fertility. There are some other navigable rivers in the country, but none that compare with this "Great Father of Waters." The soil of Cambodia is rich and productive, and rice, pepper, indigo, cotton, tobacco, sugar, maize, and cardamoms are cultivated. Coffee and spices of all sorts could be grown. Among woods, ebony, rose, sapan, pine, iron, and other valuable sorts exist, no less than eighty different kinds of timber being found in the forests. Iron of good quality has been discovered and it is affirmed that there are gold, silver, and lead mines in the mountains.

Animal life is abundant. Among others, the elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, deer of many species, wild boar, and the monkey may be mentioned. Reptiles of every kind are to be found, from the alligator to the lizard. Winged game of all sorts, including snipe, woodcocks, pheasants, peafowl, teal, partridges, and wild ducks swarm. Hares and rabbits are to be found everywhere. The fisheries of Cambodia are very good and salt fish forms one article of export.

Cambodia was once a large and powerful state, and proofs that it possessed a much higher civilisation than now prevails are to be found in the architectural remnants of former grandeur. The noble ruins of the ancient city of Angcor are monuments of a much superior people to the feeble race which now inhabits the Kingdom. The Cambodians are closely allied to the Annamese, whom they resemble both in features and customs. Polygamy is practised among them. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. The people are apathetic and indolent and allow all the trade of the country to fall into the hands of Chinese, of whom there are about 100,000 in Cambodia. The entire population of the Kingdom is a little over 1,000,000.

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The Government of Cambodia is an absolute monarchy, under French protection. The present King, Somdach Pra Maha Norodom, is forty two years of age and succeeded his father King Ang Duong, who died in 1860. As in Siam, there is a Second King, Maha Oberak, brother to the King, but his title is purely nominal and his power equally so. King Norodom I. is intelligent and amiable. He has adopted European habits and mode of living, and is always ready to lend his countenance to improvements and enterprises calculated to promote the prosperity of the country.

Phnom-penh, the present capital of Cambodia and seat of the Government, is situated on the river Meikong, nearly in the heart of the Kingdom. The King's palace is a large building, and the portion devoted to his use is built and furnished in European style. It contains some fine apartments. Attached to the Palace, and inside the Palace walls, are the Hall of Justice, Audience Rooms, Treasury, Armoury, and some steam workshops and magazines. The King possesses three small steamers, and several steam launches. His workshops are superintended by European engineers and a European is in charge of the public works. Phnom-penh is improving under the present rule. Good roads are being made, and brick houses are gradually superseding less durable structures. There is a strong iron bridge, and a telegraph office. Barracks are in course of construction. The French Representative resides in the city and occupies a handsome building. The European firms have erected substantial and comodious premises. The population of the Phnom-penh is estimated at 35,000.

Trade at present is limited, and the country generally is entirely undeveloped. It is shut out from the sea on all sides, and is completely subject to France.

DIRECTORY.

Supreme King—H. M. Somdach Pra Maha Norodom Tippudey Karnpouchia
Second King—H. R. H. Somdach Pra Maha Obbarack

MINISTERS AND PRIVY COUNCIL.

Chief Treasurer and Minister of the Palace—Louk Prea Ouang
Minister of War and of Marine—Deceased (The Kralahome)
Minister of the Interior—Prince Presor Sorivong
Minister of Justice—Prea Joumeraich

Governor of Campong Soay—Look Dit Chiou
do. of Bap-Num—Louk Pra Bayok
do. of Pursat—Louk Pisalok
do. of Sroc Trang—Louk Sikloop

EUROPEANS IN H.M.'S EMPLOYMENT.

B. Faraut, civil engineer and surveyor of public works
Fourcros, assistant
Dutruc, chief engineer in charge of workshop, and H.M.'s steamers, with 3 other European assistants
Muller, farrier

FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

J. Moura, L. de V., representative of the French Protectorate
F. Million, secretary
G. Ducos, administrator adjoint
P. Fischer, doctor
T. Brohart, surveyor public works
T. Bourrel, telegraph
—. Gosset, surveyor do.
A. Chun, 1st interpreter
Clan, 2nd do.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION.

Rev. Father Sylvestre (Phnom-penh)
Rev. Father Lavastre do.
Rev. Father Mismer (Cherouy Chongua)
Rev. Father Combes (Ba-num)

SOCIETE DE COMMISSION, TRANSPORT ET CONSIGNATION.

Société Agricole et Industrielle de la Cochinchine, de l'Annam et du Cambodge
Steam Saw Mill
V. Marchand, manager
A. Lemière, engineer
Montagut

CIVIL INHABITANTS (PNOMPENH.)

Bernheim, L., storekeeper

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Berthier, V., planter, Takéo (Pnom-penh)

Foulon, lime-kiln (Pnom-lau-long)

Garcerie, A., timber merchant

Houstin, lime-kiln (Pnom-lau-long)

Hunter R., planter, Takéo (Phnom-penh)

Marrot, Vve., storekeeper

Molt, C., agent for Speidel & Co. (Saigon)

Morice Jne. and Bailly, storekeepers

Parie, telegraph (Kampot)

Pellissier, cattle merchant
Cadet, E., assistant

Roque, V., Messageries à vapeur de la Cochinchine
C. F. Gueno, agent—

Russell, H., importation and exportation

HAIPHONG.

This, the shipping port for Hanoi, is situated in lat. 20 deg. 49 min. and long. 106 deg. 40 min. on the River Bua-can, a branch of the Song-koi, about seven and a-half miles from its mouth. Vessels drawing 15 or 20 feet can anchor in mid-channel about a quarter of a mile from the shore, abreast of a creek communicating with the Song-koi. At low water the channel is not more than one-fifth of a mile in width. The banks of the river are low and consist of alluvial mud, from which the new French Settlement has with great labour been reclaimed. The port consists of two villages, which are wretchedly built, and the streets are narrow, repulsive, and dirty, but it is gradually improving under French supervision. The bulk of the foreign residents are French, and a body of French troops are stationed here. Two strong forts, which command the river on either side, are also occupied at present by the French, who hold them until the indemnity for losses during the late war has been paid off. The population of Haiphong is about 10,000, of whom one thousand are foreigners and Chinese. The only decent houses in the place belong to the two latter, most of the natives living in bamboo huts of a primitive description.

Since the opening of the port in 1875 trade has largely increased, as is evidenced by the returns for 1877, according to which the total value of the trade is set down at 2,231,749 francs against 1,232,695 francs in 1876. This large increase is ascribed to the permission to export rice, but there was also a great advance in the imports as well as exports. The value of the imports for 1877 was fr. 1,134,448 compared with fr. 615,208 in 1876; that of the exports for 1877 fr. 1,097,692 against fr. 614,612 in 1876; while the coasting trade, imports and exports, rose from fr. 2,875 in 1876 to fr. 65,209 in 1877. The total number of clearances of foreign and Chinese vessels at the port in 1877 was 309, with a tonnage of 42,266, compared with 177 vessels with a tonnage of 14,063 in 1876. More than half the total tonnage was under the French flag.

The Customs and Customs-wing is distant from Hanoi, the capital, about 60 miles as the crow flies, but by the Canal du Rapidisme. The people river (the Song-koi), the only available route, is 145 miles. The Canal du Rapidisme is to fall into the hammed by small steamers, which ply regularly between the capital and Haiphong. The entire population of

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DIRECTORY.

Consulates.

FRENCH CONSULATE.
Consul—L. Turc
Chancelier—De Curt
Interpreter—De Langle

ROYAL CUSTOMS.
Chief Commissioner—Roussel
Clerks—Lalande, Funel, West
Surveyors—De Terry, Regagnon, Léonetti, Fontaine, Roché, Lannes

HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
Harbour Master—Legrand
Pilots—George, Bertha, Crochet

COMMISSARIAT.
Commissaire—Hubert
Storekeeper—Claude
Assistant—Alexandrine

POST OFFICE AND TREASURY.
Postmaster and Treasurer—E. Manau
Clerk—J. M. B. Sens-olive

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Argence, A. d', storekeeper

Boyer, A., storekeeper

Gervais, blacksmith and engineer

瑞昌洋行
Sui-chang-Fong-hong.
Herton, Ebell & Co., commission merchants
Edward Herton
H. Ebell (Swatow)
Wm. Mathisen

Landstein & Co., merchants
E. Constantin
C. Gomma
G. Chiney

Martin, "Restaurant de Tonquin"

Marty, A. R., storekeeper and commission agent

Schriever & Co. W., merchants and commission agents
W. Schriever
O. von der Heyde

Vidal, A., coffee rooms

Agencies.

Herton Ebell & Co., agents
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Yangtsze Insurance Association
K. K. Priv. Oest. Versicherungs Gesellschaft "Donau"
Scottish Imperial Insurance Co.

Schriever & Co., agents
North China Insurance Company
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Second Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Company

RIVER STEAMER "TONQUIN."
B. Costar, captain
Schriever & Co.—agents

NAVAL AND MILITARY.
Com. of the Troops—Captain Guyot
Lieut.—Pennquin
Surgeon—Foiret

NAVAL FORCE.
"BOURAYNE" Croiseur of the 3rd class 6 guns.
Commandant—E. Maire, in command of the Naval Forces
Lieutenant—Verharne
Ensigns—Labastie, Haupt, Devic, Legras
Officier d'Administration—de Jeauffreau Blazac
Surgeon—Breton

"COUTELAS," Gunboat.
Lieut. Commanding—Delmont

"HALLEBARDE," Gunboat.
Lieut. Commanding—Lesoufaché

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HANOI.

Hanoi, the capital of Tonquin, once an independent Kingdom, but since 1802 a province of Annam, is situated on the Song-koi, or Red River, 110 miles from its mouth. The city rises gradually from the river, here about a mile in width, and, being embowered in trees, presents a pleasing appearance on approaching it by water. The citadel occupies the highest site, and is surrounded by a brick wall twelve feet high and a moat. Five gates give access to it, and in front of each is a redan strongly defended and manned by troops. The Government buildings and barracks are all inside the citadel. The city is situated between the citadel and the river, and extends beyond the former in a westerly direction. The principal streets are wide and the houses well built of brick, but in the other quarters of the city the shops and houses are mat erections. The streets, with a single exception—and that is inhabited by Chinese—are unpaved, and in wet weather are simply impassable on account of the mud. There is plenty of life and business in Hanoi, and the shops and markets are well supplied with native goods and produce. The Chinese, as in other parts of Cochin China, are the leading merchants and traders. They number about 3,000. The French Settlement, like Shameen, is separate from the city proper, and is formed on reclaimed land. The French Consul is armed with ample powers and has a guard of marines at his disposal. The population of Hanoi is estimated at 65,000.

The Song-koi is navigable for boats of light draught as far as Mang-hao, a considerable trading city in Yunnan, some 300 miles above Hanoi, but the disturbed condition of the frontier has hitherto prevented any systematic attempt to open communication by this route with Western China. The French Government has given no encouragement to its subjects to establish trade in this direction, but it is believed that the prospects are very favourable. The Tonquinese are indolent and apathetic, averse to any exertion, and totally devoid of enterprise.

DIRECTORY.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

Acting Consul—Carreau
Chancelier—Aumoitte

ROYAL CUSTOMS.

Commissioner—De Larosière
Clerks—Messier, Fabolle

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c

Beire, Madame de, storekeeper

Crozat, Ch., storekeeper

Landstein & Co., merchants
E. Constantin
G. Milenowitz

Morice jeune & Bailly, storekeepers
Bailly
Francois

Schriever & Co., merchants and commission agents
W. Schriever
O. von der Heyde

MILITARY.

Commander of the Troops—Carreau
Captain—Du Boulet de Bonneuil
Lieutenant—Scheineder
Sub-Lieutenant—Denès
Paymaster—Joubert
Surgeon—Hamon

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BANGKOK.

The kingdom of Siam, of which Bangkok is the capital, extends from the latitude of about 23 deg. north to the Gulf called after itself. It is bound d on the west by Burmah and the Bay of Bengal, and on the east by the Lai Mountains. The kingdom proper lies in the valley of the Menam, the country of the true Siamese. The boundaries of Siam on the Bay of Bengal reach from the possessions of Great Britain in Burmah in a southerly line to the boundary between Perak and Quedah in the Malayan Peninsula in the latitude of 5 deg. south. The Island of Junck Salong, containing enormous deposits of tin ore, is included in the territories of Siam. The boundary line runs nearly east from Perak across the Peninsula in about the same latitude between the Provinces of Tringano and Pahang to the China Sea, thence north to the head of the Gulf of Siam. The kingdom also comprises the greater part of the ancient domain of Lao and the rich and valuable possession of Battambang, once a part of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The various dependencies and out-skirts are peopled by a variety of races, some *sui generis*, others illustrating every form and shade of the transition between the original race and the Annamese on the East, and the Malays and Burmese on the South and West. The former capital of Siam was Ayuthia, situated on the Menam river (literally the "Mother of Waters"), about 90 miles from its mouth. In 1767 a series of bloody and desperate combats between the Siamese and the Burmese culminated in the capture and destruction of that city by the victorious Burman General and the consequent exodus of the conquered. They moved down the river about 60 miles and there founded the present populous and flourishing city of Bangkok. The Chief of the Siamese Army rallied the scattered troops and, building a walled city at Toutaboree, declared himself King under the title of P'ya Tāk. In 1782 the reins of empire were seized by one of his most distinguished generals named Yaut Fa, who founded the present dynasty, of which His Majesty the present King [the 40th reigning monarch in Siam of whom we have any record] is the fifth in regular descent. The city of Bangkok is situated on both sides of the Menam, about 30 miles from where this magnificent stream empties itself into the Gulf. On the east bank of the river are the palaces of the two Kings, the foreign hongs, the Consulates, the principal rice mills, and most of the Public Offices. The left is principally occupied by the Chinese and Mahomedam residents, though the Foreign Office and the Yamens of the Prime Minister and his father, the ex-Regent, are situated on canals leading from it. The bulk of the business is, however, transacted on the east side. Here a very fair road extends from the palace walls to Paklat, at the mouth of the river, and telegraph lines connect the shipping at the bar with the business portion of the city. The principal trade of Bangkok and the foundation on which not only its prosperity but its actual existence mainly rests is rice. This article is drawn in immense quantities, not only from the innumerable fields which line the fertile valley of the Menam, but from the adjacent rivers which flow into the Gulf from the enormous water shed of the mountain crescent which fringes the northern extremity of the kingdom. The outturn of this grain in favourable years is scarcely to be calculated. It not only furnishes support to the native population of Siam and the Peninsula, but supplies China, Manila, the Straits, and even Java and Sumatra. There is also a large and flourishing trade in teak wood, with very many other minor articles of native produce which are exported to China and the Straits. There are two regular lines of steamers to Hongkong, one German and one English, besides special boats only running during the rice season, and two connecting the kingdom with the Straits Settlements; one of these is Siamese, the other British. These steamers run at stated intervals all the year round, and are only removed from the line for repairs or in case of sudden emergency. The sailing craft of every flag, rig, and denomination are innumerable. Of public

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institutions for foreign use, Bangkok can only boast an Episcopal Chapel and a Protestant Cemetery. There are also a Pilots' Club and a Ladies' Library, both in a flourishing condition. An American Bowling Alley and a German Hotel are the only buildings devoted to amusement and refreshment. The native palaces, temples, and public buildings are magnificent and on a large scale. The architecture is of a kind peculiar to the country and there is more of novelty and interest to be witnessed by passing travellers in Bangkok in a few hours, than can be found in China in many weeks. There are three newspapers published in the city, two in the English language and one in the native tongue. The first is a daily sheet containing merely the arrivals and departures of vessels and advertisements; the second is a weekly, and both are conducted by a missionary. The native journal is also a weekly, published by authority of the Government and fulfilling the functions of a *Gazette*. There was also a native journal of some pretence, edited by the King's Private Secretary, and published as a quarterly, intended as a sort of review, but there was not sufficient literary taste in the kingdom to support it, and with the third number it expired. The revenue of Siam is very large, and if properly collected would be enormous, but the inertness of the nobility and the frauds practised with the utmost boldness and impunity, have very seriously impaired it. Of the Customs revenue probably not one-eighth of the legitimate amount is ever collected. The general revenue is farmed out to Chinese, and a triennial tax is also imposed upon all foreigners unrepresented by a Consul, such as Chinese, Annamese, &c. The Courts of Justice are hotbeds of corruption, and the whole system of jurisprudence is rotten to the core. In the hands of a civilized nation, Siam would ultimately develope into one of the richest and most flourishing countries in the East.

DIRECTORY.

Consulates and Government Offices.

Portuguese Consulate General.
(Established 1820.)

Consul General for the Kingdom of Siam and Straits Settlements—A. F. Marques Pereira (absent)
Secretary in charge—J. V. d'Almeida
Clerk and Interpreter—A. J. F. da Luz
Messenger—Majudin
Gaoler—Long

Consulate of the U. S. of America.
(Established May 29th, 1856.)

Consul—Colonel D. B. Sickels
Vice-consul—J. W. Torrey
Siamese Interpreter—Nai Tong-yue
Chinese Interpreter—J. G. Torrey
Marshal—Capt. Isaac Turner
Consular Physician—G. S. Smith, M.D.

British Agency and Consulate General.
(Established June 14th, 1856.)

Political Agent & Con. General—T. G. Knox
Vice-consul—W. H. Newman (absent)
1st Assistant—E. B. Gould
2nd Assistant—E. H. French
Student Interpreter—Cording
Acting Medical Attendant—G. Stevenson Smith, M.D.
Constables—H. A. Gardner and natives

French Consulate.
(Established July, 1856.)

Commissioner and Consul—Ch. de Vienne
Chancellor—
Interpreter—E. Lorgeou
Native Interpreter—P. Nhu
Clerk—A-Chin
European Constable—Matho
Native Constable—Pedro Dieu

Danish Consulate.
(Established 1858.)

Consul—F. C. C. Kobke

Austro-Hungarian Legation and Consulate.
(Established March, 1866.)

Consul—Wm. Masius (absent)
Acting Consul—J. J. Riechmann

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SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE.
Consul—W. Müller (absent)
Acting Consul—W. Schaab

NETHERLANDS CONSULATE.
Consul—T. Salmon
Special Interpreter—D. B. Bradley
Interpreter—T. Chuey
Acting Secretary—T. A. Muller
Usher—T. W. Smith

CONSULATE FOR THE GERMAN EMPIRE.
Consul—Dr. Hermann Stannius
Secretary—T. Hausmann
Interpreter—R. Hendriks
Second do.—Bua

ITALIAN CONSULATE.
Consul—St. Cyr Jullien (absent)
Acting Consul—F. G. Riedtmann

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Harbour Master & Master Attendant—Capt. John Bush
Interpreter—Nai Yem
Bar Lighthouse Keeper—H. Wranken
Ghaut Sirang—Suloyman

CUSTOMS SERVICE.
Commissioner—J. G. Hicks
Inspector—A. Leyser
Clerk—Mai Priem
Tide-waiter—J. Chivers (Paknam)

POLICE DEPARTMENT.
(Established April, 1862.)

Commissioner of Police Forces—S. J. B. Ames
Malayan Officers—Nine
Do. Peons—124
Interpreter—Nai Peâ
} doing duty in the foreign quarters

Chief Inspector—F. Solomon
Siamese Officers—Fifteen
Do. Privates—Two hundred
} outside city walls

Insurance Companies.

Borneo Company, Limited, agents—
Lloyds'
North China Insurance Co.
Northern Assurance Co., Fire nad Life

De Bay, Gòtte & Co., agents—
Hamburg-Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Limited

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents—
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company

Markwald & Co., A., agents—
Hamburg, Dresden and Bremen Underwriters
Canton Insurance Office
Germanic Lloyds'—with power for classing ships
German Transatlantic Transport Insurance Company of Berlin
Swiss Lloyd of Winterthur
Westphalia Lloyds Insurance Company
"Iakor" of Moscau
Hanseatic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg
Rhenania Insurance Co. of Cologne
German Lloyd Transport Insurance Company of Berlin
Berlin Cologne Fire Insurance Co., of Berlin
Transport Insurance Co., of Basel
"Schweiz" Transport Insurance Co., of Zurich
General Insurance Co., of Magdeburg
Aachen Leipziger Fire Insurance Co., of Aachen
Düsseldorf General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport
Transatlantic Insurance Company of Berlin

Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents—
Colonial Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited
Yangtsze Insurance Association
Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Limited

Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents—
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Co.
Samarang Sea and Fire Insurance Company

Public Companies.

BANGKOK DOCK COMPANY.
(Established 1865.)
Managing Director—John Bush
Assistant—M. Beck
Superintendent—J. Murphy
Clerk—N. T. Hendricks
Foreman—Apow
Engineer—Lossen

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Boilermaker—Kume
Moulder—A. Seng

BANGKOK SAW MILL.
Ed. Bonneville, proprietor (absent)
R. Finck, signs per pro.
S. L. Shaw, assistant
C. Simon, engineer
Geo. Hay, superintendent
C. Joseph, clerk
Poon, do.

CLYDE STEAM SAW MILLS AND TIMBER YARD.
D. Maclean & Co., proprietors

PADISCOMBE TIMBER AND SHIP-BUILDING YARD.
H. Alabaster, proprietor
D. Maclean, timber manager
H. Wagner, accountant
J. Maclean, clerk

AMERICAN STEAM RICE MILL.
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., proprietors
Millers and Millwrights—Alonzo Moore, H. Lewis

BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, STEAM RICE MILL.
Engineer—J. Croley

A. MARKWALD & CO.'S STEAM RICE MILL.
Engineer—A. Carl
Assistant—O. Sweemoh

PATREW STEAM RICE MILL CO.
L. J. Sin, manager, Bangkok
J. M. F. da Costa, manager, Patrew
E. J. Derrick, chief engineer
Poh, clerk

POH CHIN SOO'S STEAM RICE MILL.
Poh Chin Soo, proprietor
—, Black, engineer

CHIN TONG BEE, STEAM RICE MILL.
Tan Hok Voo, proprietor

LIAN ANN'S STEAM RICE MILL.
Lio Liang Ann, proprietor

WINDSOR, REDLICH & CO.'S STEAM RICE MILL.
Engineer—J. Cairns
Assistant—Kroon Nae

KIM CHENG STEAM RICE MILL.
Tan Kim Cheng, proprietor
Asmus, engineer

SAMSEN RICE MILL COMPANY.
Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents
W. Sinclair, manager
W. Elder, engineer

STEAMERS TO SINGAPORE.
"BANGKOK."
Captain—Rademacker
Agent and Owner—Pohkien

"MARTABAN."
Captain—Padua

"BAN YONG SENG."
Captain—Hyde

"CELESTIAL."
Captain—White

PADDLE TUG STR. "BANGKOK."
Captain—Edlesen
Agents & Owners—Pickenpack, Thies & Co.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP CO., HAMBURG,
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

HANDYSIDE STEAMSHIP LINE.
Windsor, Redlich & Co., agents

"DANUBE."
Captain—A. Clanchy

"RAJANATTIANUHAR."
Captain—G. Hopkins

"DALE."
Captain—J. Thompson

BANQUE DE L'INDO CHINE.
Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Malherbe, Jullien & Co., agents

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
A. Markwald & Co., agents

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Pickenpack, Thies & Co., agents

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Borneo Company, Limited, agents

Merchants and Traders.

Alloin & Co., merchants
J. M. Alloin
G. A. de Barros
B. B. de Barros
J. M. Xavier
Nai Sui

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T. Pedro Pan
M. Niem

Baskes, Pedro H., general storekeeper

Borneo Company, Limited, merchants and owners of Steam Tugs & Steam Rice Mill
Henry Foss, manager (absent)
F. S. Clarke, acting manager
A. Black

Chit, F., photographer

Concordia Club Rooms
A. Leyser, president
H. A. Moller, vice-president
C. Meisner, secretary

De Bay, Gòtte & Co., merchants
E. De Bay (absent)
R. Gòtte do.
H. Klopp
G. Falk
H. Fricker
Poh Poo
Branch House.
A. T. Ruang and 4 natives

Fusco, M., bandmaster

Gowan, P., M.D., physician to His Majesty the King of Siam

Graham, G. G., stevedore

Grassi & Brother, J., builders, contractors, sculptors, and decorators, West side of the river
J. Grassi, construotor, proprietor
A. Grassi, sculptor and decorator
R. Stevens
L. da Silva

Hee, C. T., M.D., physician to the Siamese Army

Hutchinson, W. L., M.D., opposite the British Consulate, New Road

Jesus & Co., F. de, compradores, storekeepers and commission agents
F. M. de Jesus
L. J. Xavier
F. S. Reina

Knox, Ed., baker, confectioner, and aerated waters manufacturer
W. Ratje

Kobke, F. C. C., surveyor to the local offices

Maclean & Co., D., merchants
Daniel Maclean
Th. Wagner

Malherbe, Jullien & Co., merchants and shipchandlers
L. Malherbe (absent)
St. Cyr Jullien (absent)
A. Jucker, (absent)
H. Sigg, signs per pro
F. G. Riedtmann do.
A. Demianoff

Branch Store, on the East side of the river
A. Bjurling, manager

Markwald & Co., A., merchants
Paul Lessler (absent)
Wilhelm Masius (absent)
J. J. Riechmann
A. Kurtzhalss
F. Masius

Manyoo, butcher and compradore

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Talat Sow Ch'ing Ohá—A little S. E. of the King's palace, half a mile in length, comprising chiefly dry goods and hardware.

Talat Somdet Ong Noi—On the western side of the river, a little above Mussulman Square, for the sale chiefly of eatables; quite a large market.

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SINGAPORE.

The town of Singapore, situated on the Southern shore of an island of the same name in lat. 1 deg. 16 min. N. and long. 103 deg. 53 min. E., is the seat of Government of the Colony known as the Straits Settlements, consisting of Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Province Wellesley, and a small strip of land opposite the Island of Pulo Dinding. Negotiations are, however, it is asserted, in progress whereby the latter cession will be cancelled.

The Island of Singapore is about 27 miles long by 14 wide, and is separated by a narrow strait about one to two miles wide from the territory of Johore, which occupies the Southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Originally taken possession of in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles, it was until 1823 subordinate to our then settlement in Sumatra. In that year it became an appanage of the Indian Government, in which condition it remained until 1867, when it was placed under the Colonial Office in conjunction with the other Settlements above mentioned.

The town proper extends for about three miles along the South-Eastern shore of the Island spreading inland for a distance varying from half to three-quarters of a mile, though the residences of the upper class Europeans lie as a rule much further back, a circle with a radius of three and a half miles from the principal square including the majority. This portion of the island is entirely level, the highest hill of the island, indeed, about six miles from the South coast, only rising to a height of 530 feet. The country roads are well kept, and, thanks to the luxuriance of tropical vegetation, abound in shade. The streets, on the other hand, though wide and well metalled, are, as regards drains and gutters, a disgrace to the Municipality which has them in charge. Filth and obstructions of all sorts distinguish the native portion of the town, while as compared with nearly every other Eastern city in European hands, the architecture of the business quarters is singularly shabby and mediocre. The Government Offices and City Hall, however, are fine buildings.

The estimated population of Singapore in 1878 was about 125,000 of whom at least 90,000 are Chinese. For many years a most injudicious system of petting these latter prevailed on the part of the Government. Dirty coolies without any pretensions to education, manners, or even ability, were, on the strength of fortunes realized as spirit and opium farmers, even received at Government House, while the ultra toleration shown to clan-fights and other disturbances on the part of the lowest classes, assisted by *samsengs* or professional fighting men, resulted in riots which induced frequent loss of life and destruction of property. Matters have changed in this respect since 1876, and the Chinese are being relegated to their proper place. The Klings and Malays—who constitute the other portions of the "Native" community—a very few Parsees, Arabs, &c. forming perhaps a sixtieth part of the whole—are as a rule peaceful and unambitious and give but little trouble. The European community consists in the main of English and Germans—some 550 of the former to 150 of the latter. A large half-caste or Eurasian population occupies the place elsewhere taken by the Asio-Portuguese.

The principal business quarter of Singapore is the Raffles Square with its adjacent quays and streets. The foreign stores are few in number but are fairly well supplied with necessaries, few of the luxuries, however, which are so prominent in Indian or Shanghai establishments finding place. A general want of enterprise, owing probably to the climate, is indeed a distinctive feature of Singapore life.

Singapore possesses a handsome though small Protestant Cathedral (the Colonial Chaplain being Archdeacon of the Settlement), a neat Presbyterian Chapel (just opened), and several Catholic churches of roomy proportions. The principal

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schools are those of the Raffles Institute and the Christian Brothers, a Convent also providing for the education of girls of the Roman Catholic persuasion. There is an English Club with premises in town and a well built bungalow some three miles out in the country, at which latter dances and amateur theatricals are frequently given. The German community have a similar institution and the best feeling exists between the two nationalities. The Raffles library and museum (temporarily located in the premises of the Raffles School) are creditable and well kept institutions, though the Museum, being of very recent origin, is as yet only partially filled. The Library contains about 8,000 volumes of standard modern literature.

Singapore boasts two good hotels, the Hotel D'Europe and the Hotel de la Paix, the latter being chiefly patronised by Dutch and other foreign visitors. Emmerson's Hotel, long and favourably known, is in process of moving into new quarters as a family boarding-house.

Daily, fortnightly, and biweekly newspapers (the latter from a separate office) furnish the local news.

Singapore is well off for Docks. The Tanjong Pagar Company's premises lie about a mile to the westward of the town, a fine wharf affording berthage for twenty vessels at one time with sufficient water alongside for vessels of the heaviest draught, and protected by a breakwater from the swell from the roads and from the strength of the tides. The business of the wharf is under the charge of an experienced wharffinger and assistants and there is an abundance of labour, ensuring the speedy discharge and loading of vessels alongside, facilitated by the use of steam winches, cranes, &c.

There are commodious godowns, erected on the wharf for the storage of goods. Coal sheds capable of storing 50,000 tons of the mineral adjoin the godowns while a small steam railway essentially aids the labour of unloading vessels. The usual accompaniments are also to be found—a graving dock 450 feet in length, a machine shop, boiler and masting shears, &c. The New Harbour Dock Company, situated about a mile further West, has two docks of 415 and 450 feet length respectively, with sheds, workshops, &c. as at Tanjong Pagar. Both companies forward telegrams to and from the town free of charge.

The "Ocean," "Glen" and other local steamer lines usually go alongside the Tanjong Pagar Wharf. The French mail steamers and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's vessels use the Borneo Company's Wharf at New Harbour, while the P. & O. steamers have a wharf of their own still further West at Teluk Blangah, three miles from town.

Communication with other ports is kept up by the P. & O., Messageries, Ocean, Rubattino, Castle, and Glen lines of steamers (with some occasional visitors) to Europe; by the Eastern and Australian line with Australia; by the Netherlands India line with Java, Timor, and the islands of the Archipelago; and by a Spanish line with the Philippines; all but the two last running to Hongkong.

The climate of Singapore is remarkable for its salubrity, and the island has been described by medical writers as the "paradise of children," infantile diseases seldom being at all malignant. Despite its proximity to the Equator an almost daily rainfall tempers the heat so thoroughly that few sleep without blankets. The island is not exempt from the animal pests which usually infest intra-tropical locations. Three or four tigers (not man-eaters) are reported to have been seen in the north-west district; wild pigs and monkeys (both very destructive to gardens) inhabit much of the jungle surrounding the country residences; while the much dreaded cobra has been killed in most of the compounds near the town. The existence of the most formidable Asiatic snake, the Hamadryad, has also been demonstrated, though this fierce reptile is fortunately but very seldom seen. It should be added that specimens of the formidable python, up to 24 feet in length, have been found in the jungle and that alligators and sharks inhabit the still waters of the coast. Mosquitoes, however, form the principal plague, and cause far more irritation and vexation than the occasional visits of the snakes, centipedes, or scorpions, which are now and then killed in bath or bed rooms.

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Singapore offers but few points of salient interest to visitors. The Botanical Gardens at Tanglin and the Raffles Library and Museum being its only show places. Few, however, are unimpressed with its wealth of vegetation—of a certain sort. The jungle, crowded with kompas, betel, and cocoanut trees, here and there relieved by durians, mangoes, and mangostins, is grandly beautiful. But flowers flourish to only a limited degree. Orchids indeed abound, but their blossoms soon fade, while a few gorgeous flowering plants but poorly make up for the absence of roses, geraniums, honeysuckle, and all the vast variety which we associate with a well kept garden at home.

Food in Singapore is indifferent. Fowls, ducks, and eggs form the staple of animal food, one or two butchers supplying mutton or beef if bespoken. Neither can, however, be recommended. The choice of vegetables is equally limited. Fruits, however, are abundant, such as pines, bananas, mangostins, and the usual variety of tropical growth. The much vaunted and much abused durian—the odour of which resembles a combination of asafœtida, rotten cheese, sugar, bad eggs, and cinnamon—is seldom tolerated at the tables of foreigners.

Owing to the long distances, horses and carriages are in universal demand, and numerous hack gharries or palanquins on wheels, a shade better than the old London cab, are to be seen at almost every corner. The syces or drivers, however, are, like the boatmen of the port, a most extortionate set and require vigorous regulation on the part of the Government.

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J. M. Angus
J. L. Scheerder
P. R. Bell
Dorabjee Pallanjee
H. Especkerman
Seck Choo
Kye Swee
A. Rozells
Kim Seng
Cheng Koon
Tang Eng Kiat, head shroff

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation
Herbert Cope, agent
J. McNab, acting accountant
C. Jeremiah
R. E. Cordeiro
A. M. Ferandis

London & Westminster Bank

Bank of Montreal
Hamilton, Grey & Co., agents

National Bank of India, Limited
Borneo Co., agents

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National Bank of New Zealand
W. R. Scott & Co., agents

Oriental Bank Corporation
J. D. Dawson, acting manager
John C. F. George, accountant
A. F. Black, assistant do.
M. C. Kirkpatrick, do.
Chas. F. Keun
Frank Bateman
Ong Eng Tuan
A. J. Vierra
E. J. Vierra
Choa Yap Lee, head shroff

The Merchants' Banking Co., London
Gilfillan, Wood & Co., agents

Coutts & Co.; Drummonds'; Herries, Farquhar & Co.; Donnell, Lawson & Co. of New York
Guthrie & Co., agents

Deutsche Bank, Berlin
Deutsche National Bank, Bremen
Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co., agents

Bank of Rotterdam
Hooglandt & Co., agents

Banque de l'Etat St. Petersburg
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris
Netherlands India Commercial Bank
Banque de l'Indo-Chine
Franco Egyptienne Banque
Johnston & Co., A. L., agents

Merchants, Professions, Trades, &c.

Abrams, H., horse dealer, trainer, and farrier, Brass Bassa Road
H. Abrams
W. Marshall

"Adelphi Hotel," 54, Hill Street
A. Puhlmann, proprietor

Almeida, José d' J. P., commission agent and broker, Raffles Place

Angus, Gilbert, auctioneer and commission agent, Battery Road

Barthel, E., watchmaker, jeweller, and importer of fancy goods

Behn, Meyer & Co., merchants, de Souza Street and Collyer Quay
A. O. Meyer (Europe)
J. C. Glinz
J. Brussel
J. Lütjens, signs per pro.
A. Cadonau
P. F. Zimpel
O. Mühry
W. Edelmann
H. Eggers
Ed. Lorenz Meyer
J. P. Doral
F. E. de Rozario
Chien Swee Leong

Bernard, Alfred, bill, bullion and stock broker, Battery Road

Bing, A. C., marine surveyor and pilot

Bond, Isaac Swinburne, barrister-at-law, advocate, attorney, proctor, and notary public
I. S. Bond
T. F. Cork
R. J. Bruce

Borneo Co., Limited, agents for H.M.'s Government of Labuan
Wm. Mulholland, manager
Andrew Currie
W. A. Cadell
E. Festa
A. W. Neubronner
J. L. Neubronner
M. Beins

Boustead & Co., merchants, College Quay
E. Boustead (London)
Wm. W. Shaw do.
J. Young do.
T. Cuthbertson do.
J. Henderson
J. K. Cuthbertson, signs per pro.
A. M. Aitken, Jun.
H. R. Shaw
R. Craig
T. J. Odell
J. D. Ross, Jun.
A. Jansen
F. Minjoot
A. J. McIntyre
J. G. Simons
Jan Yiang Ann
Jan Kang Chuan

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D. Brandt
H. Muhlinghaus

Brennand & Co., merchants
R. Brennand (London)
J. Brennand
Wm. McKerrow, signs per pro.
C. B. Hawkshaw
Tiang Kee
Tek Liong
Kong Hee

Brown & Co., merchants and agents, gutta percha manufacturers, nutmeg, vanilla, coffee, and cocoa planters, Mount Pleasant Estate
G. H. Brown
G. W. Brown

Burrows, W., superintendent, Pilot Association
W. Burrows
G. L. Harrison
W. Bosustow
M. H. John
J. C. Davies
W. Barker

Buyers & Robb, shipwrights
J. C. Buyers
D. Robb

Cameron, Dunlop & Co., merchants
John Cameron (Europe)
Charles Dunlop
Lloyd Perceval
F. Cursetjee
D. F. Rozario
J. H. Klassen
Tan Choon Eng
Tan Kim Leong
Chin Bee

Carapiet, M. J., merchant and commission agent, Raffles Place
M. J. Carapiet
G. G. Moses

Cazalas & Sons, J. M., civil and mechanical engineers, and contractors
Joseph M. Cazalas
E. L. M. de Souza

Colonial Aerated Water Works, Brass Bassa Road; office New Dispensary
H. B. Woodford, proprietor

Colonial Press, 12, Raffles Place
D. Zuzarte, proprietor

Colonial Dispensary
R. A. Miles, proprietor
R. A. Miles, Jr.

Commercial Press
F. J. Hansen, proprietor
J. Povanaries, compositor

Crane, Bros., auctioneers, estate and commission agents and agents Globe parcel Express
C. E. Crane
H. A. Crane, signs per pro.
L. M. Cordeiro
Oug Su Kiat

De Cotta, Joze L., pianoforte instructor, tuner, and repairer, 68, Victoria Street

Desker & Co., butchers
H. F. Desker

Donaldson and Burkinshaw, advocates solicitors, proctors and notaries public
A. L. Donaldson
J. Burkinshaw
B. M. Sheriff
Arthur P. Pennefather
Frederick W. Scott

Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Limited; offices, 6, Princes Street
Bennett Pell, general manager
H. T. Fisher, electrician
R. W. Bernard, station superintendent
A. J. Collier, clerk in charge, check office
J. D. C. Jones, assistant electrician
J. Donovan, do.
J. C. Cuff, do. and mechanician
G. L. Davies, mechanician
J. W. Wilson
H. Muirhead
R. Hodsoll
H. E. Budd
A. R. Herman
H. Wilkinson
C. H. Grace
Ranking
Bartley
A. Y. Gahagan
Crawford

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R. De Cotta
J. de Souza
J. Monis
J. Fernandez
Maintenance Steamer *Sherard Osborn*—
Bowen, commander
Maintenance Steamer *Edinburgh*—
F. Worsley, commander
G. Derrick, chief engineer
H. Hough, cable foreman
J. Reed, cable jointer

Edgar & Co., merchants, Raffles Place
Galastan Edgar
J. S. Sarkies (Batavia)
M. M. Zorab (Sourabaya)
J. A. Mesrope do.
P. A. Seth, signs per pro.
John Edgar

Emmerson, C., M.R.C.V.S. London, veterinary and shoeing establishment, 1, Beach Road

Emmerson's tiffin, billiard and reading rooms, Cavanagh Bridge
C. Emmerson
J. T. Craven, manager
L. F. Zimmermann

Emmerson's Hotel, facing the harbour, next to Raffles' Institution Buildings
C. Emmerson, proprietor
J. T. Craven, manager
L. F. Zimmermann

Fisher, John, rice merchant, proprietor Singapore Rice Mills, Magazine Street, Campong, Malacca, and distiller and and essential oil manufacturer, Perseverance Estate, Gaylong

Gilfillan, Wood & Co., merchants
S. Gilfillan
W. Adamson (Europe)
H. W. Wood (Europe)
James Miller, James Sword } sign per pro.
Robert McEwen
T. E. Earle
J. Donough
V. W. Lazaroo
W. Strugnell
L. F. Rodrigues
J. Joakim
E. Rodrigues

Graham, J., chronometer, watch and clock maker, jeweller, optician, &c., Battery Road

Guthrie & Co., merchants
Thos. Scott
Louis R. Glass
Alex. Guthrie
John Anderson, signs per pro.
Alex. Johnston, do.
R. M. Salmon
E. B. Messum
Henry G. Millar
S. Aroozoo
Kho Tiang Bee
Wee Lim Gwan
Tan Boon Chin
Teo Tek Swee

Hamilton, Gray & Co., merchants
C. H. H. Wilsone (Glasgow)
J. R. MacArthur
R. G. Stiven, signs per pro.
A. W. Stiven
Wm. Deal
E. Tessensohn

Hartwig & Co., shipchandlers, sailmakers, and auctioneers
F. von Hartwig
H. C. Verloop
— Rohlk

Hieber & Co., G., commission agents and warehousemen
G. Hieber
H. Frank
J. Hieber (Penang)
W. Koger
A. Bossart

Hinnekindt, E. & H., merchants
Henri Hinnekindt
W. R. Leisk
M. Ribeiro
H. Hinnekindt, Jun.
L. Cabreira

Ho Ah Chong, shipwright, Sandy Point
S. Stubbs, manager
F. Montario

Hooglandt & Co., merchants
J. D. Hooglandt (Europe)
L. D. A. Hooglandt
W. H. Diethelm
E. van Wulven
W. Stiefel

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S. O. Hendriks

"Hotel de la Paix"
C. de Loss, proprietor
Thos. Francisco

"Hotel de l'Europe," Esplanade
W. H. L. Siegfried, manager
P. Andrew
J. M. Andrew
J. Conceiçao

Howard, Erskine & Co., "River Valley Engine Works," River Valley Road
S. Erskine
R. Anderson
Keng You
Teo Keat

Jamie & Burkhardt, merchants
J. P. de Basagoiti (Europe)
E. Burkhardt
L. V. Schalkie

Johnston & Co., A. L., merchants
William Henry Macleod Read
R. Barclay Read
T. Davidson
R. L. Cox
J. W. Hendricks
A. E. de Souza

Kaltenbach, Engler & Co., merchants
G. Kaltenbach (Paris)
F. Engler (Frankfort)
T. Zeltmann (Europe)
H. Fischer
H. Huber, signs per pro.
A. Erb
G. Bueler

Katz Brothers, storekeepers and general warehousemen, agents, Singapore Fruit Preserving Co., Schiedmayers Pianofortfabrick
H. Katz (Europe)
A. Katz do.
Max Behr, signs per pro.
Meyer Behr
J. Heine
A. W. Minjoot

Kilgour, G., ship chandler and tiffin rooms, Battery Road

Koek, Edwin, advocate, attorney, and notary public, De Souza's Buildings
E. Koek, advocate and attorney
C. J. T. Dunlop, do.
J. W. Cashin
D. J. Hendriks
J. D'Almeida
B. S. Frois
L. E. Blaze
R. A. Frois
J. A. Varella
Tang Eng Guan
Kong Lee
S. W. G. Sammy
Madarsah
Lassip

Kugelmann, Gustav, farrier, horsebreaker and livery stable keeper

Kumpers & Co., merchants
E. N. Kumpers (Europe)
W. Krohn, signs per pro.
Victor Sergel
M. von der Mohlen
Robert Sick

Lambert Brothers, coach builders, Singapore Carriage Works and Livery Stables, Orchard Road
R. Lambert
E. Lambert
B. Ramdans
Lin Bah Chick
Ong Seng Whatt
Cho Hun Kiang

Lemercier, E., wine merchant and soda-water manufacturer

Lind, Asmus & Co., in liquidation, Battery Road
G. A. Lind

Little & Co., John, warehousemen and commission agents
J. M. Little (London)
M. Little
A. M. Martin
C. J. F. Banister, signs per pro.
S. R. Carr
W. Lawson
W. Hutton

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Geo. Clarke
Daniel Maw
E. S. Russell
E T. Reynolds
J. S. Coolican
W. S. N. Leicester

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J. M. Lyon
J. Henderson
J. G. Anderson
T. Josephs
J. W. Hodge
R. W. Twiss (Acheen)

Maclaine, Fraser & Co., merchants
L. J. Fraser
G. J. Fraser (London)
J. P. Campbell
James Frazer
P. A. Reutens
J Minjoot
J. B. Dahim

Manasseh, Aaron & Co., merchants
S. Manasseh
A. N. Aaron (Calcutta)
E. Joseph

Mansfield & Co. W., merchants
G. J. Mansfield
T. Bogaardt
J. W. Middleton
D. J. Mathews
T. Bawasah

Martin, Dyce & Co., merchants
T. H. Campbell (Glasgow)
J. M. Martin do.
R. M. Wenley (Europe)
R. Campbell
N. MacVicar (Java)
A. Maccoll do.
J. B. Mackie (Manila)
G. Martin, Junr., do.
C. E. Hay, signs per pro.
R. G. Booth
F. Bernard
E. J. Robertson

McAlister & Co., ship brokers, chandlers, general merchants and commission agents
E. McAlister (Europe)
C. C. U. Glass
J. S. Neave
J. M. L. Cornelius
J. Grant
F. Fletcher
G. Whye Tieck
A. Mahomed

Medical Hall, 22 Battery Road
Ch. Trebing, M.D., proprietor
C. Riedel, chemist

Mercantile Press, Raffles Place
B. H. Especkerman, proprietor
R. Francisco, manager

Mission Press
J. Fraser, proprietor and manager
A. Bin Abdullah, foreman
L. S. Rodrigues
O. Bin Razak
F. Frankford
Daniel Eber

Moses & Co.
M. C. Moses
M. Cromo

Motion, James, watch and chronometer maker and jeweller, Flint Street

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Netherlands Trading Society
P. E. Pistorius, agent
D. Sybrandi
R. O. Norris

New Dispensary, Kling Street
L. J. Scheerder
H. B. Woodford
J. C. Scheerder

New Harbour Dock, Co., Limited
Paterson, Simons & Co., agents
Charles Wishart, manager
James Grant, sup. shipwright
Thomas Aspinall, chief engineer
George Sinclair, assist. do.
William Allan, do. do.
John Stronach, do. do.
James Stewart, do. do.
David Esson, boilermaker

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William Grant, blacksmith
John Skeen, coppersmith
Joe Allie, native turner
John D'Silva, native fitter
E. A. Pereira, clerk
L. C. Blankanheyen, clerk
E. G. Pereira, do.
J. D'Cruze, storekeeper
Baboo, overseer

Paterson, Simons & Co., merchants
W. Paterson (London)
H. M. Simons do.
T. Shelford
W. G. Gulland (London)
A. T. Gray
C. Stringer
John Muir
A. C. Wilson
A. Eber
G. Hendricks
Eng Whatt
Tan Saik Cheon
Tan Cheon Keat

Poisson & Co., C., merchants
C. Poisson
V. C. Valtriny
J. G. Mackertoom

Powell & Co., auctioneers and proprietors and publishers "Singapore Auction Gazette"
J. T. Lloyd
C. Dunlop

Purvis, J. M., broker and commission agent

Puttfarcken, Rheiner & Co.
O. Puttfarcken (Hamburg)
E. Ritter
Th. Sohst
J. H. Trachsler (Europe)
C. Krummes
Ch. Lafrentz
E. Kellmann
A. Schlatter
H. Krogmann
D. de Souza
Kim Toon

Rautenberg, Schmidt & Co., merchants
F. Küstermann (Hamburg)
C. Sturzenegger (Schaffhouse)
M. Suhl (Hamburg)
H. Herwig
R. Klünder
R. Bremer
A. Behncke, signs per pro.
H. Jebsen
H. Jürgensen
H. Pfeiffer
C. Meyer
R. Moorstadt

Remé Brothers, merchants
G. A. Remé
G. H. Remé (London)
H. F. Maack
F. Kehding
C. Berghofer Dalmann
E. Kirchhoff
G. Roesing
H. B. Palmer

Reuter's Telegram Co., Limited
H. W. Uloth, agent

Riley, Hargreaves & Co., engineers and iron founders, Merchants' Road
E. J. Wells
P. A. Fulton
J. R. Allan
E. Rose, clerk
W. Jardine, foreman
A. Murray, moulder
L. Rozario, turner
S. Holemberg do.

Robinson & Co., drapers, milliners, and dressmakers
P. Robinson (London)
T. Loveridge, signs per pro.
A. Banning
A. L. Kœnitz
W. R. Fox
Mrs. Loveridge

Rodyk and Davidson, advocates and solicitors
Bernard Rodyk
Jas. Guthrie Davidson
C. B. Buckley, managing clerk
Low Cheng Chuan
H. A. Chophard
J. C. A. Nadal
P. J. Woodford

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J. L. Eber
Tan Heng Jim
Lee Kee Cheong
M Pullunjee
C. S. A. A. Gaphoor
Supramany
Kho Wan Tye

Sarkies & Moses, merchants
C. Moses
A. C. Moses
N. C. Moses

Sayle & Co.; by appointment to the Governor, and the Maharajah of Johore, tailors, outfitters and general warehousemen; agents for "Hongkong Daily Press," "China Mail," and "Little Wanzer" Machines
Robert Sayle (England)
Robert Liddelow
Mrs Liddelow
Miss Rice
J. E. Polglase
F. H. Elliott
G. Scaife
F. E. Winch
W. Spauls
Chong Yee Loong
Too Kim Boon
F. Rayson (Penang)
C. Bean do.

Schomburgk & Co. C., merchants
C. Schomburgk
E. M. Bernhard
P. Zemke
R. Fiede
F. de Souza

Scott & Co., W. R.
W. R. Scott
T. S. Thomson, signs per pro.
Chas. Bernard

Singapore Club
J. Fraser, hon. secretary

Singapore Dispensary
R. Little, M.D., F.R C.S.E.
R. Jamie, managing partner

Singapore Exchange
H. T. Powell, secretary

Singapore Gas Company
E. J. Wells, engineer, manager and secretary
W. Wells, assistant (absent)
W. Coveney, working manager, fitting department

Singapore Steam Saw Mills
G. Orton
J. McLean

Solomon, E. A., merchant, Raffles Place

Staehelin & Stahlknecht, merchants
C. G. Stahlknecht (Bremen)
Egmont Hagedorn
R. Hilty
R. Wyneken
J. B. Müller
A. Bensheim
C. Rodrigues

Straits Dispensary, Battery Road
A. J. M. Bentley, M.B.C.M., &c., proprietor
G. H. Stephenson, pharm. chemist, manager

"Straits Times" Office, 32, Raffles Place, *Daily Times* published every morning; *Weekly Straits Times*, every Saturday; *Overland Journal* weekly, for despatch by each Messageries and P. & O. mail; John Cameron and Alexander Duff, proprietors
Alexander Duff, editor
Edward Hazle, sub-editor
André Frois, foreman
B. M. Cornelius, clerk

Syme & Co., merchants
J. C. Bolton (Glasgow)
G. McMicking (London)
R. Jardine do.
J. Ross (Glasgow)
James Graham, signs per pro.
J. F. Nicholson
L. de S. Place
H. H. Edwards

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The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited, Office 4, Collyer Quay
Directors—James Ramsay MacArthur, chairman; Hon. W. H. Read, H. Herwig, J. Brussel, J. Henderson, L. J. R. Glass, J. Miller
Managing Department—E. M. Smith, manager; John Blair, assistant manager; G. Drummond, accountant, —., assistant accountant
Town Office—A. Desker, P. Lazaroo, S. R. de Souza, Sante Maria, R. F. Rodrigues, Lim Keng Ghee, Qua Tiang Ho, N. Rozario, A. Delbit, clerks
Cashiers—Soh Hong Soon, Kian Seng
Telegraph Operators—J. Peter, L. Xavier, Joseph, assistant
Dock Department— —., foreman shipwright; A. C. Peterson, assistant; A. Pereira, clerk
Store Department—C. J. Green, storekeeper; L. de Silva, assistant; A. F. A. Alburquerque, H. R. Haffenden, clerks
Wharf Department—W. R. Mitchell, warehouseman; Graham Wells, wharfinger; W. Haffenden, W. Marshall, assistants
Police—J. Miller, inspector
Engineers Department—Jackson Millar, superintendent; James McInnes, W. Liddell, G. Sharp, A. Dixon, E. Hadrup, J. Hewit, J. Gibb, engineers; W. Neil, foreman blacksmith; J. McCulloch, coppersmith; J. Erskine, moulder; J. McLean, boilermaker
Steam Tug and Fire Engine—Pilot Fish S. S.
Coolie contractor—Tan Chin Guan
New Dock Works—E. Jackson, engineer; T. Parsons, foreman; Keng Lock, clerk

---

Telegraph between Singapore and New Harbour
J. Fisher

Tempenis Estate
Jos M. Cazalas
J. B. Cazalas, manager

The Dispensary
Dr. Robertson, proprietor
R. Riach, manager

Trebing, Ch., M.D., oculist, aurist, &c.

To Chibbok & Co., general warehousemen, Raffles Place

Ullmann, Brothers, merchants and commission agents, Battery Road
E. Ullmann
M. Ulmann

Union Hotel, High Street
J. Lowell, proprietor

United Service Hotel, High Street
G. Buchanan, proprietor

Vaughan, J. D., barrister-at-law, attorney, advocate, proctor, and notary public.
J. D. Vaughan
V. A. Fernandez
Khoo Bom Lim
Goh Tock Swu
Soopey Aloo

Wells, E. W., M. Inst. M.E., engineer and architect

Whampoa & Co., commission agents, warehousemen and general merchants, Boat Quay and Bonham Street
Hoo Ah Kay Whampoa, C.M.G.
Hoo Ah Yip Whampoa, Jr. (China)
Tchun Chun Fook
Ton Kee-cheng
Tchun Wing-fook
Lee Chee Woon

Woods, C. K. E., advocate, attorney, proctor, and notary public
C. K. E Woods
M. de Rozario
T. W. d'Almeida
S. Mahomed Youseff
Lim Eu Seng
Neo Swee Lean
Tan Boon Seng

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APPENDIX.

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THE CHINA AND JAPAN ORDER IN COUNCIL, 1878.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 14TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1878.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to China and Japan:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1875, and by the Act of Parliament of the session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter 80), "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China," or otherwise, in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Preliminary.

1.—This Order may be cited as "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1878."

2.—This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:—

(*a.*) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the making of this Order.

(*b.*) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consul-General for the district of the Consulate of Shanghai; for which purpose Her Majesty's Consul-General or other principal Consular Officer for the time being for that district is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him from Her Majesty's Minister in China of a copy of this Order, with instructions in this behalf, to affix and exhibit this Order conspicuously in that public office, and to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month thereafter; of the time of which first exhibition notice shall be published as soon thereafter as practicable in each Consular district in China and Japan, in such manner as Her Majesty's Ministers there respectively direct; and the time of the expiration of that month shall be deemed the time of the commencement of this Order.

3.—(1.) Articles 9 to 22, both inclusive, of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, are hereby revoked.

(2.) Articles 36 and 37 of that Order are hereby revoked as regards Japan only.

(3.) In this Order "The Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

(4.) Subject to the foregoing provisions, this Order shall be read as one with the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

(5.) A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and in Japan.

(6.) Printed copies thereof shall be provided, and shall be sold at such reasonable price as Her Majesty's Ministers there respectively direct.

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Supreme Court for China and Japan.

4.—(1.) There shall be a Chief Justice and an Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court for China and Japan.

(2.) The Assistant-Judge shall be the Registrar of the Supreme Court; and the office of Law Secretary of the Supreme Court is hereby abolished.

(3.) The Assistant-Judge shall hear and determine such causes and matters, civil and criminal, and transact such other part of the business of the Supreme Court, as the Chief Justice from time to time by general order, or otherwise, directs; and for that purpose the Assistant-Judge shall have all the like jurisdiction, power, and authority as the Chief Justice.

(4.) Any party to a suit or proceeding wherein any matter or question is heard and determined by the Assistant-Judge shall be entitled, as of course, to a rehearing before the Chief Justice, sitting with the Assistant-Judge, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Assistant-Judge, alone.

(5.) If, on any such rehearing, there is a difference of opinion between the Chief Justice and the Assistant-Judge, the opinion of the Chief Justice shall prevail.

(6.) Throughout the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and the Rules made thereunder, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall, as regards China, be deemed to be therein substituted for the Judge of the Supreme Court.

(7.) There shall be attached to the Supreme Court a Chief Clerk, and so many officers and clerks as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit.

Court for Japan.

5.—(1.) There shall be in and for Japan a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court for Japan.

(2.) The Court for Japan shall have a seal, bearing its style and such device as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

(3.) The Court for Japan shall hold its ordinary sittings at Kanagawa, or, on emergency, at any other place within the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa, but may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any place in Japan approved by the Secretary of State or by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan.

(4.) There shall be a Judge and an Assistant-Judge of the Court for Japan.

(5.) The Assistant-Judge shall hear and determine such causes and matters, civil and criminal, and transact such other part of the business of the Court, as the Judge from time to time by general order, or otherwise, directs; and for that purpose the Assistant-Judge shall have all the like jurisdiction, power, and authority as the Judge.

(6.) Any party to a suit or proceeding wherein any matter or question is heard and determined by the Assistant-Judge shall be entitled, as of course, to a rehearing before the Judge, sitting with the Assistant-Judge, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Assistant-Judge, alone.

(7.) If, on any such rehearing, there is a difference of opinion between the Judge and the Assistant-Judge, the opinion of the Judge shall prevail.

(8.) In Japan, persons accused of crimes which in England are capital shall be tried by the Judge of the Court for Japan, with a jury, and not otherwise.

(9.) There shall be attached to the Court for Japan a Chief Clerk, and so many officers and clerks as the Secretary of State from time to time thinks fit.

Jurisdiction in Japan.

6.—(1.) Her Majesty's Consul for the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa shall cease to hold and form a Provincial Court.

(2.) Unless and until the Secretary of State otherwise directs, Her Majesty's Consul for the time being for the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa shall be the Assistant-Judge of the Court for Japan.

(3.) All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in Japan shall, for and within the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa, be vested in the Court for Japan as its ordinary original jurisdiction.

(4.) All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in Japan beyond the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa, and not under this Order vested

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in the Court for Japan, shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, as modified by this Order, be vested in the Provincial Courts in Japan, each for and within its own district.

(5.) The Court for Japan shall have, in all matters, civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction throughout Japan, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts in Japan, the same to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, as modified by this Order.

7.—(1.) Subject to the provisions of this Order, the provisions of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and the Rules in force in the Supreme Court and other Courts in China and Japan made under that Order, shall extend and apply to the Court for Japan, as if the same were a Court (not a Provincial Court) established under that Order.

(2.) For the purpose of the application thereof to the Court of Japan, in Articles 23, 24, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 47, 54 to 57, 59, 61, 62, 67, 68, 69, 72, 74, 77 to 80, 83, 93, 99, 102, 105, 108 to 111, 117, 119, 120 to 126, 144, 153, 155, all inclusive of that Order, and throughout those Rules, there shall, as regards Japan, be deemed to be substituted Japan for China or for China and Japan, Kanagawa for Shanghai, the Court for Japan for the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and the Judge and Assistant-Judge of the Court for Japan for the Judge and Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court; but not so as to affect those Articles or Rules as regards operation thereof in and for China.

8.—(1.) Article 119 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, relative to appeals in civil cases to the Supreme Court for China and Japan, shall extend and apply to appeals from decisions of the Court for Japan, as if the same were a Provincial Court within that article; and that Article, and the Rules therein referred to, shall accordingly, notwithstanding anything in this Order, apply to appeals from the Court for Japan to the Supreme Court for China and Japan; but the last-mentioned appeals shall not be heard except by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting with the Assistant-Judge of that Court, or, in the unavoidable absence of the Assistant-Judge, alone.

(2.) If, on any such appeal, there is a difference of opinion between the Chief Justice and the Assistant-Judge, the opinion of the Chief Justice shall prevail.

(3.) Articles 120 to 126, both inclusive, of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, relative to appeals to the Supreme Court for China and Japan in criminal cases, shall extend and apply to appeals to that Court in criminal cases from decisions of the Court for Japan, both in cases originally tried in the Court for Japan and in cases brought by virtue of this Order before that Court, under those Articles, by way of appeal from any Court or Officer in Japan,; and, for the purposes of this Article, the Court for Japan shall, in cases so brought before it by way of appeal, be deemed to be the Court trying the case.

Judges in China and Japan

9.—(1.) The Chief Justice and Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court and the Judge and Assistant-Judge of the Court for Japan shall each be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under her Royal Sign Manual, subject and according to Article 23 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

(2.) The Chief Justice and the Judge shall each be a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, who, at the time of his appointment, is a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing.

10.—(1.) In case of the death or illness, or the absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, of the Chief Justice or of the Assistant-Judge of the Supreme Court, Her Majesty's Minister in China may appoint a fit person to be the Acting Chief Justice or to be the Acting Assistant-Judge (as the case may require); but, unless in any case the Secretary of State otherwise directs, the Assistant-Judge, if present and able to act, shall always be appointed to be Acting Chief Justice.

(2.) In case of the death or illness, or the absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa, of the Judge or of the Assistant-Judge of the

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Court for Japan, Her Majesty's Minister in Japan may appoint a fit person to be the Acting Judge or to be the Acting Assistant-Judge (as the case may require).

Vice-Admiralty Jurisdiction.

11.—Any proceeding taken in China or Japan against one of Her Majesty's vessels, or the officer commanding the same, as such, in respect of any claim cognisable in a Court of Vice-Admiralty, shall be taken only in the Supreme Court or in the Court for Japan, under the Vice-Admiralty jurisdiction thereof respectively.

Pending Proceedings.

12.—Nothing in this Order shall affect any suit or proceedings, civil or criminal, pending at the commencement of this Order, with reference either to the original proceedings therein, or to any appeal therein, or otherwise; save that all suits and proceedings, civil or criminal, instituted or taken in the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa before and pending at the commencement of this Order are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Court for Japan; and the same may be carried on and shall be tried, heard, and determined, in and by the Court for Japan, as nearly as may be, as if the same had been instituted or taken in the district of the Consulate of Kanagawa after the commencement of this Order.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Right Honourable Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Baronet, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

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THE FOREIGN JURISDICTION ACT, 1878.

41 AND 42 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 67.

AN ACT FOR EXTENDING AND AMENDING THE FOREIGN JURISDICTION ACTS [16TH AUGUST, 1878].

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: (that is to say),—

Construction of Act and short titles. 6 and 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 and 29 Vict., c. 116. 29 and 30 Vict., c. 87. 38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

1.—(1.) This Act shall be construed as one with the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts 1843 to 1875, and those Acts together with this Act, may be cited as Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and this Act may be cited separately as the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878.

(2.) The Acts whereof the titles are given in the First Schedule of this Act may be cited by the respective short titles given in that Schedule.

Repeal of enactments in Second Schedule.

2.—The Acts mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in the third column of that Schedule mentioned; provided that,—

(1.) Any Order in Council, commission, or instructions made or issued in pursuance of any enactment hereby repealed, and in force at the passing of this Act, shall continue in force until altered or revoked by Her Majesty; and

(2.) This repeal shall not affect anything done or suffered, or any right accrued or liability incurred before the passing of this Act; and

(3.) Any action, suit, or other proceeding affected by any enactment hereby repealed may be carried on in like manner as if this Act had not been passed.

Power for Queen in Council to extend enactments in First Schedule. 6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.

3.—(1.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council, if it seems fit, from time to time, by Order, to direct that all or any of the enactments described in the First Schedule to this Act, or any enactments for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, shall extend, with or without any exceptions, adaptations, or modifications in the Order mentioned, to any country or place to which for the time being the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843, applies.

(2.) Thereupon those enactments shall operate as if that country or place were one of Her Majesty's Colonies, and as if Her Majesty in Council were the Legislature of that Colony.

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Validity of orders made under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.
28 and 29 Vict., c. 116;
29 and 30 Vict., c. 87.
38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

4.—An Order in Council purporting to be made in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or any of them, shall be deemed a Colonial law within the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, that is to say, the Act of the session of the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter sixty-three, "to remove doubts as to the validity of colonial laws;" and any country or place to which any such Order extends shall be deemed a colony within that Act.

Extension of Foreign Jurisdiction Acts over Her Majesty's subjects residing in Countries without regular governments.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.

5.—In any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in or to which any of Her Majesty's subjects are for the time being resident or resorting, and which is not subject to any government from whom Her Majesty might obtain power and jurisdiction by treaty or any of the other means mentioned in the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843, Her Majesty shall by virtue of this Act have power and jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects for the time being resident in or resorting to that country or place, and the same shall be deemed power and jurisdiction had by Her Majesty therein within the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843.

Jurisdiction over ships in Eastern Seas.

6.—It shall be lawful for Her Majesty the Queen in Council, from time to time, by Order, to make, for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being in any vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China or of Japan, any law that to Her Majesty in Council may seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law might be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being in China or in Japan.

Orders in Council to be laid before Parliament.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.
28 and 29 Vict., 116.
29 and 30 Vict., c. 87.
38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

7.—Every Order in Council made in pursuance of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or any of them, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament forthwith after it is made if Parliament be then in session, and if not, forthwith after the commencement of the then next session of Parliament.

Provisions for protection of persons acting under Foreign Jurisdiction Acts.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.
28 and 29 Vict., c. 116.
29 and 30 Vict., c. 87.
38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

8.—(1.) An action, suit, prosecution, or proceeding against any person for any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or any of them, or of any Order in Council made under the same, or of any such power or jurisdiction of Her Majesty as is mentioned in the said Acts or any of them, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of the said Acts or any of them, or of any such Order in Council, power, or jurisdiction as aforesaid, shall not lie or be instituted—

(*a.*) In any Court within Her Majesty's dominions, unless it is commenced within six months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or in case of a continuance of injury or damage, within six months next after the ceasing thereof, or where the cause of action arose out of Her Majesty's dominions, within six months after the parties to such action, suit, prosecution, or proceeding have been within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the same is instituted;

(*b.*) Nor in any of Her Majesty's Courts without Her Majesty's dominions, unless the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of that Court, and the action is commenced within six months next after the act, neglect, or default complained of, or, in case of a continuance of injury or damage, within six months next after the ceasing thereof.

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(2.) In any such action, suit, or proceeding, tender of amends before the same was commenced may be pleaded in lieu of or in addition to any other plea. If the action, suit, or proceeding was commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with after payment into Court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid, he shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender or payment, and the defendant shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of such tender or payment; but this provision shall not affect costs on any injunction in the action, suit, or proceeding.

(3.) So far as regards any action, suit, prosecution, or proceeding instituted after the passing of this Act, the provisions of this Section shall supersede any provision for a like purpose which is contained in any Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and is in force at the passing of this Act, and such provision shall cease to have any effect. 6 and 7 Vict., c. 94. 28 and 29 Vict., c. 116. 29 and 30 Vict., c. 87. 38 and 39 Vict., c. 85.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE (Sections 1 and 3).

ENACTMENTS REFERRED TO.

SESSION AND CHAPTER.	TITLE.	SHORT TITLE.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 34.	An Act for the better apprehension of certain offenders.	Fugitive Offenders Act, 1843.
12 and 13 Vict., c. 96.	An Act to provide for the Prosecution and Trial in Her Majesty's Colonies of offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Admiralty.	Admiralty Offences Colonial Act, 1849.
14 and 15 Vict., c. 99. Sections seven and eleven.	An Act to amend the law of evidence.	Evidence Act, 1851.
17 and 18 Vict., c. 104. Part X.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.	
19 and 20 Vict., c. 113.	An Act to provide for taking evidence in Her Majesty's dominions in relation to civil and commercial matters pending before Foreign Tribunals.	Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856.
22 Vict., c. 20.	An Act to provide for taking evidence in Suits and Proceedings pending before Tribunals in Her Majesty's Dominions, in places out of the jurisdiction of such Tribunals.	Evidence by Commission Act, 1859.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REFERRED TO.

SESSION AND CHAPTER.	TITLE.	SHORT TITLE.
22 and 23 Vict., c. 63.	An Act to afford Facilities for the more certain Ascertainment of the Law administered in one part of Her Majesty's Dominions, when pleaded in the Courts of another part thereof.	British Law Ascertainment Act, 1859.
23 and 24 Vict., c. 122.	An Act to enable the Legislature of Her Majesty's Possessions abroad to make Enactments similar to the Enactment of the Act ninth George the Fourth, Chapter thirty-one, Section eight.	Admiralty Offences Colonial Act, 1860.
24 and 25 Vict., c. 11.	An Act to afford facilities for the better ascertainment of the Law of Foreign Countries when pleaded in Courts within Her Majesty's Dominions.	Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861.
30 and 31 Vict., c. 124, Section eleven.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867.	
37 and 38 Vict., c. 94. Section fifty-one.	The Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874.	

SECOND SCHEDULE. (Section 2).

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

SESSION AND CHAPTER.	TITLE.	EXTENT OF REPEAL.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 80.	An Act for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China.	The Whole Act.
6 and 7 Vict., c. 94.	The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843.	Section Seven.

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ORDER OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IN COUNCIL, FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF HER MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1865.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Preamble. 6 & 7 Vict. c. 80.

WHEREAS an Act of Parliament was passed in the Session of the sixth and seventh years of Her Majesty's reign (chapter eighty) "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China":

And whereas, by that Act it was enacted (among other things) that it should be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Privy Council, to ordain for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty in Council might seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within Her Majesty's Island of Hongkong:

6 & 7 Vict. c. 94.

And whereas, another Act of Parliament was passed in the same Session (chapter ninety-four) "to remove doubts as to the exercise of power and jurisdiction by Her Majesty within divers countries and places out of Her Majesty's dominions, and to render the same more effectual" (to which Act the expression The Foreign Jurisdiction Act when hereafter used in this Order refers):

And whereas, by The Foreign Jurisdiction Act it was enacted (among other things) that it was and should be lawful for Her Majesty to hold, exercise, and enjoy any power or jurisdiction which Her Majesty then had, or might at any time thereafter have, within any country or place out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the same and as ample a manner as if Her Majesty had acquired such power or jurisdiction by the cession or conquest of territory:

And whereas, Her Majesty has had and now has power and jurisdiction in the dominions of the Emperor of China, and in the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, Her Majesty was pleased from time to time, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by Orders in Council of the

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several dates in the Schedule to this Order specified, to ordain laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, and to make provision for the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid in the dominions of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively:

And whereas, it has seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient at the present time to revise the provisions of the said Orders, and to ordain further and other laws and ordinances for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within such ships or vessels as aforesaid, and to make further and other provision for the due exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction aforesaid and particularly for the more regular and efficient administration of justice among Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to the dominions of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan:

And whereas, under the authority of provisions in this behalf in the first-recited Act contained, ordinances for the peace, order, and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within certain ships or vessels at a distance of not more than one hundred miles from the coast of China, have been from time to time made by the Superintendent of the Trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China (such Superintendent being also the Governor of Hongkong), with the advice of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, which ordinances are known as Consular Ordinances:

And whereas, such of those Consular Ordinances as are described in the Schedule to this Order are now in force, wholly or in part, but they are liable to repeal by order of Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that they be repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being consolidated with this Order:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the first-recited Act and The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, or either of them, or otherwise in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

I.—Preliminary.

Short Title.

1. This Order may be cited as The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

Interpretation.

2. In this Order—

The term "China" means the dominions of the Emperor of China:

The term "Japan" means the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan:

The term "Minister" means the superior diplomatic representative of Her Majesty for the time being, whether Ambassador, Envoy, Minister Plenipotentiary, or Chargé d'Affaires.

The term "Chief Superintendent of Trade" means the Superintendent of the trade of Her Majesty's subjects in China for the time being, or any person for the time being authorized to act as such:

The term "Consular Officer" includes every officer in Her Majesty's Consular Service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or person authorized to act in any such capacity in China or Japan:

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The term "British vessels" includes every vessel being a British ship within the meaning of The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any other Act of Parliament for the time being in force for the regulation of merchant shipping,—and any vessel owned wholly or in part by any person entitled to be the owner of a British ship in the sense aforesaid,—and any vessel provided with sailing-letters from the Governor or Officer administering the Government of Hongkong, or from the Chief Superintendent of Trade:—

The term "Treaty" includes Convention, and any Agreement, Regulations, Rules, Articles, Tariff, or other instrument annexed to a Treaty, or agreed on in pursuance of any stipulation thereof:

The term "month" means calendar month:

Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing or more than one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

British subjects.

3. The provisions of this Order relating to British subjects apply to all subjects of Her Majesty, whether by birth or by naturalization.

Foreigners.

The provisions of this Order relating to foreigners apply to subjects of the Emperor of China and of the Tycoon of Japan respectively, and subjects or citizens of any State other than China or Japan (not being enemies of Her Majesty).

II.—General Provisions respecting Her Majesty's Jurisdiction.

Her Majesty's jurisdictions to be exercised according to this Order.

4. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction exerciseable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects, or between foreigners and British subjects,—or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects,—or for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences committed by British subjects,—or for the maintenance of order among British subjects,—shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

Law of England to be administered.

5. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other Law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

What to be deemed criminal acts.

6. Except as to offences made or declared such by this Order, or by any Regulation or Rule made under it—

Any act other than an act that would by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment.

III.—Constitution of Her Majesty's Court.

I.—*The Supreme Court at Shanghai.*

Style and seal of Supreme Court.

7. There shall be a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan.

The Supreme Court shall have a seal bearing its styles and such

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device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

Place of sitting.

8. The Supreme Court shall hold its ordinary sittings at Shanghai, or, on emergency, at any other place within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai; but may at any time transfer its ordinary sittings to any such place in China as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or Her Majesty's Minister in China approves.

Judge.

9. There shall be one Judge of the Supreme Court.

Appointment.

He shall be appointed by Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Qualification.

He shall be a subject of Her Majesty (by birth or naturalization) who at the time of his appointment is a member of the bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, of not less than seven years' standing, or has filled the office of Assistant Judge or Law Secretary in the Supreme Court, or the office of Judge or Legal Vice-Consul or Law Secretary in Her Majesty's Consular Service.

Deputy of Judge.

10. The Judge may from time to time, in case of his absence or intended absence from the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, either in the discharge of his duty or with permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or in case of illness, appoint, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, a fit person to be his deputy for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the like power and authority as the Judge.

Acting Judge.

11. During a vacancy in the office of Judge, or on emergency, a fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or (in the absence of notice to Her Majesty's Minister in China of any such approval) by Her Majesty's Minister in China, may temporarily be and act as Acting Judge, with all the powers and authority of the Judge.

Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, Officers, and Clerks.

12. There shall be attached to the Supreme Court—

(1.) An Assistant Judge.

(2.) A Law Secretary.

(3.) So many officers and clerks as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may from time to time think fit.

Appointment of Assistant Judge.

13. The Assistant Judge shall be appointed by Her Majesty, by warrant under Her Royal sign manual.

Duties of Assistant Judge in civil cases.

14. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature, originally instituted in the Supreme Court, as are from time to time especially referred to him by the Judge; but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled as of course, to a re-hearing before the Judge.

In criminal cases.

15. The Assistant Judge shall hear and determine in summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as are from time to time referred to him by the Judge.

Acting Assistant Judge.

16. In case of the absence or illness of the Assistant Judge, or during a vacancy in the office of Assistant Judge, or during the temporary employment of the Assistant Judge in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint the Law Secretary, or any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Assistant

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Judge for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The Law Secretary, or other person so appointed, shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authorities of the Assistant Judge.

Appointment of Law Secretary.

17. The Law Secretary shall be appointed by Her Majesty by warrant under Her Royal sign manuel.

Law Secretary to be Registrar.

18. The Law Secretary shall be the Registrar of the Court.

Duties of Law Secretary in civil cases.

19. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine such matters and questions arising in suits and proceedings of a civil nature originally instituted in the Supreme Court as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer especially to him, but in every such case any party to the suit or proceeding shall be entitled, as of course, to a rehearing before the Judge.

In criminal prosecutions.

20. The Law Secretary shall discharge such duties in connexion with the conduct of criminal prosecutions as the Judge from time to time directs.

In hearing criminal cases.

21. The Law Secretary shall hear and determine in a summary way such criminal charges originally brought before the Supreme Court as may be lawfully so heard and determined, and as the Judge from time to time for the despatch of urgent business thinks fit to refer specially to him.

Acting Law Secretary.

22. In case of the absence or illness of the Law Secretary, or during a vacancy in the office of Law Secretary, or during the temporary employment of the Law Secretary in any other capacity, or on emergency, the Judge may, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or by Her Majesty's Minister in China, to act as Law Secretary for the time therein mentioned; but every such appointment shall be revocable, at pleasure, by the Judge, by writing under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court.

The person so appointed shall, during the continuance of his appointment, have all the power and authority of the Law Secretary.

Tenure of office of Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary.

23. The Judge, Assistant Judge, and Law Secretary shall hold office during the pleasure of Her Majesty, but any warrant of appointment to the office of Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary shall not be vacated by reason only of a demise of the Crown.

In case at any time Her Majesty thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to revoke the warrant appointing any person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary,—or while there is a Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary in office, thinks fit by warrant under Her Royal sign manual to appoint another person to be Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary (as the case may be),—then and in every such case, until the warrant of revocation or of new appointment is notified by Her Majesty's Minister in China to the person holding office, all powers and authorities vested in that person shall continue and be deemed to have continued in as full force,—and he shall continue and be deemed to have continued entitled to all the privileges and emoluments of the office as fully, and all things done by him shall be and be deemed to have been as valid in law,—as if such warrant of revocation or new appointment had not been made.

Consular officers temporarily attached.

24. One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan respectively, with the approval of the Judge of the Supreme Court in each instance first

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obtained, may from time to time temporarily attach to the Supreme Court any persons holding appointments as Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

Every person so attached shall discharge such duties in connexion with the Court as the Judge from time to time, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, directs, and shall have the like power and authority as the Assistant Judge or Law Secretary has, according as in each case the nature of the duties directed to be discharged by the person so attached may require.

II.—*The Provincial Courts.*

Provincial Courts to be held by Consuls or Vice-Consuls (commissioned), or by Acting Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

25. Each of Her Majesty's Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls (holding a commission as such from Her Majesty), resident in China or in Japan (with the exception of Her Majesty's Consuls at Shanghai, and with such other exceptions as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State at any time thinks fit to make),—or any person acting temporarily, with the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, as and for a Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, so commissioned as aforesaid,—shall for and in his own Consular district, hold and form a Court styled Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton or as the case may be*], hereafter in this Order called a Provincial Court.

Seal.

Each Provincial Court shall have a seal bearing its style and such device as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

IV.—Juries.—Assessors.

Qualifications of jurors.

26.—Every male British subject resident in China or in Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards,—being able to speak and read English,—having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 250 dollars a year,—not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon),—and not being under outlawry,—shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

Exemptions.

27. All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve, except the following:—

Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil service in actual employment.

Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of any of Her Majesty's Courts;

Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's Navy or Army, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

Persons holding appointments in the Civil service, and Commissioned Officers in the Naval or Military service of the Emperor of China or of the Tycoon of Japan.

Clergymen and ministers in the actual discharge of professional duties;

Advocates and attorneys in actual practice;

Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice;

And except persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

Making of jury list.

28. On or before the 14th day of September, in the year 1865, and on or before the 14th day of January in every subsequent year, each Court shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable, resident within its district.

The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same respective Month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed

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that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or later than the 14th day of the then next month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notice shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or on such notice to him as the Court thinks fit.

The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of October in the year 1865, and not later than the 21st day of February in every subsequent year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use in the year 1865, on the 1st day of November, and in every subsequent year on the 1st day of March, and in every case shall be used as the Jury list of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

Summoning and attendance of jurors.

29. Where, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is ordered, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the jury list, not fewer than fifteen, as seem requisite.

Penalty.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

Any such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of 14 days. The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him within six days after receipt of the notice to file an affidavit excusing his non-attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it seems proper, remit the fine.

Number of jury.

30. A jury shall consist of five jurors.

Challenges.

31. In civil and in criminal cases the like challenges shall be allowed as in England, with this addition,—that in civil cases each party may challenge three jurors peremptorily.

Unanimity.

32. A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict.

Provincial Consular Court,—Assessors; their number; qualifications;

33. Where a Provincial Court proceeds, in pursuance of this Order, to hear and determine any case, civil or criminal, with Assessors, the Court shall nominate and summon as Assessors not less than two and not more than four indifferent British subjects of good repute, resident in the district of the Court.

Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one fit person only as Assessor, the Court may sit with him alone as Assessor; and where for like reasons the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any fit person as Assessor, the Court may (notwithstanding anything in this Order) sit without an Assessor; but in every such case the Court shall record in the minutes of proceedings its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only, or without an Assessor.

and functions.

34. An Assessor shall not have voice or vote in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal; but an Assessor dissenting in a civil case from any decision of the Court, or in a criminal case from any decision of the Court, or the conviction of the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes of proceedings his

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dissent and the grounds thereof; and an Assessor dissenting shall be entitled to receive gratis a certified copy of the minutes.

V.—Jurisdiction and Authorities of Her Majesty's Courts.

I.—*In General.*

Ordinary original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

35. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in China, shall, for and within the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, be vested exclusively in the Supreme Court as its ordinary original jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

36. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in China, beyond the district of the Consulate of Shanghai and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—and all Her Majesty's jurisdiction, civil and criminal, exerciseable in Japan and not under this Order vested exclusively in the Supreme Court,—shall, to the extent and in the manner provided by this Order, be vested in the Provincial Courts, each for and within its own district.

Concurrent jurisdiction of Supreme with Provincial Courts.

37. The Supreme Court shall have, in all matters civil and criminal, an extraordinary original jurisdiction throughout China and Japan, concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, such extraordinary jurisdiction to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this order.

Visits to Provincial Courts.

38. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, visit in a magisterial or judicial capacity any Provincial Court, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal, pending in that Court, or arising within its district,—or, from time to time, may appoint the Assistant Judge or the Law Secretary of the Supreme Court to visit in the like capacity and for the like purpose any Provincial Court.

Reference of case by Provincial to Supreme Court.

39. A Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Supreme Court the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Courts of Record.

40. Every Court shall, in the exercise of every part of its respective jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

Barristers, attorneys, and solicitors.

41. The Judge of the Supreme Court may from time to time admit fit persons to practice in the Supreme Court as barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, or in any of those capacities.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may from time to time, subject to the approval of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make Rules for regulating the admission of persons to practice as aforesaid in Provincial Courts.

Consul at Shanghai to be Sheriff.

42. Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai shall have all the powers and authorities of the Sheriff of a county in England, with all the privileges and immunities of the office, and as such Sheriff shall be charged with the execution of all decrees, orders, and sentences made and passed by the Supreme Court, on the requisition in that behalf of the Supreme Court.

Execution by Provincial Court of writs, &c., from Supreme Court.

43. Each Provincial Court shall execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court and directed to the Provincial Court:—and may take security from any person named therein for his appearance personally or by attorney, according to the writ, order, or warrant; or may cause such person to be taken

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in custody or otherwise, to the Supreme Court, or elsewhere in China or Japan, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Execution of writs, &c., from Hongkong.

44. Any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan may execute any writ, order, or warrant issuing from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and accompanied by a request for such execution in writing under the seal of that Court;—and may take security from any person named in any such writ, order, or warrant for his appearance personally, or by attorney at Hongkong;—or may cause any such person to be taken in custody or otherwise, to Hongkong, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Protection of Consular Officer.

45. Any of Her Majesty's Judicial or Consular Officers shall not be liable to action for the escape of any person taken under any writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court of Hongkong.

Courts to be auxiliary.

46. Her Majesty's several Courts in China and Japan shall be auxiliary to one another in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

Report by Provincial to Supreme Court.

47. Each Provincial Court shall every six months furnish to the Supreme Court for China and Japan a report respecting every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

II.—*In Civil Matters.*

Reconciliation and Arbitration.

Settlement of litigation.

48. Every Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of any suit or proceeding pending before it.

Reference to arbitration by Court.

49. A Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending before it, or of all matters in difference between the parties on such terms and with such directions as to appointment of an arbitrator and other things as may seem fit, and may, if it think fit, take from the parties, or any of them, security to abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and such decree shall not be open to any appeal or re-hearing whatever.

Reference to arbitration made rule of Court.

50. Every agreement for reference to arbitration, or submission to arbitration, by consent may, on the application of any party, be made a rule of a Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission, which Court shall thereupon have power and authority to enforce the agreement or submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award in such manner and on such terms as may be just.

General Authorities of Courts.

Law and Equity.

51. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Law and Equity.

Special Authorities of Courts.

Bankruptcy.

52. The Supreme and every other Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district), with respect to British subjects and to their debtors and creditors, being either British subjects or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Court of Bankruptcy and the County Courts in England, or to any other judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

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Coroner.

53. The Supreme and every other Court shall (as to a Provincial Court, for and within its own district) have and discharge all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England,—summoning when necessary a jury of not less than three persons comprised in the Jury list of the Court.

Any person failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to the like fine, to be levied in the like manner, as in this Order provided with reference to juries in civil and criminal proceedings.

Admiralty.

54. The Supreme Court shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for and within China and Japan, and for vessels and persons coming to and within China or Japan, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad.

Lunacy.

55. The Supreme Court shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind, as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted by virtue of Her Majesty's sign manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

Matrimonial Causes.

56. The Supreme Court shall be a Court for Matrimonial Causes, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within China and Japan, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

Probate and Administration.

57. The Supreme Court shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within China and Japan, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death their fixed places of abode in China or Japan, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England.

A Provincial Court shall, however, also have power to grant probate or administrations, where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court.

Probate or administration granted by a Provincial Court shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within China and Japan, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that, notwithstanding any defect afterwards, appears in the grant.

Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

Testamentary papers to be deposited in Court.

58. Any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject, being or purporting to be testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased, and deposit it there.

Penalty.

Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 250 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

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Property of intestate until administration.

59. From the death of a British subject, having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, intestate, until administration is granted, his personal property within China and Japan shall be vested in the Judge of the Supreme Court, as the personal property of an intestate in England is vested in the Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Probate there.

Penalty on administering without probate.

60. If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers, takes possession of and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased, without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased,—or within one month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to such penalty not exceeding 500 dollars as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

Taking possession of property of deceased.

61. Where a British subject, not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in China or Japan, dies there, the Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstance so require, making an inventory) and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

Trial with a Jury.

Cases for trial with jury.

62. Where a suit originally instituted in the Supreme Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of the amount of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—the suit shall, on the demand of either party, be, under order of the Court, tried with a Jury.

In any case (except where, according to the Rules of the Court, the suit is to be heard and determined in summary way) a suit so instituted may be tried with a jury, if the Court of its own motion or on the application of either party, thinks fit so to order.

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State may, by order under his hand, extend the present provision to any Provincial Court, where it appears to him there is a sufficient Jury list.

Trial with Assessors.

Provincial Consular Court,—cases for Assessors.

63. Where a suit instituted in a Provincial Court relates to money, goods, or other property of a less amount or value than 1,500 dollars,—or does not relate to or involve, directly or indirectly, a question respecting any matter at issue of the amount or value of 1,500 dollars or upwards,—or is brought for recovery of damages of a less amount than 1,500 dollars,—the Court may hear and determine the case without Assessors.

In all other cases the Court (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor) shall hear and determine the case with Assessors.

III.—*In Criminal Matters.*

Power of apprehension over British subjects.

64. Every Court may cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence in China or in

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Japan, and may deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order;—or where the crime or offence is triable, and is to be tried, in Her Majesty's dominions, may take the preliminary examination, and commit the accused for trial, and cause or allow him to be taken to the place of intended trial.

Accused escaping to another district.

65. Where a person charged with having committed a crime or offence in the district of one Court escapes or removes from that district, and is found within the district of another Court, the Court within the district of which he is found may proceed in the case to examination, indictment, trial, and punishment, or in a summary way (as the case may require) in the same manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district;—or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court of the district in which the crime or offence is charged to have been committed send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge, and be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within the district of which he is found, and such warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and carry him to and deliver him up to the Court of the district within which the crime or offence was committed according to the warrant.

Backing of warrant issued in British dominions.

66. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority in Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a British subject, who is charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in China or Japan, and the warrant or order is produced to any Court, the Court may back the warrant or order; and the same when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed and also to any constable or other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place where the Court by which the warrant or order is backed has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up in Her Majesty's dominions according to the warrant or order.

Sending of prisoner to Hongkong for trial.

67. Where any person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence, the cognizance whereof appertains to any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be enquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions, the accused may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 4), be sent for trial to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it appears expedient by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the accused to be taken for trial to Hongkong accordingly.

Where any person is to be so taken to Hongkong, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall send the deposition to Hongkong, and (if it seems necessary or proper) may bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

Supreme Court,—Jury.

68. All crimes which in England are Capital shall be tried by the judge of the Supreme Court with a jury.

Other crimes and offences above the degree of misdemeanour, tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, and not heard and determined in a summary way, shall be tried with a Jury.

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Any crime or offence tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, may be tried with a jury, where the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary so directs.

Subject to the foregoing provision, such classes of criminal cases tried before the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of Supreme Court, as the Judge, having regard to the law and practice existing in England, from time to time directs, shall be heard and determined in a summary way. Summary jurisdiction.

69. Where any person is sentenced to suffer the punishment of death, the Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith send a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notice of evidence in the case, and with any observations the Judge thinks fit, to Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, according as the crime is committed in China or in Japan. Sentence of death.

The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the direction of Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) in writing under his hand.

In any such case, if Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan (as the case may be) does not direct that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be liable to be so punished accordingly.

70. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before a Provincial Court is any crime or offence other than assault, endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or house-breaking, and appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, the Court shall hear and determine the case in a summary way, and without Assessors. Provincial Consular Court,—Procedure,

In other cases the Court shall hear and determine the case on indictment and with Assessors (subject to the provisions of this Order respecting inability to obtain an Assessor).

71. A Provincial Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars, or the punishment of a fine not exceeding 1,000 dollars without imprisonment. and extent of Punishment.

72. Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before a Provincial Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to Her Majesty's dominions, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the special authority of the Supreme Court. Reservation of case by Provincial for Supreme Court.

The Provincial Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court shall direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

73. Every Court and authority in imposing and inflicting punishments, and Her Majesty's Ministers in China and in Japan in directing what punishment is to be inflicted in lieu of the punishment of death, shall have regard as far as circumstances admit, and subject to the other provisions of this Order, to the punishments imposed by the law of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England. Punishment in England to be regarded.

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Payment of expenses by offender;

74. Any Court (but, in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court), may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his trial, and of his imprisonment or other punishment.

or by accuser.

75. Where it appears to any Court that any charge made before it is malicious, or is frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the person making the charge.

Recovery of expenses.

76. In either of the two last-mentioned cases, the amount ordered to be paid shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and may, by virtue of the order, without further proceedings, be levied on the property of the person convicted of making the charge, as the same may be.

Mitigation or remission of punishment.

77. Where any punishment has been awarded by the Supreme or any other Court, then, if the circumstances of the case make it just or expedient, the Judge of the Supreme Court may at any time, and from time to time, report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or to Her Majesty's Minister in China and Japan (according as the crime or offence was committed in China or Japan), recommending a mitigation or remission of the punishment; and on such recommendation any such punishment may be mitigated or remitted by direction of the authority to whom the report is made.

But no such recommendation shall be made with respect to any punishment awarded by a Provincial Court, except on the recommendation of that Court, or on the dissent of an Assessor (if any) from the conviction, or from the amount of punishment awarded.

Place of imprisonment in China or Japan.

78. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, where it seems expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause any offender convicted before any Court and sentenced to imprisonment, to be taken to and imprisoned at any place in China or in Japan, from time to time approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State as a place of imprisonment for offenders.

A warrant of the Supreme Court shall be sufficient authority to the Governor or keeper of such place of imprisonment, or other person to whom it is directed, to receive and detain there the person therein named, according to the warrant.

Imprisonment in British dominions.

79. Where any offender convicted before a Court in China or in Japan is sentenced to suffer imprisonment in respect of the crime or offence of which he is convicted, and it is expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may (under The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 5), be sent for imprisonment to Hongkong.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may where it seems expedient, by warrant under his hand and the seal of the Supreme Court, cause the offender to be taken to Hongkong, in order that the sentence passed on him may be there carried into effect accordingly.

In criminal cases, reports to Secretary of State.

80. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, send the Secretary of State a report of the sentence passed by the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Court in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and the Judge may send with such report any observations he thinks fit.

Every Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Judge of the Supreme Court a report of the sentence passed by it in every case not heard and determined in a summary way, with a copy of the minutes of proceedings and notes of evidence, and with any observations the

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Court thinks fit. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall, when required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, transmit the same to the Secretary of State, and may send therewith any observations he thinks fit.

VI.—War, Insurrection, or Rebellion.

Punishment for levying war, &c.

81.—If any British subject commits any of the following offences, that is to say,—

(1.) In China while Her Majesty is at peace with the Emperor of China, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Emperor of China, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China.

(2.) In Japan, while Her Majesty is at peace with the Tycoon of Japan, levies war or takes part in any operation of war against the Tycoon of Japan, or aids or abets any person in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion, against the Tycoon of Japan; every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, without imprisonment.

In addition to such punishment, every such conviction shall of itself, and without further proceedings, make the person convicted liable to deportation; and the Court before which he is convicted may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

Punishment for serving with Forces of Emperor of China without licence.

82. If any British subject, without the licence of Her Majesty (proof whereof shall lie on the party accused), takes part in any operation of war in the service of the Emperor of China against any persons engaged in carrying on war, insurrection, or rebellion against the Emperor of China, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to be punished by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 5,000 dollars without imprisonment.

Report by Provincial Court.

83. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanour as in the two last preceding Articles mentioned is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

VII.—Treaties and Regulations.

Penalties for violation of Treaties.

84. If any British subject in China or in Japan violates or fails to observe any stipulation of any Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs, or successors, and the Emperor of China, or the Tycoon of Japan, for the time being in force, in respect of the violation whereof any penalty is stipulated for in the Treaty, he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Treaty, and on conviction thereof under this Order shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the penalty stipulated for in the Treaty.

Regulations for China.

85. Her Majesty's Minister in China may from time to time make such Regulations as seem fit for the peace, order, and good

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Government of British subjects resident in or resorting to China, and for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Emperor of China, and for the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, and may make any such regulations apply either throughout China or to some one or more of the Consular districts in China, and may by any such Regulations repeal or altar any Regulations made for any such purpose as aforesaid before the commencement of this Order.

Any such Regulations shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by Her Majesty, such approval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency, declared in any such Regulation, the same shall have effect unless and until they are disapproved by Her Majesty, such disapproval being signified through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by Her Majesty's Minister in China.

Penalties. 86. Such Regulations may impose penalties for offences against the same, as follows; namely,—for each offence imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment,—and with or without further fines for continuing offences not exceeding in any case 25 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred,—but so that all such Regulations be so framed as to allow in every case of part only of the maximum penalty being inflicted.

Publication. 87. All such Regulations shall be printed, and a printed copy thereof shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public office of each Consular Officer in China, to whose district the Regulations apply.

Printed copies of the Regulations applicable to each district shall be provided and sold therein at such reasonable prices as Her Majesty's Minister in China from time to time directs.

When penalties enforceable. 88. No penalty shall be enforced in any Consular district for any offence against any such Regulation until the Regulation has been so affixed and kept exhibited in the public office of the Consular Officer for that district during one month.

Proof of Regulations. 89. For the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any such Regulation and for all other purposes, a printed copy of the Regulation, purporting to be certified under the hand of Her Majesty's Minister in China, or under the hand and Consular seal of one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China, shall be conclusive evidence of the Regulation; and no proof of the hand-writing or seal purporting to certify the same shall be required.

Regulations for Japan. 90. The foregoing provisions relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for China shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations in and for Japan, with the substitution only of Japan for China, and of the Tycoon of Japan for the Emperor of China, and of Her Majesty's Minister in Japan for Her Majesty's Minister in China, and of Her Majesty's Consular officers in Japan for Her Majesty's Consular Officer in China.

Trial of offences. 91. Any charge under this order of an offence against any Treaty or against any such Regulation as aforesaid, shall be enquired of, heard, and determined in like manner in all respects as any ordinary

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criminal charge may be inquired of, heard, and determined under this Order, subject only to this qualification,—that (notwithstanding anything in this Order) every charge of an offence against any Treaty or against any Regulation for the observance of the stipulations of any Treaty shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and (where the proceeding is before a Provincial Court) without Assessors.

VIII.—Unlawful Trade with Japan.

Trade except to open ports unlawful.

92. All trade of British subjects in, to, or from any part of Japan, except such ports and towns as are for the time being opened to British subjects by Treaty between Her Majesty, her heirs or successors, and the Tycoon of Japan, is hereby declared unlawful.

If any person engages in such trade as a principal, agent, ship-owner, ship-master, or supercargo, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to be punished (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 10,000 dollars without imprisonment.

Report of Provincial Court.

93. If the Court before which any person charged with having committed such a misdemeanour is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Seizure of vessel, &c.

94. The officer commanding any of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or any of Her Majesty's Naval Officers authorised in this behalf by the Officer having the Command of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in Japan, by writing under his hand, may seize any British vessel engaged or reasonably suspected of being or having been engaged in any trade by this Order declared unlawful, and may either detain the vessel, with the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons engaged in navigating the vessel, or any of them, or take or cause to be taken the vessel, and the master, officers, supercargo, crew, and other persons aforesaid, or any of them to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere, convenient for the prosecution of a charge for the misdemeanour alleged to have been committed.

Any such vessel, master, officers, supercargo, crew, and persons may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which the vessel is so taken under the authority of any such officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of such misdemeanour.

IX.—Japanese Waters.

Regulations as to entering waters, &c.

94. When and as often as it appears to Her Majesty's Minister in Japan that the unrestricted entrance of British vessels into, or the unrestricted passage of British vessels through, any straits or other water in Japan may lead to acts of disturbance or violence, or may otherwise endanger the maintenance of peaceful relations and intercourse between Her Majesty's subjects and the subjects of the Tycoon of Japan, Her Majesty's Minister may make any regulation for prohibiting or for restricting, in such manner as seems expedient, the entrance or passage of any British vessel (other than a vessel

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of war of Her Majesty) into or through any such strait or other water as aforesaid, as defined in the Regulation.

Her Majesty's Minister may from time to time revoke or alter any such Regulation.

Penalties and proceedings.

96. The foregoing provisions of this Order relative to the making, printing, publication, enforcement, and proof of Regulations to be made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, and to the mode of proceeding in respect of any charge for an offence against any such Regulations, shall extend and apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to any Regulation made by Her Majesty's Minister in Japan, as last aforesaid.

Seizure of vessel.

97. If any person navigating a British vessel wilfully violates, or wilfully attempts to violate, any such Regulation, the officer commanding any vessel of war of Her Majesty, or in charge of any boat belonging to such vessel of war, may use force for the purpose of compelling him to desist from the violation or attempted violation of the Regulation, and if it appears necessary or expedient may seize the vessel, and such Commanding Officer may either detain her at the place of seizure, or take her, or cause her to be taken to any port or place in Japan or elsewhere where the offender may be more conveniently prosecuted for such offence.

Any such vessel may lawfully be detained at the place of seizure, or at the port or place to which she is so taken, under the authority of any such Commanding Officer, or of any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in Japan, until the conclusion of any proceedings taken in respect of the offence.

X.—Piracy.

Jurisdiction as to piracy.

98. Any British subject being in China or in Japan may be proceeded against, tried, and punishment under this Order for the crime of piracy wherever committed.

Report by Provincial Court.

99. If the Court before which a British subject charged with the crime of piracy is brought is a Provincial Court, the Court shall report to the Judge of the Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

XI.—Offences against Religion.

Punishment in summary way for public insult to religion or religious institutions.

100. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in China or in Japan—or of publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of China or in Japan, or to any place for worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof,—or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion or its ceremonies, made of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,—he shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

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Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

XII.—Authority within 100 Miles of the Coast of China.

Jurisdiction of Courts in China and Japan.

101. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in China or in Japan, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within a British vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China,—or within a Chinese or Japanese vessel at such a distance as aforesaid,—or within a vessel not lawfully entitled to claim the protection of the flag of any State, at such a distance as aforesaid,—any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan within the Jurisdiction whereof he is found may cause him to be apprehended, and brought before it, and may take the preliminary examination and commit him for trial.

Report by Provincial Court.

102. If the Court before which the accused is brought is a Provincial Court the Court shall report to the Judge of Supreme Court the pendency of the case.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and (notwithstanding anything in this Order) the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

Application of other provisions.

103. The provisions of this Order relative to crimes and offences, and proceedings in criminal matters, shall in all respects, as far as may be, extend and apply to every such case, in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in China or Japan.

Jurisdiction at Hongkong.

104. Where a British subject, being after the commencement of this Order in Hongkong, is charged with having committed, either before or after the commencement of this Order, any crime or offence within any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessels at such a distance as aforesaid, the Supreme Court at Hongkong shall have and may exercise authority and jurisdiction with respect to the crime or offence as fully as if it had been committed in Hongkong.

Military and Naval Deserters.

105. Her Majesty's Minister in China or in Japan, the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, and any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan, or the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, on receiving satisfactory information that any soldier, sailor, marine, or other person belonging to any of Her Majesty's Military or Naval forces, has deserted therefrom, and has concealed himself in any British, Chinese, Japanese, or other such vessel at such a distance as aforesaid, may, in pursuance of such information, issue his warrant for a search after and apprehension of such deserter, and on being satisfied on investigation that any person so apprehended is such a deserter, shall cause him to be with all convenient speed taken and delivered over to the nearest military station of Her Majesty's forces or to the officer in command of a vessel of war of Her Majesty serving in China or Japan, as the case may require.

XIII.—Deportation.

Deportation in what cases.

106. (i.) When it is shown on oath, to the satisfaction of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that any British subject in China or in Japan is about to commit a breach of the public peace,—or that the acts or conduct of any British subject in China or in Japan are or is likely to produce or excite to a breach of the public peace,—the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may cause him to

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be brought before it, and require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(ii.) Where any British subject is convicted, under this Order, of any crime or offence the Court within the jurisdiction whereof he happens to be may require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour.

In either of the cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from China or Japan to such place as the Court directs.

Place of Deportation.

107. In any case where an order of deportation is made under this Order the Court shall not, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of any person to any place other than Hongkong or England.

Report by Provincial Court.

108. A Provincial Court shall forthwith report to the Judge of the Supreme Court any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof.

The Judge of the Supreme Court may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation, shall direct it to be carried into effect.

Time of deportation.

109. The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit time and opportunity for his deportation arrive.

The Judge of the Supreme Court shall then (and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution), by warrant cause him to be taken to the place of deportation.

Order for expenses.

110. The Judge of the Supreme Court may order that the person to be deported do pay all or any part of the expenses of, or preliminary to, his deportation.

Report of deportation.

111. The Judge of the Supreme Court shall forthwith report to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof, and shall also inform Her Majesty's Ministers in China and Japan of the same.

Deportation to and from Hongkong.

112. Where any person is deported to Hongkong, he shall on his arrival there be delivered, with the warrant under which he is deported, into the custody of the Chief Magistrate of Police of Hongkong, or other officer of Her Majesty there lawfully acting as such, who, on receipt of the person deported, with the warrant, shall detain him and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government of Hongkong, who shall either by warrant (if the circumstances of the case appear to him to make it expedient) cause the person so deported to be taken to England, and in the meantime to be detained in custody (so that the period of such detention do not exceed three months), or else shall discharge him from custody.

Punishment for returning.

113. If any person deported returns to China or Japan without the permission of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in writing under his hand (which permission the Secretary of State may give) he shall be guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to punishment (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, or by a fine not exceeding 200 dollars, without imprisonment, and also to be forthwith again deported in manner hereinbefore provided.

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XIV.—Registration of British Subjects.

Annual registration of residents.

114. Every British subject resident in China or Japan,—being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age,—shall, in the month of January in the year 1866, and every subsequent year, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he or she resides,—subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to include the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him), and that the registration of the head of the family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to include the registration of all females, being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship) living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his or her registration.

Registration of non-residents.

Every British subject not so resident arriving at any place in China or Japan where a Consular Officer is maintained, unless borne on the muster roll of a British vessel there arriving, shall, within one month after his or her arrival, register himself or herself in a register to be kept at the Consular Office, but so that no such person shall be required to register himself or herself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st day of January.

Penalty.

Any person failing so to register himself or herself, and not excusing his or her failure to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer, shall not be entitled to be recognized or protected as a British subject in China or Japan, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for each instance of such failure.

Fee.

115. Every person shall on every registration of himself or herself pay a fee of such amount as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time by order under his hand appoints, such amount either to be uniform for all persons, or to vary according to the circumstances of different classes, as the Secretary of State from time to time by such order directs.

Certificate.

116. The Consular Officer shall issue to every person so registered a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is included in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

XV.—Foreigners. Foreign Tribunals.

Suits by foreigners against British subjects.

117. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take any suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject, the Supreme or other Court, according to its jurisdiction, may entertain the same, and where any such suit or proceeding is entertained shall hear and determine it according to the provision of this Order, and of the Rules made under it applicable in the case,—either by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular Officer sitting alone (or with Assessors when the case so requires), or, if (in any case where a trial with a jury may be had under this Order) all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with a jury, then, but not otherwise, by the Judge, Assistant Judge, Law Secretary, or proper Consular officer, with a jury.

Compulsory attendance of British subjects before foreign tribunals.

118. Where it is shown to any of Her Majesty's Courts that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Chinese or Japanese Court, or before a Chinese or Japanese judicial

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officer, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in China or Japan of any State in amity with H r Majesty, the Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of that British subject before one of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan, and if it seems to the Court just and expedient so to do, make an order for the attendance of the British subject in such Court or before such judicial officer and for such purpose as aforesaid,—but so that a Provincial Court shall not have power to make an order for such attendance of a British subject at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction of the Court.

Any British subject, duly served with such an order, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court making the order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

XVI.—Appeal to Supreme Court.

I.—*In Civil Cases.*

Leave to appeal to be obtained.

119. Where any decision of a Provincial Court sitting with or without Assessors, is given in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards, or determines, directly or indirectly, any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 250 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Provincial Court for leave to appeal to the Supreme Conrt, and shall be entitled to leave on the terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, and subject to any restrictions and exceptions therein contained.

In any other case the Provincial Court may, if it seems just and expedient, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on such terms as seem just.

II.—*In Criminal Cases.*

On conviction on indictment, question of law may be reserved.

120. Where any person is convicted otherwise than in a summary way of a crime or offence the Court or officer trying the case may, if it seems fit, reserve for the consideration of the Supreme Court any question of law arising on trial.

The Court or Officer shall then state a special case, setting out the question reserved, with the facts and circumstances on which it arose, and shall send the case to the Supreme Court.

On summary conviction appeal on point of law to lie.

121. Where any person is convicted in a summary way of a crime or offence, and is dissatisfied with the conviction as being erroneous in point of law, the Court or Officer trying the case may, on his application in writing, and on compliance by him with any terms prescribed by the Rules made under this Order, state a special case, setting out the facts and the grounds of the conviction, for the opinion of the Supreme Court, and send it to that Court.

Postponement of judgment or execution.

122. Where a special case is stated, the Court or Officer stating it shall, as seems fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment, and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take proper security for him to appear and receive judgment or render himself in execution (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

Authority of Supreme Court.

123. The Supreme Court shall hear and determine the matter, and thereupon shall reserve, affirm, or amend, the judgment, conviction, or sentence in question,—or set aside the same, and order an entry to

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be made in the minutes of proceedings to the effect that in the judgment of the Supreme Court the person convicted ought not to have been convicted,—or arrest the judgment, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court or Officers stating the case,—or make such other order as justice requires—and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

Proceedings to be public.

124. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall be delivered in open Court after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

Amendment of special case.

125. Before delivering judgment the Supreme Court may, if necessary, cause the special case to be amended by the Court or Officer stating it.

Refusal to state special case on summary conviction.

126. If on an application for a special case, on a summary conviction, it seems to the Court or Officer that the application is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, the Court or Officer may refuse to state a case.

A Court or Officer so refusing shall forthwith send to the Supreme Court a report of the sentence, with a copy of the minutes of proceeding and not of evidence, and any observation the Court or Officer thinks fit, and with a copy of the application for a special case.

The Supreme Court shall examine the report and documents so sent, and, unless the Supreme Court is of opinion that the application was merely frivolous, shall on the application in that behalf of the appellant, if made within one month after the refusal of a special case, proceed to hear and determine the matter according to the foregoing provisions as nearly as may be as if a special case had been stated.

XVII.—Rules of Procedure.

Rules to be framed by Judge of Supreme Court.

127. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, from time to time, frame Rules for any purpose for which it is before in this Order expressed or implied that Rules of procedure or practice are to be made, and also for the regulation of procedure and pleading, forms or writs, and other proceedings, expenses of witnesses and prosecutions, costs and fees, in civil and in criminal cases, in the Supreme Court and other Courts, including the regulation of cross-suits and the admission of counter-claims, and the regulation or proceedings thereon and for the regulation of appeals to the Supreme Court from the other Courts in civil and in criminal cases, and of rehearings before the Judge of the Supreme Court, and may thereby impose reasonable penalties.

Rules affecting the conduct of civil suits shall be so framed as to secure, as far as may be, that cases shall be decided on their merits according to substantial justice, without excessive regard to technicalities of pleading or procedure, and without unnecessary delay.

Rules framed by the Judge shall not have effect unless and until they are approved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State,—save that in case of urgency declared in any Rules framed by the Judge, with the approval of Her Majesty's Minister in China, and the same shall have effect, unless and until they are disapproved by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and notification of such disapproval is received and published by the judge.

Publication of Rules.

128. A Copy of the Rules for the time being in force shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and Japan.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as the Judge of the Supreme Court from time to time directs.

No penalties shall be enforced in any Court for the breach of any Rule until the Rule has been so exhibited in the Court for one month.

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Evidence of Rules.

129. A printed copy of any Rule, purporting to be certified under the hand of the Judge of the Supreme Court and the seal of that Court shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the due framing, approval, and publication of the contents thereof.

Revocation of existing Rules.

130. From and after the commencement of any Rules made by the Judge of the Supreme Court under this Order, all Rules and Regulations theretofore made by the Chief Superintendent of Trade in China, or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, in respect of any matter in respect whereof the Judge of the Supreme Court is by this Order authorised to make Rules shall cease to operate.

XVIII.—Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in Civil cases involving 2,500 dollars or upwards.

131. Where any final decree or order of the Supreme Court is made in a civil case in respect of a sum or matter at issue of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—or determines directly or indirectly any claim or question respecting property of the amount or value of 2,500 dollars or upwards,—any party aggrieved by the decree or order may within fifteen days after the same is made, apply by motion to the Supreme Court for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

Execution or suspension.

132. If leave to appeal is applied for by a party adjudged to pay money or perform a duty, the Supreme Court shall direct either that the decree or order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended, pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

Security on execution.

133. If the Court directs the decree or order to be carried into execution, the party in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on Suspension.

134. If the Court directs the execution of the decree or order to be suspended pending the appeal, the party against whom the decree is made, shall, before any order for suspension of executions, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

Security on appeal.

135. In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court to an amount not exceeding 2,500 dollars for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

Leave to appeal.

136. If the last-mentioned security is given within one month from the filing of motion-paper for leave to appeal then, and not otherwise, the Supreme Court shall give leave to appeal.

Leave in other cases.

137. In any case other than the cases hereinbefore described, the Supreme Court may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid if it considers it just or expedient to do so.

Liberty to appeal accordingly.

138. In every case where leave to appeal is given as aforesaid, the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals from the Supreme Court.

Saving for other rights of appeal.

139. Nothing in this Order shall affect the right of Her Majesty at any time, on the humble petition of a party aggrieved by a decision of the Supreme Court in a civil case, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council

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may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

Appeal on question of law from Supreme Court in criminal cases.

140. Where any judgment, order, or sentence of the Supreme Court is given, made, or passed in the exercise of either original or appellate criminal jurisdiction, the party charged with the crime or offence, if he considers the judgment, order, or sentence to be erroneous in point of law, may appeal therefrom to Her Majesty in Council, provided that the Supreme Court declares the case to be a fit one for such appeal, and that the appellant complies with such conditions as the Supreme Court establishes or requires, subject always to such rules as from time to time Her Majesty in Council thinks fit to make in that behalf.

XIX.—General Provisions.

Saving for prerogative of pardon.

141. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

Saving for general Consular powers.

142. Except as in this Order expressly provided, nothing in this Order shall preclude any of Her Majesty's Consular Officers in China or in Japan from performing any act not of a judicial character, that Her Majesty's Consular Officers there might by law or by virtue of usage or sufferance, or otherwise, have performed if this Order had not been made.

Reconciliation before litigation.

143. Every of Her Majesty's Consular Officers shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation, of matters in difference between British subjects in China or in Japan.

Presumption as to signatures and seals.

144. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or of any officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or in Japan, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

Minutes of proceedings.

145. In every case, civil or criminal, heard in any Court, proper minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up, and shall be signed by the Judge or Officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and shall where Assessors are present, be open for their inspection, and for their signature if concurred in by them.

The minutes with depositions of witnesses and notes of evidence taken at the trial, by the Judge or Officer, shall be preserved in the public office of the Court.

Costs in civil cases.

146. In a civil case any Court may order such cost or costs, charges, and expenses, as to the Court seem reasonable, to be paid by any party to the proceedings, or out of any fund to which the proceeding relates.

Witnesses: British subjects.

147. Any Court, either of its own motion, or, in civil cases, on the application of any party to any suit or proceeding or reference, may summon as a witness any British subject in China or Japan,—but so that a Provincial Court shall have power so to summon British subjects in its own district only.

Any British subject, duly served with such a summons, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, failing to attend accordingly and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, shall, over and above any other liability to which he may be subject, be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

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Expenses of witnesses in Civil cases.

148. In civil cases any Court may, where the circumstances appear to justify it, order that the expenses of a witness, on his appearing to give evidence, shall be defrayed by the parties or any of them.

Examination on oath.

149. Any person appearing before a Court to give evidence in any case, civil or criminal, may be examined or give evidence on oath in the form or with the ceremony that he declares to be binding on his conscience.

Perjury.

150. Any British subject wilfully giving false evidence in any suit or proceeding, civil or criminal, or on any reference, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Enforcing payment of costs, penalties, and other moneys.

151. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and no bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with a view to security in regard to crimes or offences committed, or to be committed, shall be of any avail to defeat any provisions of this Order.

Application of fees, and other moneys.

152. All fees, fines, forfeitures, confiscations, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order, except confiscations and pecuniary penalties by treaty appropriate or payable to the Government of China, or to that of the Tycoon of Japan, shall be carried to the public accounts, and be applied in diminution of the public expenditure on account of Her Majesty's Courts in China and Japan; but if the Government of China or that of the Tycoon of Japan declines to receive any confiscation or pecuniary penalty by treaty appropriated or payable to it, the same shall be applied as other confiscations and pecuniary penalties are applicable.

Mode of removal of prisoners, &c.

153. Whenever under this Order any person is to be taken in custody or otherwise, for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation, or for any other purpose, to the Supreme Court or elsewhere, in China or Japan or to Hongkong, England, or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by this Order authorized to cause him to be so taken, may for that purpose (if necessary) cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction or district of that Court or authority, and in order to such embarkment may (if necessary) cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkment.

The writ, order, or warrant of the Supreme Court for China and Japan, or of a Provincial Court in China or Japan, or of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, or the warrant of the Governor or person administering the government of Hongkong (as the case may be), by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel of war, of other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not), to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ order, or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

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Where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court for China and Japan, and is executed by a Provincial Court in China or Japan,—and where the writ, order, or warrant issues from the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and is executed by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan,—a copy thereof, certified under the seal of the Court executing the same, shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person taken is embarked; and any such copy shall be for all purposes conclusive evidence of the Order of which it purports to be a copy.

Expenses of removal of prisoners, &c.

154. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others from or to any place in China or Japan, or from or to Hongkong, and the expenses of deportation and of the sending of any person to England, shall be defrayed as the expenses relating to distressed British subjects are defrayed or in such other manner as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time directs.

Punishment for obstructions or disturbance of Court.

155. If any British subject wilfully obstructs, by act or threat, an officer of a Court in the performance of his duty,—

Or within or close to the room or place where a Court is sitting wilfully behaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court, or the terror of the suitors or others resorting thereto,—

Or wilfully insults the Judge, Assistant Judge, or Law Secretary of the Supreme Court, or any Consular Officer, or any Juror or Assessor, or any clerk or officer of a Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in going to or returning from Court,—

He shall be liable to be immediately apprehended by order of the Court, and to be detained until the rising of the Court, and further on due inquiry and consideration, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 25 dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven days, at the discretion of the Court, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence and the extent of the punishment; and in the case of a Provincial Court, a copy of such minute shall be forthwith sent to the Supreme Court.

Misconduct of officers of Court.

156. If any clerk or officer of a Court acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying any money levied, or with other misconduct, the Court may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would in the absence of the present provision be liable, inquire into the charge in a summary way, and for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons in like manner as the attendance of witnesses and others may be enforced in a suit, and may make such order thereupon for the payment of any money extorted or for the due payment of any money levied, and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose such fine upon the clerk or officer not exceeding 50 dollars for each offence, as seems just.

Order for re-payment.

Fine.

Suits for things done under Order.

157. Any suit or proceeding shall not be commenced in any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan or in any Court of Hongkong, against any person for anything done or omitted in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Order, or of any Regulation or Rule made under it, unless notice in writing is given by the

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intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or, in case of a continuation of damages, within three months next after the doing of such damage has ceased.

The plaintiff in any such suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit, whereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as may be had and made on the payment of money into Court in an ordinary suit.

XX.—Hongkong.

Backing of warrant or Order.

158. Where a warrant or order of arrest issued by any of Her Majesty's Courts in China or Japan for the apprehension of a British subject, who is charged with having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order: and who is or is supposed to be in Hongkong, and the warrant or order is produced to any of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for Hongkong, such Justice may back the warrant order, and the same when so backed shall be sufficient authority to the person to whom the warrant or order was originally directed, and also to any constable or other peace officer in and for Hongkong, to apprehend the accused in Hongkong, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the warrant or order, according to the warrant or order.

Jurisdiction at Macao.

159. The Supreme Court of Hongkong may take cognizance of offences committed by British subjects within the peninsula of Macao, and of suits originating there, when the party offending or the party sued comes or is found within the jurisdiction of that Court; but that Court shall not have power to issue any warrant or writ to be executed or served within that peninsula.

Abolition of jurisdiction of Court in China and Japan.

160. Save as expressly provided by this order, all jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court of Hongkong exerciseable in relation to British subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan, shall, from the commencement of this Order, absolutely cease.

XXI.—Repeals.

Order and Ordinances repealed.

161. From and immediately after the commencement of this Order, the orders in Council or any Consular Ordinances described in the Schedule to this Order shall be repealed; but this repeal shall not affect the past operation of any such Order or Ordinance, or any appointment made or thing done, or right, title, obligation, or liability acquired or accrued thereunder before the commencement of this Order.

XXII.—Pending Proceedings.

Saving for pending proceedings.

162. Nothing in this Order, or in any Rules made under it, shall apply to or in any manner affect any suit or proceeding, either of a civil or of a criminal nature pending at the commencement of this Order, either with reference to the original proceedings therein or with reference to any appeal therein, or otherwise, subject nevertheless, to the following provisions and qualifications:—

(1.) All suits and proceedings, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, instituted or taken before the commencement of this Order in the district of the Consulate of Shanghai, and pending at the commencement of this Order, are hereby transferred to the jurisdiction of the Supreme

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Court, and the same may be carried on and shall be tried, heard, and determined in and by the Supreme Court in like manner as nearly as may be in all respects as if the same had been instituted or taken in the district of the Consulate of Shanghai after the commencement of this Order.

(2.) In any suit or proceeding, whether of a civil or of a criminal nature, the Court before which the same is pending at the commencement of this Order, after hearing the parties either of its own motion, or on the application of either party, or by consent may, if it seems fit, from time to time direct that the procedure and practice prescribed by this Order, or by any Rule made under it, be followed in any respect.

Appeals in pending Suits.

163. Nothing in this Order shall take away any right of appeal of any suit of a civil nature pending at the commencement of this Order,—or interfere with the bringing or prosecution of any appeal in any such suit that might have been brought or prosecuted if this Order had not been made,—or take away or abridge any jurisdiction, power, or authority of any Court, Judge, Officer, or person in relation to any appeal in any such suit, or to the execution or enforcement of any judgment, decree, or order made before or after the commencement of this Order, in or respecting any appeal in any such suit; and notwithstanding this Order, any appeal in any such suit shall lie and may be brought and prosecuted, and any such judgment, decree, or order may be made, executed, and enforced in like manner and with the like effect and consequences in all respects as if this Order had not been made, subject only to this qualification: that in case of any appeal, which, if this Order had not been made, would have lain or been heard and determined by the Chief Superintendent, or to or by Her Majesty's Consul-General in Japan, the same shall lie to and be heard and determined by the Supreme Court in a like course of procedure as nearly as may be in all respects as if this Order had not been made.

XXIII.—Commencement and Publication of Order.

Times of commencement.

164. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:

(1.) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order,—immediately from and after the making of this Order:

(2.) As to the framing of Rules by the Judge of the Supreme Court, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the first appointment under this Order of a Judge of the Supreme Court:

(3.) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai; for which purpose Her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and of the time of such first exhibition notice shall, as soon thereafter as practicable, be published in every Consular District in China and Japan, in such manner as Her Majesty's Ministers there respectively direct.

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And, notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

Proclamation of Order.

165. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Court and Consulate in China and in Japan.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as Her Majesty's Minister in China directs.

And the Right Honourable the Earl Russell, and the Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

(Signed,) EDMUND HARRISON.

The SCHEDULE to which the foregoing Order refers.

Orders in Council Repealed.

CHINA.		JAPAN.	
9 DECEMBER,	1833 (Two Orders.)	23 JANUARY,	1860
4 JANUARY,	1843	4 FEBRUARY,	1861
24 FEBRUARY,	1843	12 SEPTEMBER,	1863
2 OCTOBER,	1843	7 JANUARY,	1864
17 APRIL,	1844		
13 JUNE,	1853		
2 FEBRUARY,	1857		
3 MARCH,	1859		
12 SEPTEMBER,	1863		
9 JULY,	1864		

Consular Ordinances Repealed.

No. 1.—19 JANUARY,	1854.	Deserters.
No. 2.—31 MARCH,	1855.	Lunatics; Coroner.
No. 1.—17 JANUARY,	1855.	Neutrality.
No. 1.— 5 MARCH,	1856.	Insolvents.
No. 2.—29 MAY,	1856.	Removal of Prisoners, &c.

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AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

The 30th day of April, 1877.

PRESENT,

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, Her Majesty the Queen was pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to make provision for the exercise of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction over Her Majesty's subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan:

And whereas in China and Japan additional ports may be from time to time opened to foreign trade, and it is expedient to provide for the exercise at those ports of Her Majesty's power and jurisdiction before the establishment there of Commissioned Consular Officers:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1875, and by the Act of the Session of the Sixth and Seventh years of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter eighty, "for the better government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to "China," or otherwise, in Her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1.—The provisions of Article 25 of The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, and all provisions of that Order consequent thereon or relative thereto, shall extend and apply to every person (not holding a Consular Commission from Her Majesty) from time to time appointed by Her Majesty's Minister in China or Japan to be Acting Consul, and to be resident at a port in China or Japan, which is for the time being open to foreign trade, and at which no Commissioned Consular Officer of Her Majesty is resident.

2.—For the purposes and within the meaning of the said Order, every person so appointed as an Acting Consul shall be deemed a Consular Officer, and the district for which he is appointed to act shall be deemed a Consular District, and the Court held by him shall be deemed a Provincial Court.

3.—Words in this Order have the same meaning as in the said Order.

C. L. PEEL.

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RULES OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT, AND OTHER COURTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Framed under the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, by the Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and Approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Dated the 14th day of May, 1865.

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RULES OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUPREME COURT, AND OTHER COURTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

Framed under the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, by the Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and approved by One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1865.

1.—Decision of Questions without Formal Suit.

Questions of Fact.

In what cases this proceeding applicable.

1. Where the parties between whom a suit might be instituted are agreed as to any question of fact to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Supreme Court or other Court on summons,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of such question, and that the same is fit to be tried,—proceed to the trial of any question of fact, without any petition presented or other pleading.

Issue.

2. Such question may be stated for trial in an issue (Form 1), and such issue may be set down for trial, and tried accordingly, as if the question stated were to be determined at the hearing of an ordinary suit.

Money payment.

3. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, which shall be embodied in an order of the Court, that on the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such issue, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court, upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

On the finding of the Court in any such issue, a decree may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Costs.

4. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

Effect of decree.

5. The issue and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

Questions of Law.

In what cases.

6. Where the parties between whom a suit might be instituted are agreed as to any question of law to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Supreme or other Court on summons,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of such question, and that the same is fit to be determined,—state any question of law in a special case for the opinion of the Supreme Court, without any petition presented or other pleading.

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Special case for Supreme Court.

When the cast is stated under order of a Provincial Court, the Court shall send the case to the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court may direct the case to be re-stated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine the same if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question thereon is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case; and may draw inferences of fact from the facts stated in the case.

Money payment.

7. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing (which shall be embodied in the order for stating the special case or in some subsequent order), that upon the judgment of the Supreme Court being given in the affirmative or negative of the questions of law raised by the special case, a sum of money fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Supreme Court, or in such manner as it may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs.

On the judgment of the Supreme Court, decree of the Supreme Court or of the Provincial Court under whose order the case was stated (as the case may be), may be entered for the sum to agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Costs.

8. Where no agreement is entered into as to costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Supreme Court.

Decree.

9. The special case and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a contested suit.

II.—Summary Procedure for Claims under 100 Dollars.

In what cases.

10. Where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property, or any matter at issue of a less amount of value than 100 dollars,—or is for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 100 dollars,—proceedings shall be commenced by summons (Form 2), and the suit shall be heard and determined in a summary way.

Courts of procedure.

11. The summons shall issue without application in writing.

It shall be addressed to the defendant or defendants against whom the claim in made.

It shall state briefly and clearly the nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered.

It shall be served on the defendant or defendants within the time and in the manner directed by the Court.

A defendant shall not be bound to attend personally to answer the summons, unless required expressly by the summons so to do, but he must attend personally if summoned as a witness.

The provisions of these Rules, relative to suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards, shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* to suits for sums of less than 100 dollars, and shall be so applied accordingly (except as far as the Court may in any case for the avoiding of delay and furtherance of substantial justice think fit otherwise to direct), particularly as to the matters following:

The service of summons, notices, and orders.
The summoning of witnesses.
The taking of evidence.
The postponement or adjournment of the hearing.
The allowance of costs.
The contents and effect of orders, and the enforcement thereof.
The recording of the proceedings.
The mode of appeal.

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Power of Court to direct a petition.

12. When, either on the application for a summons or before, or at the hearing thereof, it appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) that the nature and circumstances of the case render it unjust or inexpedient to hear and determine the claim in a summary way, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition, as in suits for sums of 100 dollars and upwards.

III.—Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.

In what cases.

13. Any person claiming to be a creditor or a legatee, or the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, of a deceased person, may apply for and obtain, as of course, without petition filed or other preliminary proceeding, a summons from the Court (Form 3), requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court, and show cause why an order for the administration of the property of the deceased should not be made.

Order.

14 On proof of due service of the summons, or on the appearance of the executor or administrator in person, or by counsel or attorney, and on proof of such other things (if any) as the Court requires, the Court may, if in its discretion it thinks fit so to do, make an immediate order for the administration of the property of the deceased, and the order so made shall have the force of a decree to the like effect made on the hearing of a cause between the same parties.

The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such an order by two or more different persons or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants or classes of claimants as the Court thinks fit.

If the Court thinks fit the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person and on such terms as the Court directs.

Custody of property.

15. On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make any such further or other order as seems expedient for compelling the executor or administrator to bring into Court, for safe custody, all or any party of the money, or securities, or other property of the deceased, from time to time coming to the hands of the executor or administrator, or such other order as seems expedient for the safe keeping of the property of the deceased, or any part thereof, until it can be duly administered under the direction of the court for the benefit of all persons interested.

Proceedings *ex-officio*.

16. If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of any case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may issue such a summons and make such an order or such orders as aforesaid, and may cause proper proceedings to be taken thereon, of its own motion *ex-officio*, or on the information of any officer of the Court, and without any such application by a creditor or legatee, the next of kin, or one of the next of kin, as is before mentioned.

Minute of reasons.

17. The reasons of the Court for making any order under the present provision shall be recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

IV.—Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

In what cases.

18. Suits on bills of exchange or promissory notes, instituted within six months after the same become due and payable, may be

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commenced by summons (Form 4), and may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

Leave to defend, when. 19. The Court shall, on application within seven days from the service of the summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deems sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other things as to the Court seems fit; and in that case the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way.

Decree. 20. If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration or such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the summons, together with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the decree, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court in the decree.

Proceedings after decree. 21. After decree the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the decree, and may, if necessary, set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the Court reasonable so to do, and on such terms as to the Court may seem just, the reasons for any such order being recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

Deposit of bill. 22. In any proceedings under the present provisions, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in the Court, and further to

Security for costs. order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

Holder's expenses. 23. The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the same remedies for recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-paying, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as he has under the present provisions for recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

One summons against all or any of the parties. 24. The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all the subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate summonses had issued.

But the summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

Appeal. 25. An appeal from a Provincial Court to the Supreme Court in respect of any decision, decree, or order given or made in any such suit does not lie, except by special leave.

V.—Suits for Sums of 100 Dollars and Upwards.

Petition.

In what cases. 26. Subject to the foregoing provisions, where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court relates to money, goods, or other property of the amount or value of 100 dollars or upwards,—or relates to or involves directly or indirectly a question respecting any matter at issue, of the amount

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or value of 100 dollars or upwards—or is for the recovery of damages of the amount of 100 dollars or upwards—proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition (Form 5).

Contents of petition.

27. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts, matter, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation, and shall pray specially for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hac verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given, without needless prolixity.

Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substantive matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend that the right of the plaintiff to recover or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

Particulars of Demand.

In what cases.

28. Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract express or implied,—or to recover the possession or the value of any goods wrongfully taken and detained by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a Schedule stating the particulars of his demand, in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information as to the details of the claim.

An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer on summons.

Effect of particulars.

The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a decree for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the costs of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

Amendment.

Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, on any application for leave to amend, grant the same, on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires.

Variance.

Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing, either at once or on such terms as to notice, adjournment, or costs, as justice requires.

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Time.

Where particulars are amended by leave of the Court, or where further or better particulars are ordered to be given, the order shall state the time within which the amendment is to be made or the further or better particulars are to be given; and the order for service of the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in his answer.

Papers Annexed.

In what cases.

29. Where the plaintiff seeks (in addition to or without any order for the payment of money by the defendant) to obtain, as against any person, any general or special declaration by the Court of his rights under any contract or instrument,—or to set aside any contract,—or to have any bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled,—or to restrain any defendant by injunction,—or to have any account taken between himself and any other or others,—and in such other cases as the nature of the circumstances makes it necessary or expedient,—the plaintiff in his petition may refer to and briefly describe any papers or documents on the contents of which he intends to rely, and may annex copies of such papers or documents to the petition, where such papers or documents are brief, or may state any reason for not annexing copies of such papers or documents, or any of them respectively (as to their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies), that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

Inspection.

Amendment.

On application of Defendant.

30. Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars of the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection, such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purpose of the suit.

Costs.

The Court may in such cases make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

Libellous or offensive expressions.

31. If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such order as to costs as justice requires.

Amendment on application of Plaintiff.

32. A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court, obtained *ex parte*.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

Equity.

Effect of petition

33. Every petition is to be taken to imply an offer to do equity in the matter of the suit commenced by it, and to admit of any equitable defence, and, on the other hand, to enable the plaintiff to obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as he may appear entitled to from the facts stated and proved, though not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

Parties.

Suit on behalf of others.

34. Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators,—or on behalf of themselves and others, as creditors in a suit for administration,—must state the character in which they sue.

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Joint cause of suit.

35. All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit.

Joint and several demand.

36. Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as principals or as sureties, it is not necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto, but he may proceed against one or more of the persons severally liable.

Non-joinder or mis-joinder.

37. If it appears before or at the hearing that any person not joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought to be so joined,—or that any person joining as plaintiff or as defendant ought not to be so joined,—the Court may order the petition to be amended, with liberty to amend the other pleadings (if any), and on such terms as to time for answering, postponement or adjournment of hearing, and cost, as justice requiries.

But no person shall be so joined as plaintiff without satisfactory evidence to the Court of his consent thereto.

Nor shall the name of any plaintiff be struck out unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Court either that he was originally joined as plaintiff without his consent, or that he consents to his name being struck out.

Defendant sued as agent.

38. Where a plaintiff sues any person as agent for some other person, not seeking to fix such agent with any personal liability, the Court, on the fact coming to its knowledge, shall, if the person really sought to be fixed with liability is within the particular jurisdiction, forthwith order his name to be substituted, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with. But if he is not within the particular jurisdiction, shall refuse to proceed further in the matter, unless and until the person sued as agent undertakes, by writing under his hand, to defend the suit, and personally to satisfy any decree or order for debt or damages and costs therein.

In the latter case the person sued as agent shall further, within such time as the Court orders and before the hearing of the suit, procure and file with the proceedings a sufficient authority in writing from the party on whose behalf such agent is affecting to act, to substitute the name of the principal as defendant for his own, and to defend the suit, or otherwise act in it on behalf of such principal.

Such agent shall not, however, be deemed discharged by such authority and substitution from his personal undertaking and liability to satisfy any decree or order in the suit, such authority and substitution being in all cases strictly required as a protection against collusive decrees which might affect absent persons.

Distinct causes of suit in one petition.

39. In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, by and against the same parties, and in the same rights, the Court may, either before or at the hearing, if it appears inexpedient to try the different causes of suit together, or that different records be made up and make such order as to adjournment and costs as justice requires.

In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, but not by and against the same parties, or by and against the same parties but not in the same rights, the petition may, on the application of any defendant, be dismissed.

In case such application is made within the time for answer, the petition may be dismissed, with substantial costs to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant making the application; but in case the application is not made within the time for answer, the petition, when the defect is brought to the notice of the Court, may be

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dismissed without costs, or on payment of Court fees only, as to the Court seems just.

Defective Petition.

Staying proceedings.

40. Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with any provision of these Rules, the Court may, either on application by a defendant or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

The Court shall, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent and serious, and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Copies of Service.

Number of copies.

41. Where there is only one defendant, one copy of the petition, and of any schedule thereto, for service, is to be left with the Court, together with the original; where there are two or more defendants, as many copies as there are parties to be served are to be left, together with the original.

Service of Petition.

Order for service.

42. The plaintiff on filing his petition must obtain an order for service of it on the defendant.

Every order for service shall specify a reasonable time after service, ordinarily not more than eight days, within which the defendant must put in his answer.

Defence on Ground of Law.

Motion that petition be dismissed without any answer being required.

43. Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

The motion paper shall be filed within the time allowed for putting in an answer.

It must state briefly the grounds of law on which the defendant intends to rely at the hearing of the motion.

The motion shall be heard and disposed of at as early a time as may be.

For the purposes of the motion the defendant shall be taken to admit the truth of the allegations of fact in the petition, and no evidence as to matters of fact or discussion of questions of fact shall be admitted at the hearing of the motion.

Order.

On hearing the motion the Court shall either dismiss the petition or order the defendant to put in an answer within a short time, to be named in the order, and may give leave to the plaintiff to amend his petition if it appears requisite, and may impose such terms as justice requires.

Costs.

Where, on the hearing of the motion, any grounds of law are urged in support of the motion beyond those stated in the motion paper, and the grounds stated therein are disallowed, the defendant shall be liable to pay the same costs as if the motion were wholly refused, although the grounds of law newly urged are allowed, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to order otherwise.

Answer.

Further time to answer.

44. The defendant may obtain further time for putting in his answer on summons, stating further time required, and the reason why it is required.

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The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit or by oral evidence on oath, showing that there is reasonable ground for the application, and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

Effect of defendant not answering.

45. Where a defendant does not put in any answer he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

Leave to answer after time allowed.

46. A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in any answer without leave of the Court.

The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

Where the cause has been set down or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff, giving notice of the defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Form and contents of answer.

47. The answer (Form 6) shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matter irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of documents and the contents of a petition generally shall be observed in answer, *mutatis mutandis*.

It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it must deny it directly, and not by way of negative pregnant: as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

The answer must specifically admit such material allegation in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him, without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his belief.

The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence,—as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

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Effect of answer at hearing.

48. The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer,—except where the defence is such as, in the opinion of the Court, ought to have been expressly set up by the answer—or is inconsistent with the statements of the answer —or is, in the opinion of the Court, likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, and to raise a fresh issue or fresh issues of fact or law not fairly arising out of the pleadings as they stand, and such as the plaintiff ought not to be then called upon to try.

Specific Answer.

Summons to compel.

49. Where the defendant does not answer, or puts in an answer amounting only to a general denial of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff may apply by summons for an order to compel him to answer specially to the several material allegations in the petition; and the Court, if such allegations are briefly, positively, separately, and distinctly made, and it thinks that justice so requires, may grant such an order.

Nature of answer.

The defendant shall, within the time limited by such order, put in his answer accordingly, and shall therein answer the several material allegations in the petition, either admitting or denying the truth of such allegations *seriatim*, as the truth or falsehood of each is within his knowledge, or (as the case may be) stating as to any one or more of the allegations that he does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise.

The defendant so answering may also set up by such answer any defence to the suit, and may explain away the effect of any admission therein made by any other allegation of facts.

Interrogatories.

In what cases.

50. Where an answer so put in fails substantially to comply with the terms of the order, by reason of any one or more of the material allegations not being either denied or admitted thereby, or not being met by a statement in the answer that the defendant does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise, the plaintiff may apply to the Court to examine the defendant on written interrogatories; and the Court may, if it sees fit, examine the defendant accordingly on written interrogatories allowed by the Court, and embodying material allegations of the petition in an interrogative form, and may reduce the answers of the defendant to writing.

Such answers shall be taken for the purposes of the suit to be a part of the defendant's answer to the petition.

Oath.

Power of Court to require.

51. The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to put in an answer on oath.

Tender.

Payment into Court.

52. A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Set-off.

Particulars.

53. A defence of set-off to a claim for money, whether in debt or in damages, must be accompanied by a statement of particulars of set-off; and if pleaded as a sole defence, unless extending to the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim, must also be accompanied by

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payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled; and in default of such payment the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off pleaded. Payment into Court. Costs.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence by way of set off, which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible as set-off, the Court may either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw such defence, and to file a cross petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross suit together or otherwise, on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just. Cross suit.

Payment into Court.

54. Payment into Court by the defendant must be accompanied by an answer. The answer must state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be) in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters. Answer.

Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in, and no more, and for no other purpose. Effect.

Where the defendant pays money into Court, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case the plaintiff may forthwith apply by motion for payment of the money out of Court to him; and on the hearing of the motion the Court shall make such order as to stay of further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seems just. Acceptance by plaintiff.

If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has sustained damages to a greater amount,—or (as the case may be) that the defendant was and is indebted to him in a greater amount that the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs at the hearing, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted. Non-acceptance. Costs.

Counter-claim.

55. Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the Court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim. Cross petition in same suit.

Proceedings after Answer.

56. No replication or other pleading after answer is allowed, except by special leave of the Court. No pleading after answer.

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Amendment of petition after answer.

57. Where the plaintiff considers the contents of the answer to be such as to render an amendment of the petition necessary or desirable, he may obtain *ex parte* an order to amend the petition, on satisfying the Court that the amendment is not intended for the purpose of delay or vexation, but because it is considered to be material for the plaintiff's case.

Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court in each case directs.

Settlement of Issues.

Before or at hearing.

58. At any time before or at the hearing the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain and determine what are the material questions in controversy between the parties, although the same are not distinctly or properly raised by the pleadings, and may reduce such questions into writing and settle them in the form of issues; which issues when settled may state questions of law on admitted facts, or questions of disputed fact, or questions partly of the one kind and partly of the other.

Amendment of pleadings.

In settling issues the Court may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading so that the pleadings may finally correspond with the issues settled, and may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading that appears to be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the trial of the cause.

Application *viva voce*.

Where the application to the Court to settle issue is made at any stage of the proceedings, at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *viva voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and

On summons.

disposed of on summons.

Reference of Account.

In what cases.

59. Where it appears to the Court at any time after suit instituted, that the question in dispute relates either wholly or in part to matters of mere account, the Court may, according to the amount of public business pending, either decide such question in a summary way, or order that it be referred either wholly or in part to some person agreed on by the parties, or in case of their non-agreement, appointed by the Court.

The referee shall enter into the account and hear evidence, and report on it to the Court, according to the order; and the Court after hearing the parties may adopt the conclusions of the report, either wholly or in part, or may direct a further report to be made by the referee, and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

Order for setting down.

60. No cause can be set down for hearing without order of the Court first obtained.

When plaintiff may apply.

61. At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, the plaintiff may apply *ex parte* for an order to set down the cause for hearing.

When and how far plaintiff to enter into evidence.

62. Where the defendant has put in an answer, the plaintiff must carefully consider the answer, and if he finds that upon the answer alone there is sufficient ground for a final decree or order, he must proceed upon the answer without entering into evidence preparatory to or at the hearing.

Or, if it is needful to prove a particular point, he must not enter into evidence as to other points that are not necessary to be proved.

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In the first case, if he enters into evidence at all, and in the second case, if he enters into evidence as to such other points, he renders himself liable to pay the costs thereof.

Order for setting down on application of defendant.

63. An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court, having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse (as the absence or illness of a material witness), and that the defendant is prejudiced or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced by such delay.

Dismissal for want of Prosecution.

In what cases.

64. Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within three months from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Court thinks just and reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

In what cases.

65. The Court may at any time on a summons taken out by any party postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits.

Where such an application is made on the ground of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the particular jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is likely to give evidence, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time. The party making such application must also apply for an order for the examination of such witness out of the jurisdiction, or for leave to use an affidavit to be made by such witness as evidence at the hearing.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

To be kept.

66. There shall be kept a General Hearing List for causes and a Hearing Paper.

Order of causes.

67. Where a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

Notice to parties.

68. When a case is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties (Form 7); and unless the Court in any particular case directs otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and the day of hearing.

Causes taken out of turn.

69. When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary

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turn, the name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper, with the words "by order" subjoined.

Adjournment.

70. In case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite; and the adjournment day shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court, be the next ordinary Court day.

Sittings of Court.

On what days.

71. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of public business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days from time to time for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

Publicity.

72. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of causes shall ordinarily be public; but the Court may, for a reason to be specified by it on the minutes hear any particular cause or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

Keeping witnesses out of Court.

73. On the application of either party at the commencement of the proceedings, or of its own motion, the Court may order witnesses on both sides to be kept out of Court until they have respectively given their evidence; but this rule does not extend to the parties themselves, or to their respective legal advisers, although intended to be called as witnesses.

Order of business at sittings.

74. Subject to special arrangements for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken, as nearly as circumstances permit, in the following order:

(i.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgment shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose, and appearing for judgment in the paper:

(ii.) *Ex parte* motions and motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in:

(iii.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper:

(iv.) The causes in the hearing paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Hearing.

Non-appearance of both parties.

75. When a cause in the hearing paper has been called on, if neither party appears, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing paper.

Non-appearance of plaintiff.

76. If the plaintiff does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such orders as to costs in favour of any defendant appearing as seems just.

Non-appearance of defendant.

77. If the plaintiff appears, but the defendant or any of the defendants do not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, before hearing the cause, inquire into the service of the petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

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If not satisfied as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct that further service be made as it directs, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the petition and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be absolutely bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

Rehearing for defendant.

78. Where the Court hears a cause and gives judgment in the absence of and against any defendant, it may afterwards, if it thinks fit, on such terms as seem just, set aside the decree and rehear the cause, on its being established by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's absence was not wilful, and that he has a defence upon the merits.

Restoration of cause to list for plaintiff.

79. Where a cause is struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff, it shall not be restored without leave of the Court, until it has been set down again at the bottom of the general hearing list, and been transferred in its regular turn to the hearing paper.

Non-appearance of plaintiff a second time.

80. Where a cause has been once struck out, and has been a second time set down, and has come into the hearing paper, and on the day fixed for the hearing the plaintiff, having received due notice thereof, fails to appear either in person or by counsel or attorney when the cause is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-appearance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly, upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

In case the plaintiff does not appear on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, dismiss the petition, which dismissal shall have the same effect as a dismissal on the merits at the hearing.

Jury.

Time for demand of or application for jury.

81. Notice of demand of a jury, or of application for a jury must be filed seven days at least before the day of hearing.

Appeal.

82. An appeal does not lie against the refusal of an application for a jury.

Adjournment for jury.

83. Where notice of demand of a jury has not been filed in due time, or if at the hearing both parties desire a jury, the Court may, on such terms as seem just, adjourn the hearing, in order that a jury may be summoned.

Proceeding to the Hearing.

Order of proceeding.

84. The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:

The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin; he shall address the Court and open his case.

He shall then call his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

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When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which terms is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning (saving the right of the Crown) shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matter.

Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the reply against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

Cross-examination and re-examination.

85. Each witness, after examination in chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to examination by the party calling him, and after examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save through and by leave of the Court.

Notes of evidence.

86. The Court shall take a note of the substance of the *viva voce* evidence in a narrative form, but shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so.

No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes.

Objection to evidence.

87. All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence, when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time.

Note of objection.

88. Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appear frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if put.

Evidence by affidavit.

89. Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening, or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded.

Admission of affidavit although no cross-examination.

90. The Court may, at its discretion, if the interest of justice appear absolutely so to require (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings), admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence had no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit, on such terms, if any, as seem just.

Documentary evidence.

91. Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

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Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

Variance of evidence.

92. Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleading, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleading to be amended.

Amendments.

93. The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for.

Pleadings prejudicing fair trial.

94. The Court may at the hearing order or allow, on such terms as seem just, the striking out or amendment of any pleading that appears so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Judgment.

Publicity.

95. Decisions and judgments shall be delivered or read in open Court, in presence of the parties and their legal advisers.

Summons to hear judgment.

96. If the Judgment of the Court is reserved at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be summoned to hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case no summons to hear judgment shall be issued.

Notice to parties of judgment.

97. All parties shall be deemed to have notice of any decision or judgment, if the same is pronounced at the hearing of the application or suit.

All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

Minute of judgment.

98. A minute of every judgment, whether final or interlocutory, shall be made, on which the decree or order may be drawn up on the application of any of the parties.

Special Case.

Decision, judgment, or verdict subject to special cases.

99. Any decision or judgment may be given, or verdict taken subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Supreme Court.

Rehearing. New Trial.

General power of Court as to rehearing or new trial.

100. The Court may, in any case, on such terms as seem just, order a rehearing or new trial, with a stop of proceedings.

Time for application for new trial.

101. An application for a new trial may be made and determined on the day of hearing, if all parties are present, or on notice of motion, filed not later than 14 days after the hearing.

Such notice shall not of itself operate as a stay of proceedings; but any money in Court in the suit shall be retained to abide the result of the motion or the further order of the Court.

After the expiration of such 14 days, an application for a new trial shall not be admitted, except by special leave of the Court, on such terms as seem just.

Jury may be demanded on new trial.

102. On an order for rehearing or new trial, either party may demand a jury for the second trial, though the first was not with a jury.

Court may order jury.

103. The Court may, if it thinks fit, make it a condition of granting a rehearing or new trial that the trial shall be with a jury.

On appeal jury may be ordered for second trial.

104. Where the Supreme Court, or appeal from a Court where trial with a jury can be had, thinks fit to direct a rehearing in the Court below, it may direct that the second trial shall be with a jury.

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Decrees and Orders.

Date of decree or order.

105. A decree or order shall bear date of the day on which the decision or judgment on which the decree or order is founded is pronounced.

Drawing up of decree or order.

106. Decrees and orders shall be drawn up in form only on the application of some party to the suit, and shall then be passed, certified by the seal of the Court, and entered, and shall then form part of the record.

No decree or order shall be enforced or appealed from, nor shall any copy thereof be granted, until it has been so drawn up, passed, and entered.

Certified copies.

107. Any party to the suit is entitled to obtain a copy of a decree or order, when drawn up, passed, and entered, such copy to be certified under the seal of the Court.

Ex parte orders.

108. Where an order is made *ex parte*, a certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted must be served on the party affected by the order, together with the order.

Statement of time in decree or order.

109. Where in any suit or matter a decree or order directs any person to pay money or do any other act, the same or some subsequent decree or order shall state the precise time within which the payment or other act is to be made or done, reckoned from the date or from the service of the decree or order in which the time is stated, or from some other point of time, as seems fit.

Immediate payment.

110. A decree or order may direct the payment to be made, or act to be done, immediately after service of the decree or order, if, under special circumstances, the Court thinks fit so to direct.

Indorsement on decree or order for money payment;

111. Where the decree or order is one directing payment of money, there shall be endorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect, following:—

"If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this decree "[*or* order] by the time therein limited, you will be liable "to have a writ of execution issued against your goods, "under which they may be seized and sold, and will also "be liable to be summoned by the Court, and to be ex- "amined as to your ability to make the payment directed "by this decree [*or* order], and to be imprisoned in case "of your not answering satisfactorily."

or for other act.

112.—Where the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum in the words, or to the effect, following:—

"If you, the within-named A.B., neglect to obey this decree "[*or* order] within the time therein limited, you will be "liable to be arrested under a warrant to be issued by the "Court, and will also be liable to have your property "sequestered, for the purpose of compelling you to obey "this decree [*or* order]."

Instalments.

113. A decree or order may direct that money directed to be paid by any person be paid by such instalments as the Court thinks fit.

How payment to be made.

114. All money directed by any decree or order to be paid by any person, shall be paid into Court in the suit or matter, unless the Court otherwise direct.

Enforcement of order by or against persons not parties to suit.

115. Every person not being a party in any suit, who obtains an order or in whose favour an order is made, is entitled to enforce obedience thereto by the same process as if he were a party to the suit.

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And every person not being a party to any suit against whom obedience to any order may be enforced, is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience to such order as if he were a party to the suit.

Execution of Decrees and Orders.

Obedience without demand made.

116. A person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the decree or order on being duly served with it, and without any demand for payment or performance.

Execution against goods.

117. Where the decree or order is one directing payment of money, and the person directed to make payment refuses or neglects to do so according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for execution against the goods of the disobedient person.

Instalments.

118. Where a decree or order directs payments of money by instalment, execution shall not issue until after default in payment of some instalment according to the order: and execution, or successive executions, may then issue for the whole of the money and costs then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as the Court orders, either at the time of making the original decree or order or at any subsequent time.

Stay of Execution.

Power to stay, pending other suit.

119. The Court may, if under the circumstances of any case it think fit, on the application of a defendant, and on such terms as seem just, stay execution of a decree or order pending a suit in the same or any other Court in which that defendant is plaintiff, and the person who has obtained such decree or order is defendant.

Seizure and Sale of Goods.

Warrant of execution against goods.

120. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the decree or order, issue under the seal of the Court a warrant of execution, directed to a proper Officer, who shall be thereby empowered to levy the money ordered to be paid (with the costs of execution) by distress and sale of the goods of the disobedient person, wheresoever found within the particular jurisdiction.

What may be seized.

121. The Officer executing the warrant may by virtue thereof seize any of the goods of the person against whom execution issues (except the wearing apparel and bedding of himself or his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, to the value of 25 dollars, which shall to that extent be protected from seizure), and may also seize any money, bank notes, cheques, bill of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money belonging to him.

How bills, notes, and other securities to be dealt with.

122. The Court shall hold any cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money so seized, as security for the amount directed to be levied by the execution, or so much thereof as is not otherwise levied, for the benefit of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who may sue in the name of the person against whom execution issues, or in the name of any person in whose name he might have sued, for the recovery of the money secured or made payable thereby when the time of payment arrives.

Sale.

123. The sale of goods seized in execution shall be conducted under the order of the Court, and by a person nominated by the Court, but no steps shall be taken therein without the demand of the person prosecuting the decree or order, who shall be liable for

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any damage that ensues from any irregularity or from any improper or illegal proceeding taken at his instance.

Adverse claims to goods seized.

124. The Court shall not order any goods to be sold unless satisfied *prima facie* that they belong to the person against whom execution is issued, and are in a place where the Court has the right to exercise jurisdiction.

Where a claim is made by a third party to goods seized in execution, the same, if made by a British subject, shall be decided by the Court on summons, and in a summary way, as between the claimant and the person prosecuting the decree or order.

If the claim is made by a foreigner, the Court shall either oblige the person prosecuting the decree or order to establish his claim before selling the goods, or allow him to sell the goods and defend any claim, as appears just.

When sale to be made.

125. A sale of goods seized in execution shall not be made until after the end of five days at least next following the day of seizure, unless the goods are of a perishable nature, or on the request in writing of the person whose goods have been seized; and until sale

Custody in meantime.

the goods shall be deposited by the officer in some fit place, or they may remain in the custody of a fit person approved by the Court and put in possession by the officer.

Return of warrant.

126. Every warrant of execution shall be returned by the officer, who shall certify thereon how it has been executed.

Payment before sale.

127. In or on every warrant of execution the Court shall cause to be inserted or indorsed the sum of money and costs adjudged, with the sums allowed as increased costs for the execution of the warrant; if the person against whose goods execution is issued before actual sale of the goods, pays, or causes to be paid into Court, or to the officer holding the warrant, the sum of money and costs adjudged, or such part thereof as the person entitled thereto agrees to accept in full satisfaction thereof, together with all fees, the execution shall be superseded, and the goods seized shall be discharged and set at liberty.

Neglect, connivance, or omission of officers.

128. In case any officer of the Court, employed to levy any execution, by neglect, connivance, or omission loses the opportunity of levying the same, then on complaint of the person aggrieved and on the fact alleged being proved on oath to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court may order the officer to pay such damages as the person complaining appears to have sustained thereby, not exceeding in any case the sum of money for which the execution issued; and the officer shall be liable thereto; and on demand being made thereof, and on his refusal to pay the same, payment thereof shall be enforced as any decree or order of the Court directing the payment of money.

Summons to Judgment Debtor.

In what cases.

129. Where a decree or order directing payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a warrant of execution has issued or not), the person prosecuting the decree or order may apply to the Court for a summons, requiring the person by whom payment is directed to be made to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed, and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue such a summons.

Examination.

130. On the appearance of the person against whom the summons is issued, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the person prosecuting the decree or order, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery

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or property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property.

He shall be bound to produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power, relating to property applicable to such payment.

He may be examined as to the circumstances under which he contracted the debt or incurred the liability in respect of which the payment money is by the decree or order directed to be made, and as to the means or expectation he then had of paying the debt or discharging the liability.

He shall be bound to sign his examination when reduced into writing.

Whether the person summoned appears or not, the person prosecuting the decree or order, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath or otherwise respecting the matters aforesaid.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing of the summons from time to time, and require from the person summoned such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

Commitment.

131. In any of the following cases,—

(i.) If it appears to the Court by the examination of the person summoned or other evidence, that he then has or since the making of the decree or order has had sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the decree or order; or

(ii.) That, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, he has made or suffered any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or changed, removed, or cancelled any property; or

(iii.) That the debt or liability in question was contracted or incurred by him, by or by reason of fraud or false pretence, or breach of trust, committed by him; or

(iv.) That forbearance thereof was obtained by him by fraud or false pretence; or

(v.) That the debt or liability was wilfully contracted or incurred by him without his having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge it; or

(vi.) Was contracted or incurred by him by reason of any prosecution or proceeding wherein he was found guilty of any crime or offence, or by reason of any proceeding for libel, slander, assault, battery, adultery, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, malicious arrest, malicious or frivolous and vexatious prosecution, malicious trespass, malicious injury, or the malicious filing or prosecution of a petition for adjudication of insolvency or bankruptcy,—

then and in such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the person summoned be committed to prison for any time not exceeding forty days, and may issue a warrant for his commitment accordingly.

Place of imprisonment.

132. In places where there is no British prison, or no other place for the detention of a debtor in custody except the prison of the Chinese or Japanese authorities, the Court shall not commit the debtor, if it appears that the last-mentioned prison is unfit, regard

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being had to the requirements of health and decency, for the confinement of a British subject under civil process.

Expenses of maintenance in prison.

133. The expenses of the debtor's maintenance is prison must be defrayed in the first instance by the person prosecuting the decree or order, and may be recovered by him in such manner as the Court directs.

Such expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid at such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

In default of payment the debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

Effect of imprisonment.

134. Imprisonment under such a warrant does not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the decree or order relates, or protect the person imprisoned from being anew summoned and imprisoned for any new fraud or other default rendering him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the person prosecuting the decree or order of any right to have execution against his goods, if there had not been such imprisonment.

Discharge from prison on payment.

135. Any person so imprisoned, who pays the money by the decree or order directed to be paid, or the instalments thereof payable, and costs remaining due at the time of his commitment, and all subsequent costs and expenses, shall be discharged of custody.

Rescinding or variation of order for payment.

136. On the hearing of any such summons as aforesaid, the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes any order for the commitment of the person summoned or not, may rescind or alter any decree or order previously made against him for the payment of money by instalment or otherwise, and make any further or other order, either for the payment of the whole thereof forthwith, or by any instalments, or in any other manner as the Court thinks reasonable and just.

Execution out of Jurisdiction.

Warrant of execution or commitment, where to be executed.

137. Ordinarily a warrant of execution of commitment shall not be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order made for that purpose, on the request of the Court issuing the warrant, by the Court within whose jurisdiction it is to be executed, which Court may take such steps as if it had originally issued the warrant, but shall ultimately send any money produced by the execution or the person apprehended (as the case may be) to the Court from which the warrant issued, to be there dealt with according to law.

But where the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court issuing the warrant so to require, the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) may order it to be executed out of the particular jurisdiction, and it may be so executed accordingly.

Arrest.

In what cases.

138. Where the decree or order is one directing some act to be done other than payment of money, and the person directed to do the act refuses or neglects to do it according to the exigency of the decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for a warrant of arrest against the disobedient person.

Warrant.

139. The Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, on the application of the person prosecuting the decree or order, issue, under the seal of the Court, a warrant of arrest directed to a proper officer, who shall be thereby empowered to take the body of the disobedient person and detain him in custody until further order.

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Sequestration.

140. In case the person against whom the warrant of arrest issues is not and cannot be found,—or is taken and detained in custody under the warrant without obeying the decree or order,—then the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to an order of sequestration against his property. In what cases.

Commitment for Disobedience.

141. Where any person over whom the Court has jurisdiction is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the disobedient person to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall on such application make an order accordingly. In what cases.

The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath establishing such a case as, if uncontradicted and unexplained, would justify the immediate commitment of the disobedient person.

A certified copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed together with the order, and he may file counter affidavits.

142. On the return day of the order, if the person to whom it is directed does not attend, and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,—the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison. Warrant.

The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it, and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

143. A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed,—or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs. Duration of detention.

VI.—Interlocutory Proceedings.

144. Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding. Form of interlocutory application.

They shall be made either by motion or on application for a summons.

Motions.

145. Motions must be reduced to writing in the terms of the order sought from the Court; and a motion shall not be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion paper distinctly stating the terms of the order sought (Form 8). Motion-paper.

The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be in an alternative form, asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

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If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court shall direct the motion-paper to be amended, and shall make no other order thereon, until it is amended accordingly by the striking out of such argument or other matter.

Evidence.

There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

No other evidence can be used in support of the motion except by leave of the Court.

No paper accompanying the motion-paper other than an affidavit shall be received.

Motion in Court;

146. The person filing the motion-paper may then either move the Court while sitting, and on such days and at such times, if any, as are by the regulations of the Court appointed for hearing motions,—or in cases of urgency at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter,—or send a written request to the Court for an order according to the motion-paper, with such argument stated in writing in support of his motion as he thinks fit.

or by writing.

Notice of motion.

147. All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, unless the Court give leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

Application *ex parte*.

148. On a motion *ex parte* the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own shewing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear on a certain day and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support of the motion: and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall be entitled to be then heard.

Order on motion.

149. On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended.

It may allow additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or depositions.

It may direct the motion to stand over.

It may refuse the motion.

It may make an order in terms of the motion.

Where an immediate order absolute is asked, and the right thereto clearly appears, it may grant such order.

It may grant an order to show cause why the order sought should not be made.

It may allow a motion on notice to be made.

If the motion as originally framed, or as amended, is substantially divisible into two or more parts, it may divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts thereof, as the case may require.

If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

If he is not willing to take such different order, the Court shall refuse the motion.

Varying or discharge of order.

150. Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, apply to the

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Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court, on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs or security, or other things, as seems, just.

Orders to show cause.

151. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service. Return-day.

A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits in order to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts on which he relies, to induce the Court to discharge such order. Counter affidavit.

On the return-day, if the persons served do not appear, in person or by counsel or attorney, and it appears to the Court that the service on all proper parties has not been duly effected, the Court may enlarge the time and direct further service, or make such order as seems just. Proceedings on return-day.

If the persons served appear, or the Court is satisfied that service on all proper parties has been duly effected, the Court may proceed with the matter.

The Court may either discharge the order, or make the same absolute,—or adjourn the consideration thereof—or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of or against the order,—and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case,—and may make the order so modified absolute,—and may, if the order against which cause is shown is substantially divisible into two or more parts, divide the same, and deal in different ways with the separate parts as seems fit; and the Court, as part of its order, may impose terms as to costs or other things on the parties, or any of them, as seems just.

Summons.

152. An interlocutory application for a summons need not be made in writing, but may be made in person either by the applicant himself, or by his counsel or attorney. Application for.

If the Court considers that a summons ought to be granted, it may issue a summons ordering the person to whom it is directed to attend at the time and place specified therein, either in person or by counsel or attorney, and briefly but distinctly setting forth the nature of the particular application. Contents of.

The summons shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding.

On the return-day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed attends, or in his absence on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way. Proceedings on return-day.

The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

VII.—Appeal to Supreme Court.

I.—In General.

153. An appeal does not lie from an order made *ex parte*. *Ex parte* orders.

Any person aggrieved by such an order must apply to the Court by which it is made to vary or discharge it.

154. Application for leave to appeal must be made to the Court whose decision is to be appealed from, by motion, *ex parte*, ordinarily within seven days after the decision to be appealed from is given, afterwards by special leave of the Court. Time for application or leave.

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Execution of decree or order pending appeal.

155. If leave to appeal is applied for by a person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, the Court below shall direct either that the decision appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as the Court considers to be in accordance with substantial justice.

Security.

If the Court directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as the Supreme Court may make.

If the Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended pending the appeal, the person against whom the decision is given shall, before any order for suspension of execution, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for the due performance of such order as the Supreme Court may make.

In all cases security shall also be given by the appellant to the satisfaction of the Court, to an amount not exceeding 250 dollars, for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all fees and charges in the Court below and in the Supreme Court, and of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by the Supreme Court.

Leave to appeal, when.

If the last-mentioned security is given within fourteen days after motion made for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Court below shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal accordingly.

In any case other than the case hereinbefore described, the Court below, if it considers it just or expedient (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceeding) to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

Appeal by plaintiffs;

156. Where there are more plaintiffs than one an appeal cannot be prosecuted except by all the plaintiffs jointly.

by defendants.

Where there are more defendants than one, any one or more of them may prosecute an appeal separately; but defendants severing in appeal do so at the risk of costs if the severance is improper.

Personal appearance.

157. The Supreme Court may require any party to an appeal to appear personally before it on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal: otherwise personal appearance shall not be requisite.

Evidence.

158. It is not open, as of right, to any party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case; but a party may allege any facts essential to the issue that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Court below, and adduce evidence in support of such allegation; and for the furtherance of justice the Supreme Court may, where it thinks fit, allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

Original documents.

159. The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take upon itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Supreme Court of original letters or documents produced in evidence in the suit.

Such original letters and documents shall be returned to the respective parties producing the same, and only copies thereof duly certified shall be transmitted in the appeal record.

The respective parties must, however, be prepared to produce the originals, if required by the Supreme Court, before or at the hearing of the appeal.

Limitation of time for appeal.

160. After the expiration of six months from the date of a decree or order, leave to appeal against it shall not be given by a Provincial Court.

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Application for leave to appeal must in that case be made to the Supreme Court, which shall grant such leave if, on consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it appears just and expedient that an appeal should be allowed, but not otherwise, and may impose such terms as to security and other things as seem just.

Application of foregoing Rules.

161. The foregoing Rules apply to suits for 250 dollars or upwards, with respect to which a right of appeal is given by the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed, and shall also be applied, as far as may be, *mutatis mutandis*, in cases where special leave to appeal is applied for to a Provincial or the Supreme Court.

Appeal petition, Motion

162. An appeal from a decree or order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.

Other appeals shall be made by motion.

II.—From Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

Appeal petition; Time for filing.

163. The appellant must file his petition or appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.

Contents.

164. The petition of appeal shall contain an exposition of the appellant's case as supported by evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands, and may not refer to any matter of fact not appearing by such record or evidence, or which may not by argument and inference be fairly deduced therefrom.

It shall set forth the grounds of appeal, and the particulars in which the decree or order appealed from is considered by the appellant to be erroneous or defective, and shall pray that the same may be reserved or varied, and that the Court above may make the particular order to which on the record and evidence as it stands the appellant conceives himself entitled, or such other order as the Court thinks just.

It may contain any matter by way of argument in support of the appeal.

Service.

165. The petition of appeal shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.

Respondent's answer.

166. Any person on whom the petition of appeal has been served may, within fourteen days after service, file in the Court below an answer to the petition of appeal.

The answer shall contain an exposition of the respondent's case as supported by the evidence already before the Court, and by the record as it stands, and may not refer to any matter of fact not appearing by such record or evidence, or not by argument and inference fairly deducible therefrom.

It shall simply conclude with a demand that the appeal be dismissed.

It may contain any matter by way of argument against the appeal.

Copies furnished.

167. Copies of the answer shall be furnished by the Court to such persons as it thinks fit.

Objections in answer.

168. All matter of objection to any appeal, as being out of time, on or any grounds other than on the merits of the case itself, must be substantially raised by the party desiring to rely thereon, in and by the answer to the petition of appeal, and if not so raised, or where no answer is put in, no such objection shall be permitted to be raised at the hearing of the appeal.

Effect of not answering.

169. The absence of an answer shall not preclude any person interested in supporting the decree or order from supporting the same on the merits at the hearing of the appeal.

Record of appeal.

170. On the expiration of the time for answering, the Court below shall, without receiving and further pleading in appeal, make

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up the record of appeal, which shall consist of (1) the petition, pleadings, order, and proceedings, and the decree or order in the suit, (2) a copy of all written and documentary evidence admitted, or tendered, and of the notes of the *viva voce* evidence, (3) the petition or petitions of appeal, and (4) the answer or answers thereto.

The whole record shall be fastened together, the several pieces shall be numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court below.

Power of Supreme Court over suit in which appeal is pending.

171. After the record of appeal has been made up, and until the appeal is disposed of, the Supreme Court shall be deemed in possession of the whole suit as between the parties to the appeal.

Every application in the suit shall be made to the Supreme Court and not to the Court below, but any application may be made through the Court below.

Power of Supreme Court to remit the case or otherwise proceed in it.

172. The Supreme Court may from time to time make such orders as seem necessary for determining the real questions in controversy between the parties,—and for that purpose may, as between the parties to the appeal, amend any defects or errors in the record of appeal,—and may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question as between such parties, or any of them, which it may be necessary or expedient to determine before final judgment in the appeal,—and generally shall, as between the parties to the appeal, have as full and ample jurisdiction over the whole suit as if the same had been instituted and prosecuted in the Supreme Court itself as a Court of first instance, by parties subject to its ordinary original jurisdiction,—and may rehear the whole case,—or may remit it to the Court below to be reheard, or to be otherwise dealt with as the Supreme Court directs.

Day for hearing.

173. The Supreme Court shall, on receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof.

Such day shall be fixed as will allow of the Court giving notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, and as will allow of the parties attending either in person or by counsel or attorney, if they or any of them desire to do so.

Appearance by counsel or attorney.

174. In case all the several parties to an appeal appoint persons at the place of sitting of the Supreme Court to represent them as their respective counsel or attorney in the matter of the appeal, and cause the same to be notified to the Supreme Court, the Court shall allow the appeal to be set down in the general hearing list at once, and shall proceed to dispose of the appeal in its turn without further notice to the parties or any of them; and the respective representatives of the parties shall be bound to watch for and take notice of the day for the hearing of the appeal.

III.—Not from Decrees or Orders at Hearing.

Appeal motion.

175. The appellant shall file his appeal motion paper in the Court below within seven days after leave to appeal is given.

He may at the same time file in the Court below any argument he desires to submit to the Supreme Court in support of the appeal.

The motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as the Court directs.

Respondent's argument.

176. Any person so served may, within seven days after service, file in the Court below any argument he desires to submit to the Supreme Court against the appeal.

Copies of such last-mentioned argument (if any) shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as it thinks fit.

Record of appeal.

177. On the expiration of the time for filing such last-mentioned argument, the Court below shall make up the record of appeal, which

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shall consist of (1) the petition and such portion of the pleadings, orders, proceedings, and evidence as relate to the particular decision appealed from, with (2) the appeal motion-paper and any argument or arguments filed.

The record shall be made up as on appeal from a decree.

Notice to parties.

178. The Court shall not cause notice to be given to the parties of the day when the appeal motion will be disposed of, unless under special circumstances it thinks fit to do so.

But when any party to the appeal motion notifies to the Supreme Court his desire to attend in person, or by counsel or attorney, when the motion is being disposed of, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the Court shall hear him, or his counsel or attorney, before disposing of the motion.

VIII.—Summary Orders before Suit.

In what cases.

179. Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may on evidence on oath, without a petition having been previously presented, make *ex parte* an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods,—or to stop a passport,—or the clearance of a ship,—or to hold to bail.

Recognisance.

180. Before making such an order the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by the party applying (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought, or to give such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

Duration of order.

181. Any such order shall not remain in force more than 24 hours, and shall at the end of that time wholly cease to be in force unless within that time a suit is regularly instituted by the person obtaining the order.

Any such order shall be dealt with in the suit as seems just.

Arrest and other proceedings under order to hold to bail.

182. An order to hold to bail shall state the amount (including costs) for which bail is required.

It shall be executed forthwith.

The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order, to abide the event of any suit instituted, or on entering into a recognizance, (with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit), signed by him (and his surety or sureties if any), as a security that he will abide by and satisfy any decree or order of the Court in any suit instituted, or on giving such other security for that purpose by deposit or otherwise as the Court thinks fit.

The person arrested shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged; but the Court may, from time to time, on evidence on oath, renew the order, so, however, that no person be kept in custody under any such order, and renewed order or orders, for a longer time in the whole than thirty days.

IX.—Probate and Administration.

Deposit of Will in Lifetime.

Testator may deposit will.

183. Any British subject may in his lifetime deposit for safe custody in the Supreme or other Court his own Will, sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

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Proceedings on Death.

Notice of death.

184. The Supreme Court and every other Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, information of the death of every British subject dying within the particular jurisdiction, and all such information respecting the affairs of the deceased as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

On receiving information of the death of a British subject the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the place where its sittings are ordinarily held, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for, or cannot be granted, for such time as the Court thinks fit.

Compulsory production of testamentary paper.

185. Where is shown to the satisfaction of the Supreme or other Court, that any paper purporting to be testamentary is in the possession or under the control of any person, the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding as to probate or administration is pending or not, order him (Form 24) to produce and bring into Court such paper.

Where it appears to the Supreme or other Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any person has knowledge of any paper purporting to be testamentary, (although it is not shown to the satisfaction of the Court that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, in a summary way,—whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not,—order him to attend for the purpose of being examined respecting the same in open Court, or on interrogatories and after examination to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

Any person failing to attend or to be examined, or to produce and bring in the paper accordingly, shall be liable to the same consequences as he would be liable to if he were a party to a suit in the Court, and had made like default.

Notice to executor to come in and prove.

186. The Court may of its own motion, or on the application of any person claiming an interest under a will, give notice to the executor or executors (if any) therein named, to come in and prove the will or to renounce probate: and the executors or executor so named, or some or one of them, must within fourteen days after notice come in and prove or renounce accordingly.

I.—Probate or Administration in General.

Time after death when probate or administration may be granted.

187. Probate (Form 13) or letters of administration with Will annexed (Form 14) shall not issue until after the lapse of seven days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Letters of administration (not with Will annexed) shall not issue (Form 15) until after the lapse of fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court, or in case of great urgency.

Application after three years.

188. Where probate or administration is, for the first time, applied for after the lapse of three years from the death of the deceased, a grant shall not be made except under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Grants by Supreme on request of Provincial Court.

189. In any case a grant of probate or administration may be made by the Supreme Court, wheresoever in China or Japan the deceased had at the time of his death his place of abode; but where the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode in the district of a Provincial Court, the application for the grant shall

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not be entertained by the Supreme Court, except on the request of the Provincial Court.

In disputed or doubtful cases, directions of Supreme to Provincial Court.

190. Where any dispute or question arises in relation to the grant or the application for it,—or it appears to the Provincial Court doubtful whether or not the grant should be made,—the Provincial Court shall communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court, who shall either direct the Provincial Court to proceed in the matter according to such instructions as the Judge thinks fit, or may direct that no further proceeding be taken in the matter by the Provincial Court, but that any party concerned may apply for a grant to the Supreme Court itself.

Evidence to found jurisdiction of Provincial Court.

191. The Provincial Court, before proceeding in the matter of any application, shall take care to ascertain that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode in the district of the Court, and shall not for this purpose consider itself bound to rest satisfied with such evidence as is offered by the person applying for the grant.

Identity.

192. The Court shall, where it deems it necessary, require proof, in addition to the oath of the executor or administrator, of the identity of the deceased or of the party applying for the grant.

Value of property.

193. The Court shall take care to ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances admit.

Satisfactory answer to Court's inquiries before grant.

194. In no case shall the Court allow probate or letters of administration to issue until all inquiries which it sees fit to institute have been answered to its satisfaction.

The Court shall, however, afford as great facility for the obtaining of probate or administration as is consistent with the due regard to the prevention of error and fraud.

Cases in which Judge of Supreme Court alone may make grant.

195. In the following cases of probate or administration, a grant shall not issue except from the Supreme Court under the immediate direction of the Judge, namely:—

Probate, or administration with will annexed, where the will was executed before the 1st day of January, 1838, and there is no testamentary paper of a later date than the 31st day of December, 1837:

Probate, or administration with will annexed, the will being simply an execution of a special power, or being the will of a married woman made by virtue of a power:

Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant, or a lunatic or person of unsound mind:

Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying a bachelor or spinster, or dying a widower, or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative:

Limited administration:

Administration to be granted to a person not resident within China or Japan.

Revocation or alteration of grant.

196. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

Notice to prohibit grant.

197. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration (Form 28) may be filed in the Supreme Court, or in any Provincial Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in the Supreme Court, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased had at the time of his death his

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fixed place of abode, and to any other Court to which it appears the Judge of the Supreme Court expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed in a Provincial Court, the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Supreme Court, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or alleged the deceased had at the time of his death a place of abode.

Such a notice shall remain in force for three months only from the day of filing: but it may be renewed from time to time.

Any such notice shall not affect any grant made on the day on which the notice is filed, or on which a copy of the notice is received, as the case may be.

The person filing such a notice shall be warned by a warning in writing, under the seal of the Court (Form 29), being delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as the address of the person filing the notice.

After such a notice has been filed in a Provincial Court, or after a copy of such a notice has been received by a Provincial Court (as the case may be), the Provincial Court shall not make a grant of probate or administration, but any grant shall be made only by the Supreme Court, under the immediate direction of the Judge.

Notices in nature of citations.

198. Notices in the nature of citations shall be given by publication in such newspapers, or in such other manner as the Court, in each case, directs.

Procedure in suits for probate or administration.

199. Suits respecting probate or administration shall be instituted and conducted as nearly as may be in the same manner as suits for claims of 100 dollars and upwards.

Custody of original wills.

200. All original wills, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted, shall be filed and kept in the public office of the Supreme or other Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same; and no original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the express and special direction in writing of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Official copies and certificates.

An official copy of the whole or of any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Supreme or other Court where the will has been proved or the administration granted, on payment of the proper fees.

Half-yearly returns from Provincial to Supreme Court.

201. On the first day of February, and the first day of August in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Supreme Court,—

A list (Form 30) of the grants of probate and administration made by it up to the last preceding first day of January and first day of July respectively, and not included in any previous list.

And, also, a copy, certified by the Provincial Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which any such probate or administration relates.

II.—Probate and Administration with Will Annexed.

Interpretation of "the proper Officer."

202. In the following rules respecting probate and administration the expression "the proper officer" means," as to the Provinces, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul holding and forming a Court; as to the Supreme Court, such one of the officers attached thereto as for the time being acts in matters of probate and administration by the authority and under the direction of the Judge.

Examination of will as to mode of execution.

203. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the proper officer must inspect the will, and

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pears whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction, and subscribed by two witnesses, according to the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 7 Wm. 4, & 1 Vict. c. 26 sect. 9, * and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 24 sect. 1, † and in no case may he proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

Examination of attestation clause.

204. If the will appears to be signed by or for the testator, and subscribed by two witnesses, the officer must then refer to the attestation clause (if any), and consider whether the wording thereof shows the will to have been in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

Proof of execution according to Acts of Parliament.

205. If there is no attestation clause to the will,—or if the attestation clause thereto is insufficient,—the officer must require an affidavit (Form 9) from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts.

The affidavit must be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears that the will was not in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must refuse probate.

If on perusal of the affidavit it appears doubtful whether or not the will was in fact executed in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, the officer must lay a statement of the matter before the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead,—or if from other circumstances no affidavit can be obtained from either of them,—resort must be had to other persons (if any) who were present at the execution of the will; but if no affidavit of any such other person can be obtained, evidence on oath must be procured of that fact, and of the handwriting of the deceased and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances that may raise a presumption in favour of the due execution of the will.

Will of testator, blind, obviously illiterate, or ignorant.

206. The officer shall not allow probate of the will, or administration with the will annexed, of any blind person, or of any obviously illiterate or ignorant person, to issue, unless he has previously satisfied himself, by what appears on the face of the will or

* "And be it further enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be in writing and executed in manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say), It shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction; and such signature shall be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time, and such witnesses shall attest and shall subscribe the will in the presence of the testator, but no form of attestation shall be necessary."

† "Where by an Act passed in the first years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, instituted, 'An Act for the Amendment of the Laws with respect to Wills,' it is enacted, that no will shall be valid unless it shall be signed at the foot or end thereof by the testator, or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction. Every will shall, so far only as regards the position of the signature of the testator, or of the person signing for him as aforesaid, be deemed to be valid within the said enactment, as explained by this Act, if the signature shall be so placed at or after, or following, or under, or besides, or opposite to the end of the will, that it shall be apparent on the face of the will that the testator intended to give effect by such his signature to the writing signed as his will, and that no such will shall be affected by the circumstance that the signature shall not follow or be immediately after the foot or end of the will, or by the circumstance that a blank space shall intervene between the concluding word of the will and the signature, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be placed among the words of the testimonium clause or of the clause of attestation, or shall follow or be after or under the clause of attestation, either with or without a blank space intervening or shall follow or be after or under or besides the name of one of the names of the subscribing witnesses, or by the circumstance that the signature shall be on a side or page or other portion of the paper or papers containing the will whereon no clause or paragraph or disposing part of the will shall be written above the signature, or by the circumstance that there shall appear to be sufficient space on or at the bottom of the preceding side or page or other portion of the same paper on which the will is written to contain the signature; and the enumeration of the above circumstances shall not restrict the generality of the above enactment; but no signature under the said Act or this Act shall be operative to give effect to any disposition or directions which is underneath or which follows it, nor shall it give effect to any disposition or direction inserted after the signature shall be made."

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by evidence on oath, that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that the deceased had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the officer must communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court.

Interlineations, alterations, erasures, or obliterations.

207. Having satisfied himself that the will was duly executed, the officer must carefully inspect the same, to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it, and requiring to be accounted for.

Interlineations and alterations are invalid unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or,—if made afterwards, unless they have been executed and attested in the mode required by the said Acts of Parliament,—or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will—or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

Where interlineations or alterations appear in the will (unless duly executed or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause), an affidavit or affidavits in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution, must be filed.

In like manner, erasures and obliterations are not to prevail unless proved to have existed in the will at the time of its execution, —or unless the alterations thereby effected in the will are duly executed and attested,—or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

If no satisfactory evidence is adduced as to the time when the erasures or obliterations were made, and the words erased or obliterated are not entirely effaced, and can, on inspection of the paper, be ascertained, they must form part of the probate.

In every case of words having been erased which might have been of importance an affidavit must be required.

If reasonable doubt exists in regard to any interlineation, alteration, erasure, or obliteration, the officer shall, before proceeding further in the matter, communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

Deed, paper, or document referred to in a will;

208. Where a will contains a reference to any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document, of such a nature as to raise a question whether it ought or ought not to form a constituent part of the will, the production of the deed, paper, memorandum, or other document must be required, with a view to ascertain whether or not it is entitled to probate; and if not produced the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

Any deed, paper, memorandum, or other document cannot form part of a will or codicil, unless it was in existence at the time when the will or codicil was executed.

or annexed or attached.

If there are any vestiges of sealing wax or wafers or other marks on the testamentary paper, leading to the inference that some paper, memorandum, or other document has been annexed or attached thereto, they must be satisfactorily accounted for by evidence on oath, or the production of such paper, memorandum, or other document must be required; and if not produced, the non-production of it must be accounted for by evidence on oath.

If doubt exists as to whether or not any such deed, paper, memorandum, or other document is entitled to probate as a constituent part of the will, the officer shall, before proceeding further in the matter, communicate with the Judge of the Supreme Court for his directions.

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Codicils.

229. The rules respecting wills apply equally to codicils.

Marking of will or copy sworn to.

210. Every copy of a will, or other testamentary paper which an administrator with will annexed is sworn, shall be marked by the executor or administrator and by the person before whom the same is sworn.

Writing of copies.

211. The Judge shall take care that the copies of wills to be annexed to every affidavit or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and to reject those which are not so.

III.—Administration.

Administration not with will annexed.

212. The duties of the proper officer in granting administration (not with will annexed) are in many respects the same as in cases of probate.

He shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.

Executor dying without proving, or not appearing.

213. Where an executor appointed in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or being summoned or called on by the Court to take probate does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases, and the representation to the testator and the administration of his effects without further renunciation go, devolve, and may be committed in like manner as if he had not been appointed executor.

Notice to next of kin.

214. Where administration is applied for by one or some of the next of kin only, there being another or other next of kin equally entitled thereto, the proper officer shall require proof by affidavit that notice of the application has been given to the other next of kin.

Administration bond.

215. Every person to whom administration is granted shall give bond (Form 18, 19), with two or more responsible British subjects as sureties, to the Judge of the Supreme Court, to enure in favour of the Judge for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal estate of the deceased.

Where, however, the property is under the value of 250 dollars one such surety need be taken.

The bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount under which the personal estate of the deceased is sworn, unless the proper officer in any case thinks it expedient to reduce the amount, for reasons to be forthwith certified by him to the Judge of the Supreme Court.

The proper officer may also in any case direct that more bonds than one shall be given, so as to limit the liability of any surety to such amount as the officer thinks reasonable.

Assignment of and suit on bond.

216. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on application, in a summary way, and on being satisfied that the condition of any administration bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, who shall thereupon be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name, as if the same had been originally given to him instead of to the Judge of the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond.

X.—Arbitration.

In what cases these rules apply.

217. The following rules respecting arbitration apply exclusively to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is made a rule of Court.

Time for award.

218. Arbitrators shall make their award within one calendar month after they have entered on the reference, or been called on to act by a notice in writing from any party, unless the document authorizing or making the reference contains a different limit of time.

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Enlargement of time.

219. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on reasonable notice to the decided parties, from time to time enlarge the time for making an award to such time as it thinks fit, the reasons for such enlargement being recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

When umpire may enter on reference.

220. An umpire may enter on the reference instead of the arbitrators, if the latter have allowed their time or duly extended time to expire without making an award, or have filed in the Court a notice in writing that they cannot agree.

Revocation of authority.

221. The authority of an arbitrator or umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

Special case.

222. Where it appears to the arbitrators or umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in, or raised by, the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they, or he may, if it seems fit, state the award (as to the whole or any part thereof) in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, or of the Supreme Court.

The Court shall consider and deliver judgment on such case, and shall be at liberty to draw inferences of fact from the facts stated, and to amend the case or remit it for amendment by reason of any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection.

Costs.

223. The arbitrator or umpire shall have power to award how the costs of the reference shall be borne, in the whole or in part; but any award as to costs shall not preclude the party or parties against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs; and on such application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the arbitrators and umpire, or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court, and the Court shall make such order regarding the costs of taxation as justice requires.

Form and contents of award.

224. Every award must be in writing, signed by the arbitrators or umpire making the same.

It must contain a conclusive finding, and may not find on the contingency of any matter of fact being afterwards substantiated or deposed to.

It must comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

Arbitrators or an umpire may, however, from time to time make several awards on several parts of a matter or on several matters referred, so as the latest of the awards is made within the time limited.

Deposit of award.

225. The arbitrators or umpire making an award shall within the time limited deposit the award in the Court, enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference, and the amount claimed by the arbitrators and umpire for remuneration.

Notice thereof.

Notice of the award having been deposited shall be given by the Court to the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award, and to have copies of it on payment of the proper fees.

Application against award.

226. Any person interested may within seven days after notice of the award apply to the Court by motion to prevent the award, or any specified part of it, being carried into effect.

Order of Court.

227. If no such motion is made, the Court shall proceed, on reasonable notice to all parties, to make such order for carrying into effect the award or any part thereof, and as to costs and other things as seems just.

Remitting of matters referred.

228. The Court shall have power at any time, and from time to time, to remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the arbitrators or umpire, on such terms as to costs and other things as seem just.

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229. The Court shall not refrain from carrying an award into effect merely on the ground of irregularity in the submission, or during the reference, where such irregularity has not been substantially prejudicial to the party applying against the award. Irregularity.

XI.—Affidavit and other Evidence.

Affidavits.

230. Every affidavit used in the Court must be either in English, or in the usual and familiar language of the witness swearing it. Language.

An affidavit in any language other than English must be accompanied by a sworn translation into English, procured by and at the expense of the person using the affidavit.

231. Every affidavit, sworn before any British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan, in the matter of any suit or other proceeding in Her Majesty's Court in China and Japan, must be headed in the Court, and in the suit or proceeding in which the affidavit is to be used. Form.

It must state the full name, trade or profession, address, and nationality of the witness.

It may be in the first or in the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs, numbered consecutively. Contents.

232. Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a statement of facts and circumstances, to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

It must not contain any extraneous matter, by way of objection, prayer, or legal argument or conclusion; and every statement must be as brief and positive as may be consistent with proper fullness and with truth.

The matter of fact sworn to, whether in affirmation or denial, [illegible]wledge of the witness, must be sworn to positively

209. The for[illegible]
licils.
210. Every [illegible]
hich an exec[illegible]
be marked [illegible]
hom he
The o[illegible]rc

[illegible]s swears to his belief in any matter of fact, from any source other than his own personal [illegible]t set forth explicitly the facts and circumstances [illegible]nd of his belief.

[illegible]ne belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to [illegible]n information received from another person, the name of [illegible]son must be stated, and such particulars must be given as [illegible]e informant, and as to the time, place, and circumstances of the information, as may afford means to other parties to verify or contradict the same.

233. Where an affidavit is to be sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan, any erasure, interlineation, or alteration, made before the affidavit is sworn, shall be attested by the officer, who shall affix his signature or initials in the margin immediately opposite to the erasure, interlineation, or alteration. Erasures, interlineations alterations, bad writing.

Where there are many erasures, interlineations, or alterations, so that the affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is in the judgment of the officer before whom it is proposed to be sworn so written as to give any facility for being added to or in any way fraudulently altered, he may refuse to take the affidavit in its existing form, and may require it to be re-written in a clear and legible and unobjectionable manner.

234. An affidavit sworn before any British judicial or Consular officer, authorized to take affidavits,—before any Judge, Officer, or other person in the United Kingdom, or in any British colony or possession, authorized to take affidavits, before any Mayor or other Before whom affidavits may be sworn.

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Magistrate in any foreign country authorized to administer an oath, —or in the case of a foreigner in China or Japan before his own proper Consular or other authority,—may be used in the Court.

Affidavit defective in form.

235. An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these Rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorized, and that its form is in accordance with the law and custom of the place where it is sworn.

Affidavit sworn before attorney in suit.

236. An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

Signature of witness

237. Every affidavit sworn before a British judicial or Consular officer in China or Japan must be signed by the witness; or in case the witness cannot write his name, his mark must be subscribed; such signature or mark to be made in the presence of the officer.

Jurat.

238. The jurat should be written without interlineation or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and must be signed by the judicial or Consular officer before whom the affidavit is sworn, and be sealed with the seal of the Court of which he is an officer, or with his Consular or other official seal (as the case may be).

It must state the date of the swearing of the affidavit, and the place where it was sworn.

It must state that the affidavit was sworn before the judicial or Consular officer.

Where the witness is blind or illiterate it must state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the officer, and that the witness appeared perfectly to understand it.

Where the witness cannot write his name, and therefore subscribe his mark, the jurat must state those facts, and that the mark was made in the presence of the officer.

Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names must be written in the jurat, and it must appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

Alteration and re-swearing.

239. The judicial or Consular officer must not allow an affidavit, when once sworn, to be altered in any manner whatever without being re-sworn.

If the jurat has been added and signed, a new jurat must be added if the affidavit is re-sworn; and in the new jurat mention must be made of the alteration.

Any officer before whom an affidavit is proposed to be re-sworn after alteration, may refuse to allow the same to be re-sworn, and may, in lieu thereof, require the witness to make a fresh affidavit.

Amendment.

240. A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by special leave of the Court in which it is to be used, on such terms as to time, costs, and other things, as seems just.

Costs.

241. Where an affidavit used in the Court is not in accordance with these rules, the Court may make such order respecting the costs of, or connected with, the affidavit as seems just.

Filing of original. Office copy.

242. Before an affidavit is used in the Court, the original affidavit must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof (that is, a copy sealed with the seal of the Court as evidence of its being a correct copy, and either made under the direction of the Court or produced to the Court for examination and sealing), shall alone be recognized for any purpose in the Court.

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Other Evidence.

243. On the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, summon a British subject to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined and re-examined, *viva voce*, by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit. *Viva voce* evidence on interlocutory or other application.

Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding or otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine, cross-examine, or re-examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, cross-examination, or re-examination, as the case may be.

The evidence of a witness on any such examination, cross-examination, or re-examination shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit.

244. Where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, the Court may, in like manner, take the evidence of any witness at any time in the course of the proceedings, in any suit or application as preparatory to the hearing of the suit or application, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing of the suit or application, saving just exceptions. *Viva voce* evidence taken as preparatory to hearing.

The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it, the Court shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

245. Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, before suit instituted, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court on oath that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a suit will be instituted against him in the Court, and that some person, within the particular jurisdiction at the time of application, can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended suit, but that he is about to leave the particular jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it be not at once taken. Evidence before suit instituted.

Witness dead, insane, or not appearing.

246. Where any person who might give evidence in any suit or matter is dead, or insane, or unavoidably absent at the time his evidence might be taken, or for any reason considered sufficient by the Court cannot appear to give evidence in the suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding; provided that the subject matter of such former judicial proceeding was substantially the same as that of the existing suit, and that the parties to the existing suit were parties to it or bound by it, and in it had cross-examined or had an opportunity of cross examining the witness of whose evidence proof is so to be given. Proof of former evidence.

Oath.

247. On any occasion the Court may, if it thinks it just and expedient, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings, take without oath the evidence of any person objecting on ground of conscience to take an oath,—the fact of the evidence having been so taken without oath being also recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

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Admission of Documents.

Notice to admit.

248. When all parties to a suit are competent to make admissions, any party may call on any other party, by notice filed in the Court, and served under order of the Court, to admit any document, saving just exceptions.

Costs.

In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document shall be paid by the party refusing or neglecting, whatever be the result of the cause, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal or neglect to admit was reasonable.

No costs of proof of any document shall be allowed unless such notice has been given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice has in the opinion of the Court produced a saving of expense.

XII.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

Attorneys and Agents.

In whose name, and how proceedings to be taken.

249. Every person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court as plaintiff, or otherwise, must do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either by himself, or by his attorney, procurator, or agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing.

Filing of power of attorney.

250. Where such act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof must be filed in the Court before or at the commencement of the proceedings.

Where the authority is special, and has reference only to the particular proceeding to be taken, the original document itself must be filed.

Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of such document may be filed.

The authority, whether general or special, must be distinct and clear, so as to satisfy the Court that the person professing to act thereon has such authority as he claims to exercise.

Person proceeding without authority.

251. Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in, the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorized thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorized, is guilty of a contempt of Court.

Proceedings by or against Partnerships.

In what names.

252. Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership, solely or jointly, must be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise.

Plaintiff out of Jurisdiction.

Place for service.

253. Where a plaintiff, whether suing alone or suing jointly, is out of the jurisdiction of the Particular Court, or is only temporarily resident within it, he must file in the Court, at or before the commencement of proceedings, a written statement of a fit place within the jurisdiction where notice or process may be served on him.

Security for costs.

He must also give security for costs and fees by deposit, or by bond, in the penal sum of 500 dollars.

The Court may at any time during the suit or proceeding, either on its own motion or on the application of any defendant order him to give further or better security for costs and fees, and any direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

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Service.

How to be made.

254. Service of a petition, notice, summons, decree, order, or other document of which service is required by these Rules, or according to the course of the Court, shall be made by an officer of the Court, unless in any case the Court thinks fit otherwise to direct; and service shall not be valid unless it is made under an order of the Court (in writing under the seal of the Court), which may be either indorsed on or subscribed or annexed to the document to be served.

Personal service.

255. Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal,—that is, the document to be served shall, together with the order of service (indorsed, subscribed, or annexed), be delivered into the hands of the person to be served.

Other service.

256. Where it appears to the Court (either with or without any attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either—

(i.) by delivery of the document to be served, together with the order for service, to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served; or

(ii.) by delivery thereof to some agent within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served, or to some other person within the particular jurisdictions through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or

(iii.) by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the particular jurisdiction; or

(iv.) by notice put up at the Court, or at some other place of public resort within the particular jurisdiction.

Service out of jurisdiction.

257. Ordinarily service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction, except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of any other Court, and shall in each case direct in which of the modes above-mentioned service is to be effected.

Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court so to require (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings), the Court may order that service be made out of the particular jurisdiction.

Variation of order.

258. Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires.

Hours for service.

259. Service of a document not required to be served personally must be made before five o'clock in the evening.

If made after that hour on any day but Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following day.

If made after that hour on Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following Monday.

Sundays and holydays.

260. No service in a civil suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday.

Absconding Defendant.

Bail.

261. Where the Court is satisfied by evidence on oath that there is good reason to believe that a defendant means to abscond in order to avoid the process of the Court, after suit or other proceeding instituted, the Court may make an order to hold him to bail, and may

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require of him such security as seems fit for his remaining within the particular jurisdiction, and abiding and performing by any decree or order to be made in the suit or proceeding, and for costs and fees.

Costs.

Discretion of Court.

262. The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein are under the discretion of the Court; but the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the cost of the suit generally, although the Court may order him, notwithstanding his success in the whole suit, to pay the costs occasioned by any particular proceeding therein.

Security for costs.

263. The Court may, if in any case it seems fit, require any party to any suit or proceeding, either at the commencement or at any time during the progress thereof, to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Court by deposit or otherwise.

Paupers.

Pauper plaintiff; defendant.

264. The Court may admit any person to sue *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty, and that he has *prima facie* a case proper for some relief in the Court; and may admit any person to defend *in forma pauperis* on being satisfied of his poverty.

Counsel or attorney for pauper.

265. If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court of some good reason for refusing.

Pauper dispaupered for giving fee;

266. If a pauper gives or agrees to give any fee, profit, recompense, or reward for the despatch of his business in Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and he shall also be forthwith dispaupered, and shall not be afterwards admitted again in that suit to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*.

or for insufficient poverty.

267. A person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis* may be dispaupered, by order of the Court, on its appearing that he was not when admitted, or no longer is, of sufficient poverty, or that he is abusing his privilege by vexatious proceedings.

Computations of Time.

Days.

268. Where by these Rules, or any special order or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, and such time is not limited by hours, the computation of such limited time does not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but commences at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding must be done or taken at the latest on the last day of such limited time according to such computation.

Sundays and holydays, when not reckoned.

269. Where the limited time so appointed or allowed is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned in the computation of such time: namely, Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter week, Christmas Day, and the day before and the day next after Christmas Day.

Time expiring on Sunday or holyday.

270. Where the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding expires on one of the days last-mentioned, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if done or taken on the next day afterwards, that is, not one of the last-mentioned days.

Time in case of security or costs.

271. The day on which an order that a plaintiff do give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including

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the day on which such security is given, shall not be reckoned in the computation of the time allowed to a defendant for putting in his answer.

Supplemental Statement.

Facts or circumstances occurring after suit.

272. Facts or circumstances occurring after the institution of a suit, may, by leave of the Court, be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer (as the case may require) at any stage of the proceedings, and the Court may make such order as seems just respecting the proof of such facts or circumstances, or for affording all parties concerned leave and opportunity to meet the statements so introduced.

Death of Party and other Change.

Change or transmission of interest or liability.

273. Where, pending a suit, any change or transmission of interest or liability occurs in relation to any party to the suit, or any party to the suit dies or (being a woman) marries, or the suit is in any other way rendered defective or incapable of being carried on, any person interested may, on motion *ex parte*, obtain from the Court such order as is requisite for curing the defect, or enabling or compelling proper parties to carry on the proceedings.

But it shall be open to any person served with such an order within such time, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Court in the order directs, to apply to the Court by motion to discharge such order.

Adjournment.

Power of Court.

274. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to refer or adjourn, on application, for such time and on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Amendment.

Power of Court.

275. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to order or allow any amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time, on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Power of Court as to Time.

Enlargement or abridgment.

276. Nothing in these Rules shall affect the power of the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding on such terms (if any) as justice requires.

Further enlargement.

277. Where the Court is by these Rules or otherwise authorised to appoint the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding,—or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by these Rules or otherwise,—the Court may further enlarge any time so appointed or enlarged by it on such terms (if any) as seem just, provided that the application for further enlargement is made before the expiration of the time already allowed, and that such further enlargement appears to the Court (for reasons to be recorded in the minutes of proceedings) to be required for the purpose of justice, and not to be sought merely for delay.

Guardian for Purposes of Suit.

In what cases.

278. Where on default made by a defendant in answering or otherwise defending the suit after due service of the petition, it appears to the Court that he is an infant or person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of

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himself to defend the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purpose of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

Notice.

But no such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time for answering, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application, or for the Court proceeding (as the case may be), served on or left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the petition, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

XIII.—Criminal Matters.

I.—In General.

Interpretation of "the Court."

279. In the following Rules (under the heading "Criminal Matters") as far as they relate to the Supreme Court, the expression "the Court" means or includes (as the case may require) any officer of, or person attached to, the Supreme Court from time to time authorized to exercise or assist in the exercise of any part of the criminal jurisdiction of that Court.

How charge to be made.

280. A person making a criminal charge (Form 31) against another before the Supreme or other Court, must do so in person, or by attorney or counsel, or an agent lawfully thereunto authorized.

Summons or warrant.

281. In every case, whether the charge is or is not such as must or may be heard and determined in a summary way, the Court shall proceed, if the accused is not already in custody, either by way of summons to him (Form 32) or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance (Form 33), according as the nature and circumstances of the case require.

Summons.

Form of charge.

282. For the issuing of a summons the charge need not be put in writing or be sworn to, unless the Court so directs.

Service.

A summons shall be served by the delivery of it to the person summoned personally, or if he cannot be conveniently met with, then by its being left at his usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction.

Proof of service.

The person effecting service must attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, to prove service if necessary.

Warrant.

In what cases.

283. If the person summoned does not obey the summons, the Court may (after proof on oath of due service of the summons) issue a warrant for his apprehension (Form 34).

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons, a warrant (Form 33) may be issued at any time before or after the time appointed in the summons for the appearance of the accused.

A warrant shall not be issued in the first instance unless the charge is in writing on the oath of the person laying the charge, or of some witness.

A warrant need not be made returnable at any particular time, but may remain in force until executed.

Execution;

It may be executed by the apprehension of the accused at any place within the particular jurisdiction, and in case of fresh pursuit

In another Consular district, when,

it may be executed at any place in another Consular district, without any application to the Court of that district.

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Search Warrant.

284. Where positive proof or probable suspicion is shown to the Court by evidence on oath that anything on, by, or in respect of which a crime or offence cognizable by the Court has been committed, is in any house or place over which, by reason of the nationality of the occupier thereof, the Court has jurisdiction, the Court may issue a warrant to search the house or place, and if anything searched for is found, to seize it, and apprehend the occupier of the house or place. In what cases.

The warrant shall be directed to some officer by name, who alone shall be entrusted with its execution, but he may be accompanied by any person or persons necessary to assist him in his search. Contents.

A general warrant to search shall not be granted, but the particular house or place must be indicated in it.

If the house or place is closed, and the officer is denied admission after demanding admission and disclosing his authority and the object of his visit, it may be forced open. Force.

Where there is probable suspicion only, the warrant must be executed in the day time; where there is positive proof, it may be executed in the night time. Day: night.

Witnesses.

285. Where it is shown to the Court, on oath, that any British subject within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and will not voluntarily attend to give evidence at the preliminary examination, or in summary cases at the hearing of the charge, the Court shall issue a summons (Form 35) for his attendance. Summons.

286. If any person summoned does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof on oath of the service of the summons) the Court may issue its warrant (Form 36) to compel his attendance. Warrant after summons.

287. Where it is shown to the Court, on oath, that any British subject within the particular jurisdiction is likely to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence at the preliminary examination, or in lsummary cases at the hearing of the charge, unless compelled to do so, then instead of issuing a summons the Court may issue a warrant (Form 37) in the first instance. Warrant in first instance.

288. If on the appearance of the person summoned, either in obedience to a summons, or on being brought up by virtue of a warrant, he refuses to take an oath,—or, having taken an oath, to answer any question put to him,—and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, (Form 38) commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath. Refusal to take oath or to answer.

Issuing, &c., of Warrant on Sunday or Holiday.

289. A warrant for apprehension or commitment or other purpose, or a search warrant, may be issued and may be executed on a Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, as well as on any other days, where the urgency of the case so requires. In what cases.

II.—Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment.

290. The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Proceedings by Preliminary Examination and Indictment") apply exclusively to cases where the charge is to be heard aud determined not in a summary way, but on indictment. Extent of following Rules.

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Preliminary Examination.

Depositions.

291. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons or warrant, or otherwise, the Court before committing him to prison for trial, or admitting him to bail, shall, in his presence, take the depositions on oath (Form 39) of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case, and shall put the same in writing.

Questions by accused.

292. The accused shall be at liberty to put questions to any witness produced against him, and the statements of any witness in answer thereto shall form part of that witness's deposition.

Signature of deposition.

293. The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness, and shall be signed by him.

Witness dead or ill.

294. If on the trial of the accused it is proved on oath that any person whose deposition has been taken is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and that his deposition was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his counsel or attorney cross-examined, or had full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, the deposition may be read as evidence in the prosecution without further proof thereof.

Variance of evidence.

295. No objection at the preliminary examination to any charge, summons, or warrant, for any defect in substance or form, or for any variance between it and the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, shall be allowed: but if any variance appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may, on the request of the accused, adjourn the examination, and in the meantime remand the accused or admit him to bail.

Statement of Accused.

How to be taken.

296. After the examination of all the witnesses on the part of the prosecution is completed, the Court shall, without requiring the attendance of the witnesses, read over to the accused the depositions taken against him, and shall then say to him these words:

> "Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat."

Whatever the accused then says in answer thereto shall be taken down in writing (Form 40) and shall be read over to him, and shall be kept with the depositions of the witnesses, and afterwards, on the trial of the accused, the same may be given in evidence against him without further proof thereof.

Confession.

297. Nothing in the foregoing Rules, however, is to prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence any admission or confession or other statement of the accused made at any time, which would, by law, be admissible as evidence against him.

Publicity.

Examination of this kind and public.

298. The room or place in which the preliminary examination is held is not an open or public Court for that purpose; and the Court may, in its discretion, in case it appears to it that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing, order that no person have access to, or remain in, the room or place without the special permission of the Court.

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Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

Prosecutor or witness to enter into recognizance.

299. The Court may, at the preliminary examination, bind by recognizance (Form 41) the prosecutor and every witness to appear at the Court at which the accused is to be tried, to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 42) shall at the same time be given to the person bound thereby.

If a witness refuses to enter into a recognizance, the Court may, by warrant (Form 43), commit him to prison, there to remain until after the trial of the accused, unless in the meantime he duly enters into a recognizance.

But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is not either committed for trial or held to bail, the witness shall be discharged from custody by direction of the Court.

Remand.

In what cases.

300. If from the absence of witnesses or any other reasonable cause the Court considers it necessary or advisable to defer or adjourn the preliminary examination, the Court may, by warrant (Form 44), from time to time remand the accused for such time as seems reasonable, not exceeding fourteen days, to some prison or other place of security:

Custody during remand.

Or, if the remand is for not more than eight days, the Court may, by word of mouth, order the officer or person in whose custody the accused is, or any other fit officer or person, to continue or keep the accused in his custody, and to bring him up at the time appointed for commencement or continuance of the examination.

During the period of remand the Court may, nevertheless, order the accused to be brought before it.

Instead of detaining the accused in custody during the period of remand the Court may discharge him, on his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, as the Court may think fit (Form 45), for his appearance.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) shall at the same time be given to each person bound thereby.

Commitment.

In what cases.

301. When all the evidence adduced at the preliminary examination on the part of the prosecution has been heard, if the Court is of opinion that it is not sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall forthwith order him, if in custody, to be discharged as to the particular charge in question.

If, on the contrary, the Court is of opinion that the evidence is sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall either by warrant (Form 47) commit him to prison, there to remain till delivered by due course of law, or admit him to bail.

Bail.

Where discretionary.

302. Where the accused is charged with—

Felony;
Assault with intent to commit felony;
Attempt to commit felony;
Obtaining or attempting to obtain property by false pretences;
Receiving stolen property, or property obtained by false pretences;
Perjury, or subornation of perjury;
Concealing the birth of a child by secret burying or otherwise;

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Wilful or indecent exposure of the person;
Riot;
Assault on a constable or officer of the Court in the execution of his duty, or any person acting in his aid;
Neglect or breach of duty as a constable or officer of the Court;

it shall be in the discretion of the Court to admit him to bail, either in the first instance, instead of committing him to prison for trial, or at any time after his commitment and before trial.

Where ordinarily to be taken.

Where the accused is charged with any indictable misdemeanour other than those herein before described, the Court shall ordinarily admit him to bail.

In murder or treason.

303. A person charged with murder or treason can be admitted to bail by the Judge of the Supreme Court only.

Power of Judge of Supreme Court.

304. The Judge of the Supreme Court may, on good grounds, admit any person to bail, although the Provincial Court before which the charge is made does not think fit to do so.

Form of bail.

305. The accused who is to be admitted to bail is to produce such surety or sureties as, in the opinion of the Court, will be sufficient to ensure his appearance at the time and place when and where he is to be tried, and with such surety or sureties to enter into a recognizance accordingly (Form 45).

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Privileges of Accused.

Copies of depositions to accused.

306. At any time after the preliminary examination has been completed, the accused is entitled to have copies of the depositions on which he has been committed for trial, or held to bail, on payment of a reasonable sum, not exceeding sixpence for every one hundred words, or gratis, if the Court so directs.

The Court shall, at the time of commitment or of holding to bail, inform the accused of his rights in this respect.

Preparations for Trial.

Transmission of depositions and other documents to Court.

307. The written charge (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, the recognizance of prosecutor and witnesses, and the recognizance of bail (if any) shall be carefully transmitted in proper time to the Court at which the trial is to be held.

Indictment.

Course of proceedings in trials on indictments.

308. A trial before the Judge or an officer of the Supreme Court, with a jury, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted as nearly as may be as a criminal trial before a Judge with a jury and the corresponding proceedings is and are conducted in England.

Other criminal trials, with or without a jury, or with Assessors, and the proceedings before and after trial relative thereto, shall be conducted in the manner *mutatis mutandis*.

Conduct of prosecution before Supreme Court.

309. In criminal cases to be tried on indictment before the Judge or Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court, whether with or without a jury, the depositions when completed shall forthwith be delivered to the Law Secretary, as prosecutor on behalf of the Crown, who shall thereupon, in person or by some proper representative appointed by him, in any case by writing under his hand, take all proper steps for indicting and bringing to trial the accused, and conduct the prosecution in Court at the trial; and no such prosecution shall be under the direction or conduct of any private prosecutor.

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Any private prosecutor may, however, retain any member of the English, Irish, or Scottish Bar, or any regular and duly qualified advocate of foreign nationality, to assist in the prosecution; and such barrister or advocate may, with the assent of the prosecutor for the Crown, appear in Court at the trial and take part in the prosecution; but no such prosecution shall be withdrawn or abandoned without the express consent of the Law Secretary, as prosecutor for the Crown, or of his representative, given in open Court.

III.—Summary Proceedings.

Extent of following Rules.

310. The following Rules (under the sub-heading "Summary Proceedings") apply exclusively to cases where the charge is to be heard and determined not on indictment, but in a summary way.

Hearing.

Non-appearance of prosecutor.

311. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons, or warrant, or otherwise, either originally or on adjournment, then if the prosecutor, having had due notice of the time and place appointed for the hearing or adjourned hearing of the charge, does not appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall dismiss the charge, unless for some reason it thinks proper to adjourn or further adjourn the hearing, with or without imposing any terms.

Custody in case of adjournment.

312. In case of adjournment the Court may commit the accused in the meantime to prison, or to such other custody as it thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

Both parties appearing.

313. If both parties appear in person, or by counsel or attorney, the Court shall proceed to hear and finally determine the charge.

Conduct of charge.

314. The prosecutor shall be at liberty to conduct the charge, and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf.

Of defence.

315. The accused shall be admitted to make his full answer and defence to the charge, and to have the witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf; and if he does not employ counsel or attorney, he shall, at the close of the examination of each witness for the prosecution, be asked by the Court whether he wishes to put any questions to the witness.

If he puts any question to a witness, the witness may be re-examined for the prosecution.

Publicity.

316. The room or place in which the Court sits to hear and determine the charge is an open and public Court, to which the public generally may have access as far as the room or place can conveniently contain them.

Admission of charge by accused.

317. The substance of the charge shall be stated to the accused, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

If he thereupon admits the truth of the charge, and does not show sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Court may convict him accordingly.

Evidence for prosecution

If he does not admit the truth of the charge, the Court shall proceed to hear the prosecutor and such witnesses as he examines, and such other evidence as he adduces in support of his charge.

Defence.

On the termination of the whole evidence in support of the charge, if it appears to the Court that a *primâ facie* case is made out

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against the accused, he shall be asked by the Court if he wishes to say anything in answer, or has any witnesses to examine or other evidence to adduce in his defence; and the Court shall then hear the accused and his witnesses and other evidence, if any.

Evidence in reply.

318. If the accused adduces any evidence in his defence the prosecutor may adduce evidence in reply thereto: but the prosecutor shall not in any case be allowed to make any observations by way of reply to the evidence adduced by the accused, nor shall the accused in any case be allowed to make any observations on evidence adduced by the prosecutor in reply.

Variance between charge and evidence.

319. A variance between the charge and the evidence adduced in support of it as to the time at which the alleged crime or offence was committed is not material, if it is proved that the charge was in fact made within the time (if any) limited by law for the making thereof.

But if any variance between the charge and the evidence appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may adjourn the hearing.

Adjournment.

Hearing may be adjourned in discretion of Court.

320. At any time before or during the hearing of the charge the Court may, in its discretion, for any good cause recorded in the minutes of proceeding, adjourn the hearing.

An adjournment ordered for any cause shall be made to a certain time and place, to be at the time of the adjournment appointed and stated in the presence and hearing of the parties, or their respective counsel or attorneys.

Custody during adjournment.

During the period of adjournment the Court may in its discretion, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, either suffer the accused to go at large or commit him by warrant (Form 44) to such prison or other place of security, or to such other safe custody as the Court thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance (Form 45) with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court, for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

A notice of each recognizance (Form 46) is at the same time to be given to each person bound thereby.

If at any time and place of adjournment of a hearing, which has once begun, the accused does not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, the Court may in its discretion proceed with the further hearing as if the accused were present.

Decision.

Conviction or dismissal.

321. The Court having heard what each party has to say as aforesaid, and the witnesses, and the evidence adduced, shall consider the whole matter and finally determine the same, and shall either convict the accused or dismiss the charge.

Conviction.

Minute.

322. In case of conviction a minute thereof shall be made, and the conviction (Forms 48, 49) shall afterwards be drawn up in form, to be preserved among the records of the Court.

Dismissal.

Certificate.

323. In case of dismissal of the charge the Court may, if it thinks fit, on being requested so to do, make an order of dismissal (Form 55) and give the accused a certificate thereof (Form 56), which certificate shall on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge for the same matter against the same person.

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Costs.

On conviction.

324. In case of conviction the Court may, in and by the conviction, award and order that the person convicted do pay to the prosecutor such costs as seem just and reasonable, to be specified in the conviction.

On dismissal.

325. In case of dismissal the Court may, in and by the order of dismissal, award and order that the prosecutor do pay to the accused such costs as seem just and reasonable, to be specified in the order of dismissal.

Execution of Conviction or Order of Dismissal.

Imprisonment.

326. Where a conviction does not adjudge the payment of money, but adjudges that the offender be imprisoned, the Court shall issue a warrant of commitment (Form 50) accordingly.

Levying of penalty or other moneys.

327. Where a conviction or order of dismissal adjudges any money to be paid by any person convicted or any prosecutor for penalty, compensation, costs, charges, or otherwise, the money to be paid may be levied on the goods of the person adjudged to pay the same by distress and sale under warrant (Forms 52, 57).

Commitment for want of distress.

328. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns (Form 53) that he could find no goods or no sufficient goods whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant, together with costs, the Court may by warrant (Forms 54, 58) commit the person adjudged to make the payment to prison for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the distress, commitment, and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid.

Commitment in lieu of distress.

329. Where it appears to the Court that such distress and sale of goods as aforesaid would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money and his family, or (by confession of that person or otherwise) that he has no goods whereon a distress may be levied, then the Court, if it thinks fit, may, instead of issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison, with or without hard labour, for not more than two months, unless the money adjudged to be paid, and all costs and charges of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant of commitment, are sooner paid (Form 51).

Payment or tender before distress.

330. Any person against whom a warrant of distress issues may pay or tender to the officer having the execution of the warrant the sum therein mentioned, together with the amount of the expenses of the distress up to the time of such payment or tender, and thereupon the officer shall cease to execute the same.

Payment after commitment.

331. Any person committed for non-payment may pay the sum mentioned in the warrant of commitment, together with the amount of costs and charges therein mentioned (if any), to the person in whose custody he is, who shall thereupon discharge him, if he is in custody for no other matter.

XVI.—Appeal to Supreme Court in Criminal Cases.

Time in summary cases.

332. The application for a special case, on a summary conviction, shall be made within 48 hours after the sentence.

Form of application.

333. The application for a special case shall state shortly the grounds on which the appellant considers the conviction erroneous in point of law, and may contain any argument in support of the appeal, or may include an application that time be allowed for the filing of such an argument, which may be allowed accordingly.

Time for statement.

334. The special case, when granted, shall be stated within ten days after application for the same, or after expiration of the time allowed for filing such argument.

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Copy of application.

335. A copy of the appellant's application for a special case, and of any argument filed by him in support thereof, shall be annexed to the special case.

Security.

336. The appellant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to prosecute the appeal without delay, and to submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and to pay any costs awarded against him.

Discharge from custody.

337. The appellant, if in custody, shall be liberated on his further giving security to the satisfaction of the Court, by recognizance, deposit, or otherwise, to appear and receive judgment at an appointed time and place, unless the conviction is set aside by the Supreme Court.

Copy of case to prosecutor.

338. The prosecutor shall be entitled, on payment of the proper fees, to have a copy of any special case or other documents sent to the Supreme Court on any appeal in a criminal case.

XV.—General Provisions (Civil and Criminal Matters).

Observance of procedure of Supreme Courts, &c., in England.

339. In all matters not in these Rules expressly provided for, the procedure of the Superior Courts and of Justices of the Peace in England in like cases shall, as far as possible, be followed, save that with respect to matters arising under the Admiralty or other special jurisdiction, the procedure of the Courts having such jurisdiction in England shall, as far as possible, be followed.

Sealing of notices, &c.

340. Notices, summonses, warrants, decrees, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

Interpretation.

341. In these Rules the words "oath" and "affidavit," and words referring thereto, or to swearing, include affirmation and declaration and refer thereto, or to the making of an affirmation or declaration, where an affirmation or declaration is admissable in lieu of an oath or affidavit.

Terms used in these Rules have the same meaning as in the Order in Council under which these Rules are framed.

Forms.

342. The Forms appended to these Rules may be used with such variations as the circumstances of each case require.

Fees.

343. The Fees specified in the List appended to these Rules shall be paid.

The Court may, however, remit any such fee, wholly or in part, if it thinks fit.

Commencement.

344. These Rules shall commence and have effect at the same time as the Order in Council under which they are framed.

(Signed) Edmund Hornby,
Judge.

Approved:

(Signed) Russell.

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FORMS.

Issue for Decision of Questions of Fact without formal Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ]
18

Between *A.B.*
and
C.D.

This Court has ordered that the above-named *A.B.* of [*gentleman*] and the above-named *C.D.* of [*merchant*] may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court therefore now further orders that the following questions be tried.

1. Whether, &c.
2. Whether, &c.

the said *A.B.* maintaining the affirmative, and the said *C.D.* the negative thereof respectively.

(Seal).

2.

Summons in Summary Procedure for Claim under 100 *dollars.*

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ]
18

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,
and
C.D. Defendant,
[*or*
In the matter of *E.F.* an infant]

To *C.D.* of [*gentleman*] the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [ ] on [ ] the [ ] day of [ ] at [ ] o'clock in the [ ] noon on the hearing of a claim [*or* an application] on the part of *A.B.* of [*merchant*] the above-named Plaintiff (*state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered or the precise object of the application, as the case may be*).

(Seal).

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [*or* at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

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3.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18

In the matter of the property of *A.B.*, late of deceased.

Between *C.D.* Plaintiff,
and
E.F. Defendant.

To *E.F.* of the above-named Defendant, executor of the above-named *A.B.*

On the application of *C.D.* of , Esq., the above-named Plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said *A.B.*

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court on at [ ] o'clock in the [ ] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said *A.B.* under the direction of this Court should not be granted.

(Seal).

The following note is to be added to the original summons, and when the time is allowed by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below.

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above-mentioned [*or* at the place above-mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4.

Special Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note,

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thnrsday*] the [ ]day of [ ] 18

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,
and
C.D. Defendant.

To *C.D.* of , the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to attend this Court within seven days after service of this summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit: otherwise *A.B.* of , the above-named Plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute decree against you.

(Seal).

[*Indorsement of Summons.*]

The Plaintiff claims [ ] pounds sterling, principal and interest [*or* balance of principal and interest] due to him as the payee [*or* indorseee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy:—

[*Here copy bill or note and all indorsements on it.*]

And if the amount thereof be paid to the Plaintiff within [ ] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

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NOTICE.

If the Defendant does not within seven days after having been served with this summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the Plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute decree, from which there is no appeal, for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application *ex parte* to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the Defendant should be allowed to defend the suit: or on payment into Court of the sum hereon indorsed.

5.

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,
and
C.D. and *E.F.* } Defendants.

To *X.Y.*, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at [*Canton*].

The petition of *A.B.* of [*Merchant*], the above-named Plaintiff.

Shows as follows:—

1. (On the 1st day of June, 1859, the Defendant, &c.)
2. (On the next day the Plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the Defendant, the material parts of which were as follows, &c.)
3. .....
4. .....

The Plaintiff therefore prays:—

1. [That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on, &c.]
2. [That the Defendant may be decreed to pay to the Plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due within one calendar month, &c.]
3. [That the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require].

The Defendants to this Petition are,

C.D. of [*merchant*],
E.F. of [*widow*].

A.B.
or *A.B.* the Plaintiff,
by *L.M.* his Attorney.

6.

Answer.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,
and
C.D. and *E.F.* } Defendants.

The answer of *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants, to the petition of the above-named Plaintiff.

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In answer to the said petition I, *C.D.*, say as follows:—

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

C.D.

[*or* *C.D.*, the Defendant.
by *N.O.*, his Attorney].

7.

Notice of Transfer of Cause to Hearing Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ] 18

Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,
and
C.D. and *E.F.* } Defendants.

To *A.B.*, the above-named Plaintiff,
[*or*
To *C.D.*, one of the above-named Defendants].

This case will be transferred from the General Hearing List to the Hearing Paper for the day , 18 , and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits, or otherwise on some adjournment day, of which you will receive no further notice.

You are desired to pay attention to the following directions:—

If the Plaintiff fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may be struck out, and the Plaintiff will be liable to pay to the Defendant such costs as may be fixed by the Court. Also, the case must be set down in the General Hearing List afresh, by which the Plaintiff will incur delay and expense.

If the Defendant fails to attend in person or by counsel or attorney on the day appointed, the case if called on may, if the Court so directs, be heard and determined in his absence on the evidence adduced on behalf of the Plaintiff, and the Court will issue execution of the judgment so obtained.

If either party has any application to make to the Court to postpone the hearing, it should be made as soon as possible, on application for a summons for that purpose, and if the application is based on any matter of fact, as the absence of a material witness or the like, the facts relied on must be set out and verified in one or more affidavit or affidavits filed in the Court before such application.

If either party considers that the questions between the parties are not fairly raised or put in issue by the pleadings, or thinks that the questions raised are obscure, and that he is prejudiced thereby, he may apply to the Court on summons to settle issues, and such application should be made at once.

The parties are warned that at the hearing they are required to adduce all the testimony, written and oral, which each of them desires to rely on, in support of his own case and in contradiction of that of his opponent. The proof will be required at the hearing and not on a subsequent day, and parties failing to bring their testimony forward at the proper time may find themselves absolutely precluded from adducing it at all, or at best only allowed to do so on payment of substantial costs to the other side, and on such other terms as the Court thinks fit to impose.

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Parties desirous to enforce the attendance of witnesses should apply at once to the Court to issue to or to procure from the national authority of the witness required a summons for attendance.

It is indispensable that the application should be made so as to allow time for a reasonable notice to the witness required.

If the witness is required to bring books or papers, they must be particularized in the summons sufficiently to enable him clearly to understand what is meant.

Any party summoning a witness through the Court, thereby becomes liable to pay such witness a reasonable sum of money to be summarily fixed by the Court for his expenses and loss of time.

The Court will not *enforce* the attendance of a witness unless such sum has been deposited in the Court.

If either party desires to use in evidence at the hearing any book, paper, or document in the possession or power of the other party, he must give the other party reasonable notice in writing to produce it at the hearing, failing which he will not be allowed to give any secondary evidence of its contents.

No person is excluded from giving evidence by reason of interest or relationship. The parties themselves, their wives, relations, partners, and servants respectively are competent witnesses.

(Seal).

8.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].
Between *A.B.* Plaintiff,
and
C.D. Defendant.

The Plaintiff [*or as the case may be*] moves. that [*here state the terms of the motion*].

9.

Affidavit of attesting Witness in proof of the due Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31*st December*, 1873.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last Will [*or* Codicil, *as the case may be,*] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, the said Will [*or* Codicil] being now hereto annexed, bearing date , and that the testator executed the said Will [*or* Codicil] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [*or* in the testimonium clause thereof, *or* in the attestation clause thereto, *as the case may be*], as the same now appears thereto, (1) in the presence of me and of the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and subscribed the said Will [*or* Codicil] in the presence of the testator.

(1) If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause, insert, "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,
X.Y.

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10.

Oath for Executor.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of (1) , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed and marked by me (2) to contain the true and original last Will [or last Will with Codicil] of *A.B.* late of , deceased, and that I am the sole executor [or one of the executors] therein named [*or* executor according to the tenour thereof, executor during life, executrix during widowhood *or as the case may be,*] and that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his Will [*or* Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me; that I will exhibit an inventory, and render an account of my executorship, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of , to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,
E.F.

1) Insert besides the name, &c., of the deponent, his relationship, if any, to the testator.

(2) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

Where more executors than one are appointed, and all are not sworn, a memorandum should be made in the margin of the oath that power is to be reserved to the other executors or executor, or that they have or he has renounced.

11.

Oath for Administrator, Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (1) to contain the true and original last Will [or last will with Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased: that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [*or as the fact may be*]; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [*or as the fact may be, stating the relationship, if any, of the deponent to the testator*]: that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies giving by his Will [*or* Will and Codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration, whenever lawfully required; that the testator died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of , to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,
E.F.

1) Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

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12.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

I, *C.D.* of , make oath and say that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin-german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*]; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required; that the deceased died at on the day of 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C.D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me,
E.F.

13.

Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton.*]

Be it known that on the day of 18 the last Will [*or* the last Will with Codicils] (a copy whereof is hereto annexed) of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal).

To be written in margin. *Sworn under and that the Testator died on or about the day of* 18

14.

Letters of Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [*or* his last Will with Codicils thereto], and did therein name [*according to the facts*]

And be it further known, that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration with the said Will [and Codicils] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by

Sworn under and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18

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this Court to *C.D*, [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*], he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal)

15.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of deceased, who died on 18 , at intestate, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to *C.D.* of , the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

Sworn under and that the Intestate died on or about the day of

X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*],
(Seal).

16.

Double Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that on the day of 18 , the last Will [with Codicils] of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on , at and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court, and that administration of his personal property and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court to *C.D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or* Codicil], he having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the like grant to *E.F.*, the other executor named in the said Will. And be it further known, that on the day of , 18 , the said Will of the said deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like administration was granted by this Court to the said *E.F.*, he having been first duly sworn.

Sworn under and that the Testator died on the day of

Former grant, Jan. 18 under the same sum.

X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal).

17.

Letter of Administration de Bonis non.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Be it known, that *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on 18 , at , intestate, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely, on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C.D.* [*insert the relationship or character of administrator*] (which Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court) who after taking such administration upon him partly administered

Sworn under and that the Intestate died on or about the day of

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the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, on died, leaving part thereof unadministered and that on the day of , 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered were granted by this Court to , he having been first duly sworn.

X.Y.,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].
(Seal).

18.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.* of , *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, in the sum of to be paid to the said *G.H.* or the Judge of the said Court for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves, and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such, that if the above-named *A.B.*, the intended Administrator of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of [left unadministered by] do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left unadministered], which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*], whenever required by law so to do; and the same personal property, and all other the personal property of the deceased, which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A.B.* or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer according to law; (that is to say), to pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament intituled "*An Act for the better settling of Intestates' Estates;*" and further do make a true and just account of [his] administration whenever lawfully required; and in case it shall hereafter appear that any Will was made by the deceased, and the executor or executors therein named do exhibit the same for probate, then if the said *A.B.*, being thereunto required, to duly render and deliver up the Letters of Administration granted to him, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal).

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19.

Administration Bond for Administrators with Will annexed.

Known all men by these presents, that we, *A.B.*, of *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of are jointly and severally bound unto *G.H.*, the Judge of Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan, in the sum of , to be paid to the said *G.H.* or Judge of the said Court for the time being, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18

A.B. (L.S.)
C.D. (L.S.)
E.F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the above-named *A B*, the intended Administrator with Will annexed of the personal property of *I.J.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceasod, left unadministered by which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit into Her Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court or Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*], whenever required by law so to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A.B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer, (that is to say), to pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration as far as such personal property will extend, and the law binds [him], and all the residue of the said personal property shall deliver and pay unto such person or persons as shall be by law entitled thereto, and further to make a true and just account of [his] said Administration whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal).

20.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A.B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since his death come to the possession, or knowledge of *C.D.*, the administrator with the Will annexed of the said *A.B.*, [*or* administrator, *as the case may be*], made and exhibited upon and by virtue of the oath [*or* solemn affirmation] of the said *C.D.* as follows:

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First, I declare that the deceased was at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to . . .

[*The details of the deceased's property must be here inserted, and the value inserted opposite to each particular.*]

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save as is hereinbefore set forth.

C.D.

On the day 18 the said *C.D.* was duly sworn to [*or* solemnly affirmed] the truth of the above-written inventory.

Before me,

[*person authorized to administer oaths,*]

21.

Justification of Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.* deceased.

We, *C.D.* of , and *E.F.* of , severally make oath and say, that we are the proposed sureties in the penal sum of on behalf of *G.H.*, the intended administrator of the personal property of *A.B.*, late of deceased, for his faithful administration thereof; and I the said *C.D.* for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of ; and I the said *E.F.* for myself make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of

Sworn by the deponents, *C.D.* and *E.F.*, at this day of 18 } *C.D.* *E.F.*

Before me,

X.Y.

22.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of 18 , at , having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly executed his last Will, dated the day of 18 (1), and thereof appointed *C.D.* executor and residuary legatee in trust [*or as the case may be*].

(1) If there are codicils their dates should be also inserted.

Now I, the said *C.D.*, do hereby declare, that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not hereafter intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], and to Administration of the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], annexed, of the personal property of the deceased.

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In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this day of 18 .

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above named *C.D.* in the presence of

G.H.

23.

Renunciation of Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

Whereas *A.B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of 18 , at , intestate, a widower, having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas I, *C.D.*, of , am his lawful child, and his only next of kin [*or as the case may be*]:

Now, I, the said *C.D.* , do hereby declare that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to Administration thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal, this day of 18

C.D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said *C.D.* in the presence of

G.H.

24.

Order to a Person to bring in a Paper purporting to be testamentary.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

The day of 18

To *C.D.*, of

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in the Court on the day of 18 , and made by of , that a certain original paper, being or purporting to be testamentary, namely [*here describe the paper*], bearing date the day of 18 , is now in your possession or under your control:

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession or under your control, that you, within eight days after the service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what knowledge you have of and respecting the said paper.

(Seal).

25.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *CD.*, deceased.

I, *A.B.* of , make oath and say, I knew and was well acquainted with *C.D.*, late of

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deceased, who died on the day of , at , for many years before and down to his death, and that during that time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing hereunto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said *C.D.* beginning thus , ending thus , dated the day of and signed thus, "*C.D.*," I say that I believe [the whole body and contents of the said Will, together with] the signature "*C.D.*" thereto, to be of the handwriting of the said *C.D.*, deceased.

A.B.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me *E.F.*

26.

Affidavit of Finding and Condition of Will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *E.F.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be Will of *E.F.*, late of , deceased, (who died on the day of , at , and had at his death his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court) the said Will bearing date the day of , beginning thus , ending thus and being signed thus "*E.F.*," and that [*here describe the finding of the Will, and the various obliterations, interlineations, erasures, and alterations (if any), and the general condition of the Will, and state any other matters requiring to be accounted for, and clearly trace the Will from the possession of the deceased in his lifetime up to the time of the making of this affidavit*]; and I lastly say, that the same paper writing is now in all respects in the same condition as when found [*or as the case may be*].

A.B.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me, *I.J.*

27.

Affidavit of Search.

This form of affidavit to be used when it shown by affidavit that neither the subscribing witnesses nor any other person can depose to the precise time of the execution of the will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *C.D.* deceased.

I, *A.B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *C.D.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of 18 , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, the said Will beginning thus, , ending thus, "In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand this day "of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

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" and fifty-four " [*or as the case may be*], and being signed thus, " *C.D.*" And referring particularly to the fact that the blank spaces originally left in the said Will for the insertion of the day and the month of the date thereof have never been supplied [*or* that the said Will is without date, *or as the case may be*], I further say, that I have made enquiry of [*E.F.*, the solicitor of the said deceased], and that I have also made diligent and careful search in all places where the said deceased usually kept his papers of moment in order to ascertain whether he had or had not left any other Will. And I last say, that I believe the deceased died without having left any Will, Codicil, or Testamentary Paper whatever other than the said Will by me hereinbefore deposed to.

A.B.

Sworn at , this
day of
18 , before me,
G.H.

28.

Notice to prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, deceased.

Let nothing be done in the matter of *A.B.*, late of deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time his fixed place of abode at within the jurisdiction of this Court, without warning being given to *C.D.*, , [*or* to *E.F.*, of the attorney of *G.H.*, of].

Dated this day of 18 .

(Signed) *C.D.*, of [*or E.F.* of the attorney of *G.H.*], of [ ]

29.

Warning to Person filing Notice to prohibit Grant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

In the matter of *A.B.*, late of , deceased.

To *C.D.*, of [*or* to *E.F.*, of attorney of *G.H.*, of].

You are hereby warned, within six days after the service of this warning upon you inclusive of the day of such service, to come to this Court and file therein an affidavit setting forth your [*or* your client's] interest in this matter; and in default of your so doing this Court will proceed to all such acts and things as shall be needful to be done in this matter.

NOTE.—The warning is issued at the instance of *R.S.*, of [*here state what interest* R.S. *has, and if under a Will or Codicil state its date*].

(Seal).

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30.

List of Probate and Administration.

Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

The [1st] day of [August] 18[66].

LIST of PROBATE and ADMINISTRATIONS granted by this COURT up to the 1st day of July, 1866, and not included in any previous List.

Date of Grant.	Name in full of Deceased.	His or Her Business, Profession, or other Description.	Place of his or her Death.	Time of his or her Death.	Name and Description of each Executor or Administrator taking Probate or Administration.	Value of the Personal Property.

(Signed) *X.Y.*,
H.B.M. Consul at [*Canton*].

(Seal.)

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31.

Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

C.D. of [*labourer*] [being first duly sworn] charges that [*&c., state the offence*].

(Seal).

32.

Summons to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *A.B.* of [*labourer*].

You have this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that you [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged*].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [*Saturday next*] the day of at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal).

33.

Warrant in first instance for Apprehension of Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] has this day been charged [on *oath*] before this Court for that he [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged*].

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said A.B., and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal).

34.

Warrant of Apprehension of Accused where Summons is disobeyed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Saturday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] was on the day of 18 , charged [on oath] before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And the said *A.B.* was by summons of this Court commanded to appear before this Court on at at to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

And as it has now been proved to this Court, he was duly served with the summons. But he has not appeared according to the said summons.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name forthwith to apprehend the said *A.B.*, and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal).

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35.

Summons of a Witness.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *E.F.* of [*labourer*] .

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant against the accused*].

And it appears to this Court that you are likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name to appear before this Court on [*Saturday next*] the day of 18 at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal).

36.

Warrant where Witness has not obeyed Summons.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B., of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And it appearing to the said Court that *E.F.* of [*labourer*] is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, the said *E.F.* was by summons of this Court commanded to appear before this Court on at at .to testify what he should know concerning the said charge.

And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said summons.

But he has not appeared according to the said summons, and has not excused his failure to do so to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E.F.* before this Court on at *ten* o'clock *in the forenoon*] at to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal).

37.

Warrant for Witness in first Instance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer, and other officers of this Court.

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*as in summons*].

And it appears to this Court that *E.F.* of [*labourer*] is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E.F.* before this Court on

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[*Saturday next*] the day of 18 at [10 o'clock *in the forenoon*] at to testify what he knows concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

38.

Warrant of Commitment for Witness for refusing to be sworn or to give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's] Prison at

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And *E.F.* of [*labourer*] now being before this Court to testify what he knows concerning the said charge in pursuance of a summons [*or* warrant] issued by this Court, and being required refuses to take an oath [*or* having taken an oath, refuses to answer a certain question now put to him concerning the said charge] and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of this Court.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *E.F.* and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the prison, to receive the said *E.P.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely for [*seven*] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

(Seal.)

39.

Deposition of Witness on Preliminary Examination before Indictment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before this Court for that he [*&c., as in summons*].

And in the presence and hearing of the said *A.B.* , *C.D.* of [*labourer*] and *E.F.* of [*labourer*] depose on oath as follows:—

First, the said *C.D.* says as follows:—[*state the deposition of the witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his deposition is complete let him sign it*].

Secondly, the said *E.F.* says as follows:—[*state his deposition in same manner*].

(Seal).

40.

Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands charged before the Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And the said charge having been read to the said *A.B.*, and *C.D.* and *E.F.*, witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally

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examined in his presence and hearing, and their respective depositions having been read over to the said *A.B.*, these words are now said to the said *A.B.* by this Court, namely—

"Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You are not obliged to say anything unless you desire to do so, but whatever you say will be taken down in writing, and may be given in evidence against you on your trial. And I give you clearly to understand that you have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, that may have been held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession of your guilt; but whatever you now say may be given in evidence against you upon your trial, notwithstanding such promise or threat.

Whereupon the said *A.B.* says as follows:—[*state whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will.*]

[*A.B.*]
(Seal).

41.

Recognizance to prosecute or give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

C.D. of [*labourer*] comes personally before this Court and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of , to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

(Signed) *C.D.*
(Seal).

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If, therefore, the within-named *C.D.* appears before this Court on at *and then and there prefers an indictment against the said *A.B.* for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon*], then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[*Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks* *the following*:—] and then and there give evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A.B.* for the said offence.

42.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton.*]

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

C.D. of [*labourer*].

You are bound in the sum of to appear before this Court on at and then and there to prosecute and give evidence against [*or* to prosecute *or* to give evidence against] *A.B.* of [*labourer*] and unless you do so, the recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal).

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43.

Commitment of Witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

And *E.F.* of [*labourer*] having been now examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being required, refuses to enter into a recognizance to give evidence against the said *A.B.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name,—you the above-named *X.Y.* to take the said *E.F.*, and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *F.F.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until after the trial of the said *A.B.* for the said offence, unless the said *E.F.* in the meantime consents to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.

(Seal.)

44.

Warrant remanding the Accused, or (in summary cases) committing him for safe custody during an adjournment of the hearing, or where the hearing is not at once proceeded with.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at

A.B. of [*labourer*] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

*And it appears to this Court to be necessary to remand the said *A.B.**

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, forthwith to convey the said *A.B.* to the above mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him until the day of instant, and then to have him before this Court at [*ten* o'clock *in the forenoon*] of the same day at to answer further to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

*In summary cases substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—*

And the hearing of the said charge is adjourned [*or* cannot be at once proceeded with], and it is necessary that the said *A.B.* should in the meantime be kept in safe custody.

45.

Recognizance of Bail instead of remand on an adjournment of preliminary examination, or for surrender for trial, or (in summary cases) an adjournment of hearing, or where hearing is not at once proceeded with.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18

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We *A.B.*, of [*labourer*,] *L.M.*, of [*grocer*,] and *N.O.*, of [*butcher*,] come personally before this Court, and severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following, namely, the said *A.B.*, the sum of , and the said *L.M.* and *N.O.* the sum of each, to be levied on our several goods if the said *A.B.* fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

A.B.
L.M.
N.O. (Seal).

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:—

The within-bounded *A.B.* has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If therefore the said *A.B.* appears * before this Court on , at o'clock, at , to answer [further] to the said charge, and to be [further] dealt with according to law,* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, the following:*—] before , on , at o'clock at , and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

46.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Accused and each of the Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*], the day of 18 ,

To *A,B.*, of [*labourer*] *L.M.* of [*grocer*,] and *N.O.*, of [*butcher*].

You *A.B.* are bound in the sum of , and your sureties, *L.M.* and *N.O.*, in the sum of each, that you *A.B.* appear before* this Court on the day of , at o'clock, at to answer [further] to the charge made against you by *C.D.*, and to be [further] dealt with according to law*; and unless you *A.B.* do so, the recognizance entered into by you *A.B.*, *L.M.*, and *N.O.* will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal).

[*Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks* * *, words corresponding to the terms of the condition.*]

47.

Warrant of Commitment of Accused for trial,

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at

A.B. stands charged before this Court on the oath of *C.D.*, of , [*labourer*] and others for that [*&c., as in summons*].

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Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, —you the above-mentioned *X.Y.*, to convey the said *A.B.* to the above-mentioned prison, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him till he is thence delivered in due course of law.

(Seal).

48.

Summary Conviction where the Punishment is Imprisonment and no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. [*labourer*] is this day convicted before this Court for that [*&c., state the offence and the time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* for his said offence to be imprisoned in (Her Majesty's Consular) prison at there to be kept to hard labour for the space of

And this Court also adjudges the said *A.B.* to pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf. And if the same be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before next] then * this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And in default of sufficient distress * this Court adjudges the said *A.B.*, to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal).

[*Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following*:—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to the Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said *A.B.* and his family [*or* that the said *A.B.* has no goods whereon the said sum could be levied by distress].

49.

Summary Conviction for a Penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of sufficient Distress, Imprisonment, or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment Imprisonment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] is this day convicted before this Court for that [*&c., state the offence, and time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of [*state the penalty and also the compensation if any*] to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

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And in default of sufficient distress,* this Court adjudges the said *A.B.* to be imprisoned in [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] prison at there to be kept [to hard labour] for the space of unless the said sums and all costs and charges † of the said distress [and † of the commitment and conveyance of the said *A.B.* to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal).

[*Where the issuing of a distress warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, as it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following*:—

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said *A.B.* and his family [*or* that the said *A.B.* has no goods whereon the said sum can be levied by distress].

[*Where the conviction is for a penalty, and in default of payment, imprisonment, omit the words between the asterisks * * and also the words between the marks † †*].

50.

Warrant of Commitment on a Conviction where the Punishment is imprisonment and no penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of prison at

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* for his said offence should be imprisoned in the prison at , and there be kept to hard labour for the space of

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.*, and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of

(Seal).

51.

Warrant (on Conviction for a Penalty) for Commitment of the person convicted in the first Instance without previous Warrant of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of prison at

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that, [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* should for his said offence forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

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And that if the said sums should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of], the said *A.B.* should be imprisoned in the above-mentioned prison [and be there kept to hard labour] unless the same [and the costs and charges of the conveying of the said *A.B.* to the said prison] should be sooner paid.

And the said *A.B.* being required to pay the said sums according to said conviction has not done so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the above-named *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of unless the said several sums [and the costs and charges of the conveying of him to the said prison amounting to the further sum of] be sooner paid.

(Seal).

52.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction for a Penalty, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court

A.B. of [*labourer*] stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A.B.* should, * for his said offence, forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also * pay to the said *C.D.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of] the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*

And the said *A.B.*, although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said *A.B.*, and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums † together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any, may be rendered on demand to the said *A.B.*, and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court, in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal).

*Where the person convicted is to pay costs but no penalty, omit the words between the asterisks * *, and for the word "sums" marked †, substitute "sum."*

53.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be indorsed on Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

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I, *X.Y.* of , Police Officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that by virtue of the within written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within named *A.B.*, and that I can find no sufficient goods of the said *A.B.*, whereon the sums within mentioned can be levied.

X.Y.

54.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of prison at

[*Proceed as in warrant of distress (Form 52), down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus:*—]

And on the day of 18 , this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.*, commanding you to levy the said sum of and , [*or* the said sum of for costs] by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A.B.*, and it now appears to this Court, as well by the return of you the said *X.Y.* to the said warrant as otherwise, that you have made diligent search for the goods of the said *A.B.*, but that no sufficient distress whereon the said sums could be levied could be found.

Therefore you are hereby commanded in Her Majesty's name, you the said *X.Y.*, to take the said *A.B.* and convey him safely to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said *A.B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of unless the said sums [*or* sum] and all the costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *A.B.*] amounting to the further sum of be sooner paid.

(Seal).

54.

Order of Dismissal of Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

A.B. of [*labourer*] was on the day of 18 charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A.B.* appears before this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called, does not appear].

Whereupon, the matter of the said charge being by this Court duly considered,* it manifestly appears to this Court that the said charge is not proved, and* this Court dismisses the same.

And adjudges that the said *C.D.* do pay to the said *A.B.* the sum of for his costs in this behalf, and if the same be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before] this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*, and in default of sufficient distress, this Court adjudges the said *C.D.* to be imprisoned in prison at [and there kept to hard labour] unless the same sum and costs and charges of the said distress [and of the

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commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *C.D.*] be soner paid.

(Seal.)

*Where the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing the words between the asterisks * * may be omitted.*

56.

Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

This is to certify that a charge made on the day of by *C.D.*, of , [*labourer*], against *A.B.* of , [*labourer*], for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*] is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed [with costs].

(Seal).

57.

Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.*, Police Officer of this Court.

A.B., of , [*labourer*] was on the day of 18 , charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons or warrant*].

And afterwards, namely, on the day of 18 , both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A.B.* appeared before this Court, but the said *C.D.*, although duly called, did not appear], and thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this Court,* and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said charge was not proved,* this Court did dismiss the same, and adjudged that the said *C.D.* should pay to the said *A.B.* the sum of for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before] then the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C.D.*

And the said *C.D.*, although required to pay the same according to the said order has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

Proceed as in the commanding part of Form 52, *only substituting the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused, and for the word "sums" at the mark † read "sum."*

(Seal).

58.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress in the last Case.

In Her Britannic Majesty Court at [*Canton*].

[*Thursday*] the day of 18 .

To *X.Y.* Police Officer of this Court, and to the keeper of prison at

Proceed as in last form down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus:—

And on the day of 18 this Court issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X.Y.* [*proceed as in Form* 54, *only substituting the name of C.D., the prosecutor, for the name of A.B., the accused*].

(Seal).

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FEES.

For service of summons, petition, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document (except an answer) on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch of the civil jurisdiction—

	Dollars.	
Within one mile (English) of Court	1	
Beyond, for every further complete mile	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
Serving of an answer	$0\frac{1}{2}$	
Decision of Questions without formal Suit.		
On Summons for issue or special case	7	
On issue or special case	5	
On hearing	7	
Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.		
On summons	10	
On order	10	
Summary Orders before Suit.		
On application for order	5	
On recognizance	5	
On order	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Bankruptcy and Arrangement.		
On petition for adjudication	20	
On order of adjudication	10	
On appointment of each assignee	5	
For every meeting or adjourned meeting	10	
For every notice (exclusive of printing expenses)	5	
On order of discharge	50	
On petition to annul adjudication	10	
On order annulling adjudication	20	
To Official assignee		Two per cent. on assets collected.
On trust deed for benefit of creditors or other instrument of arrangement registered		One half per cent. on value of estate.
Maritime Cases.		
On application for commission of survey	10	
On appointment of commission	5	
To each surveyor		Such sum as the Court (but in the case of a Provincial Court, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court) thinks fit and reasonable.
For extension of Report of survey and copies		
On petition for appointment of adjusters		
To each adjuster		
On extending average bond		
To agent or owners of cargo		

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Probate and Administration.

	Dollars.
On application for probate or administration	5
On oath of every executor, administrator, and surety	3
On probate or letters of administration	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for Stamp duty in like cases, with one per cent. additional in case of appointment of official administrator.
On filing account	5
On passing account	10

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified:—

	Dollars. On Summons or Petition.	Dollars. On Hearing.
Where amount involved is—		
Under 100 dollars	1	1
100 dollars and under 250 dollars	2	2
250 dollars or upwards	One per cent. on amount.	One and a half per cent. on amount.
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed (not particularly charged)		1
On every decree or order (not particularly charged)		1
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury		5
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party)		3
On every warrant of execution against goods—		
For less than 250 dollars		2
For 250 dollars or upwards		5
For keeping possession, per diem		3

Appeal to Supreme Court.

	Dollars. Where amount involved is 1,250 dollars or upwards.	Dollars. Where amount involved is under 1,250 dollars.
On motion for leave to appeal	5	2½
On every security	5	2½
On order for leave to appeal	10	5
	On petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	20	20
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	10	10
On any appeal other than such as are before specified	Two per cent. on amount involved.	Two per cent. on amount involved.

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On motion for leave to appeal	15
On every security	15
On order for leave to appeal	25
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission)	Such sum as the Court directs.

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Miscellaneous.	*Dollars.*
On deposit of money	Two and a half per cent. on amount.
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document	5
On notice of bill of sale filed	5
For taking inventory, per diem	5
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy	2
For noting same	1
For taking an affidavit	1
For drawing a will	Such sum as the Court directs.
For certifying signature or seal	1
For attendance at a sale:	
Where the purchase-money is under 500 dollars ...	1
Where 500 dollars or upwards	Two per cent. on amount.
On a reference to the archives	$0\frac{1}{2}$
For certified copy of docament in the archives—	
For first 100 words	1
For every further 100 words	$0\frac{1}{2}$
For an official certified translation of any document in Chinese, Japanese, or Dutch	Such sum as the Court directs.
For an official certified translation of a document in any other language—	
For first 200 words	10
For every further 200 words	$2\frac{1}{2}$
For communication between two Courts	$2\frac{1}{2}$
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or to local Chinese or Japanese authority	5
For attendance of any of Her Majesty's officers at Chinese or Japanese office or tribunal:—	
Where amount involved is—	
Under 1,250 dollars	5
1,250 dollars and under 2,500 dollars...	10
2,500 dollars and under 5,000 dollars	20
5,000 dollars and upwards	50

II.—Criminal Matters.

On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On hearing in summary case	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On warrant of commitment	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On recognizance or other security	$0\frac{1}{2}$
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On trial with a jury	5
On record of sentence on trial with a jury	5
For copies of documents	As in civil cases.

Appeal to Supreme Court.

On application for special case on summary conviction	5
On argument filed separately from application	5
On special case on summary conviction	5
On special case on point of law reserved	15
On recognizance or other security	5

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

On each step required	The like fee as on the corresponding step in civil appeals to Her Majesty in Council.

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CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG.

ORDINANCE No. 13 OF 1873.

SIR ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.

An Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the Advice of the Legislative Council thereof, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and Equity.

[30th September, 1873.]

INTRODUCTION.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Supreme Court of the Colony, and to provide a Uniform Code of Procedure at Common Law and in Equity: Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

I.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as "The Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure."

II.—The following terms and expressions shall be understood as hereinafter defined or explained, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such definition or explanation; that is to say:—

"Court" shall mean the Supreme Court, and shall include the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court, sitting together or separately, in Court or in Chambers.

"Full Court" shall mean the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge sitting together.

"Registrar" shall mean the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

"Sheriff" shall include a Deputy Sheriff, and any person lawfully authorized to execute the Process of the Court.

"Code" shall mean the Code of Civil Procedure introduced by this Ordinance.

"Cause of Action" in suits founded on contract shall not necessarily mean the whole Cause of Action, but a cause of action shall be deemed to have arisen within the jurisdiction, if the contract was made therein, though the breach may have occurred elsewhere, and also if the breach occurred within the jurisdiction, though the contract may have been made elsewhere.

"Within the Jurisdiction" shall mean within the Colony, and shall not include the jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court under Article 159 of the Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council of the 9th of March, 1865, for the Government of Her Majesty's Subjects in China and Japan.

III.—Nothing in this ordinance contained shall be deemed:—

(a.) To affect the Rights, Privileges, or Remedies of the Crown;

(b.) To affect the existing Jurisdiction or Powers of the Supreme Court;

(c.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Supreme Court in matters or causes testamentary under Ordinance No. 8 of 1870, nor under "The Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864," nor under "The Companies Ordinance, 1856," nor further nor otherwise than is herein expressly enacted;

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(d.) To affect the Procedure and Practice of the Vice-Admiralty Court of the Colony;

(c.) To affect any Suit, Action, or other Proceeding instituted at the time of the commencement of this Ordinance;

Provided always that in case the parties to any such last-mentioned Suit, Action, or other Proceeding shall desire to carry on and continue the same, so far as may be practicable, under the provisions of this Code, the Court may, in its discretion, permit them so to do upon such terms and conditions as it may think reasonable.

Old Procedure and Practice.

IV.—Except so far as may be otherwise specially provided in this Code, or the enactments contained in any Ordinances of the Colony, or in any Acts or Parts of Acts of the Imperial Parliament in force therein relating to the procedure and practice of the Court in its common law and equity jurisdiction, and all rules and orders of the Supreme Court (including all unwritten rules of practice, and all rules or orders of any Court of law or equity in England, which are now in force in the Colony) shall, from and after the commencement of this Ordinance, and during the continuance thereof, be suspended in their operations, so far as they relate to such procedure and practice, subject to the proviso next hereinafter contained, that is to say: Provided that as regards any matters for which no special provision may have been made by this Code, the said Ordinances, Acts, or Parts of Acts, Rules, or Orders hereby suspended, shall be deemed to remain in force so far as the same shall not conflict, or be inconsistent with, the Code of Procedure introduced by this Ordinance, and can be made auxiliary thereto.

New Procedure and Practice.

V.—From and after the commencement of this Ordinance, the procedure and practice of the Supreme Court in its common law and equity jurisdictions shall be assimilated, and all civil suits shall be instituted and carried on in manner hereinafter prescribed.

PART I.

FROM THE INSTITUTION OF A SUIT TO THE HEARING.

Chapter I.—The Institution of Suits.

Register of Civil Suits.

VI.—The Registrar shall keep a Book called the Register of Civil Suits, which shall be in the form contained in the Schedule to this Code, or as near thereto as circumstances permit, and shall contain the entries specified in the said form, and every suit or proceeding, however instituted under the provisions of this Code, shall be numbered in each year according to the order in which the same shall be commenced.

Attorneys and Agents.

VII.—Every person doing any act, or taking any proceeding in the Court as plaintiff, or otherwise, must do so in his own name, and not otherwise, and either by himself or by his attorney, procurator, or agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing.

2.—Where such act is done, or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the Court may order that the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, be filed in the Court before or at the commencement of, or during the proceedings.

3.—Where the authority is special and has reference only to the particular proceeding to be taken, the original document itself must be filed; but where the authority is general or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of such document may be filed.

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4.—The authority, whether general or special, must be distinct and clear, so as to satisfy the Court that the person professing to act thereon has such authority as he claims to exercise.

5.—Any person doing any act or taking any proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorised thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorised, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Services of Process.

VIII.—No service in a Civil Suit shall be made on Sunday, Christmas day, or Good Friday.

2.—Unless in any case the Court thinks it just and expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal, that is, the document to be served shall be delivered into the hands of the person to be served: Provided always, that where the duly authorised attorney of the person to be served shall undertake to accept service on behalf of his client, service upon such attorney shall be equivalent to personal service on the client, and all further service in the suit or proceeding, may be made by delivering the instrument to be served to such attorney, or by leaving the same at his place of business.

3.—Where it appears to the Court that for any reason personal service of a writ, petition, notice, summons, decree, order, or other document of which service is required cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either:—

(a.) By delivery of the document to be served, together with the order for service, to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the Colony of the person so served; or,

(b.) By delivery thereof to some agent within the Colony of the person to be served, or to some other person within the Colony through whom it appears to the Court there is a reasonable probability that the document and order served will come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or,

(c.) By advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the Colony; or,

(d.) By notice put up at the Court-house, or at some other place of public resort, or at the usual or last known place of abode or business of the person to be served, within the Colony.

4.—When the defendant is in the service of the Government, the Court may transmit a copy of the document to be served to the head officer of the department in which the defendant is employed, for the purpose of being served on him, if it shall appear to the Court that the document may be most conveniently so served.

5.—When the suit is against a British Corporation, or a Company authorised to sue and be sued in the name of an officer or trustees, the document may be served by giving the same to any director, secretary, or other principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of the Corporation or Company.

6.—When the suit is against a foreign Corporation or Company having an office and carrying on business within the Colony, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving the same to the principal officer, or by leaving it at the office of such foreign Corporation or Company within the Colony.

7.—When the suit is against a defendant residing out of the jurisdiction, but carrying on business in the Colony in his own name, or under the name of a firm through a duly authorised agent, and such suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, the document may be served by giving it to such agent, and such service shall be equivalent to personal service on the defendant.

8.—The Court may direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction in all cases in which the Court is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the suit is limited to a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction.

9.—In every case in which the Court shall direct service to be made out of the jurisdiction, it shall be lawful for the Court, in its discretion, to fix the time within which an appearance shall be entered by the defendant and to give any other directions with reference to such service which it may think fit, and to receive any

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affidavit or statutory declaration of such service having been effected as *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

10.—Any order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order, as occasion requires.

11.—Whenever the service of Process by the sheriff shall be attended with expenses, he shall not (except by order of the Court) he bound to effect the same, unless the reasonable expenses thereof shall have been previously tendered to him by the party requiring such service; and such expenses shall be costs in the cause.

Suits to be commenced by Writ of Summons.

IX.—Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained as to the institution of special suits and proceedings in certain cases, all suits in the Supreme Court shall be commenced by a general writ of summons to be issued bp the Registrar on the filing of a *Præcipe* for the same.

2.— The writ sball be prepared by the plaintiff, or his attorney, and shall specify the name, description, and place of abode of the plaintiff and of the defendant so far as they can be ascertained, the subject matter of the claim, and the relief sought for, and such writ shall be tested in the name of the Chief Justice, and bear date the day whereon the same shall be sued out.

3.—Any alteration in the writ, without leave of the Court, and without being re-sealed before service, shall render the writ void.

4.—In case service of the writ shall not have been effected within six months from the date thereof, the same shall become void: Provided always that the Court may, before the expiration of the then current period, in its discretion, from time to time renew the operation of the writ for a further period not exceeding six months at one time.

5.—Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to apply to proceedings which may now be heard on petition without preliminary service on any party, but all petitions shall be subject to the rules contained in Section XXIV., so far as they are applicable to the subject matter thereof.

Of Summoning the Defendant.

X.—The plaintiff shall cause a copy of the writ of Summons to be served on the defendant, and such copy shall contain a Memorandum endorsed thereon requiring the defendant to enter an appearance to the suit within eight days from the day of such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered; and every such writ shall, within eight days after the service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered, be returned into the Registrar's office with a memorandum endorsed thereon of the date and mode of service.

Appearance.

XI.—The defendant shall within eight days from the day of service upon him of the writ of summons, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered, cause an appearance to the suit to be entered for him in the Supreme Court.

2.—In all cases of service of a writ of summons out of the jurisdiction, the entry of appearance thereto shall specify the name and address of some attorney, agent, or other person within the jurisdiction on whom substituted service of all further process against the defendant in the suit may be effected while the defendant remains out of the jurisdiction, and in default thereof, the Court may proceed with the suit as if no appearance had been entered.

Consequence of Non-Appearance.

XII.—If the defendant shall fail to enter an appearance within the time hereinbefore limited in that behalf, and it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the writ was duly served, the Court may give leave to the plaintiff to proceed with the suit *ex parte*. The plaintiff may thereupon file his petition and apply forthwith to have the cause set down for hearing.

2.—If the defendant enter an appearance at any time before the hearing of the suit, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to the payment of costs

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or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit, in like manner as if he had duly entered an appearance within the time limited as aforesaid.

3.—When the cause has been called on, the Court may proceed to hear the same *ex parte*, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just; but it shall not be obligatory on the Court to decide *ex parte* in the absence of the defendant, and it shall be at the discretion of the Court to issue a warrant to arrest him and detain him till another day appointed for the hearing of the cause, and, in the meanwhile, to attach his property.

Writs specially Indorsed.

XIII.—In all cases in which the defendant is within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, whether founded on a legal or equitable right, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to make upon the writ of summons and copy thereof, a special endorsement of the particulars and amount of his claim and of any interest payable thereon by law or under any contract expressed or implied, and in default of appearance, he shall be entitled to judgment for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ together with interest, if any, payable thereon as aforesaid, to the date of the judgment, and the amount of the taxed costs: Provided always that the Court may, nevertheless, let in the defendant to defend upon an application, supported by satisfactory affidavits accounting for his non-appearance and disclosing a defence upon the merits.

2.—If the defendant has appeared, the plaintiff shall be entitled, upon filing an affidavit verifying the cause of action, and swearing that in his belief there is no defence, to take out a summons to show cause why he should not proceed to judgment and execution, and upon such summons, such order may be made as the justice of the case may require.

3.—In the manner, in cases of ordinary account, as in the case of a partnership, or executorship, or ordinary trust account, where nothing more is required in the first instance than an account, the writ may be specially indorsed, and in default of appearance, or after appearance, unless the defendant shall satisfy the Court that there is really some preliminary question to be tried, an order for the account, with all usual directions, may be forthwith made.

4.—It shall also be lawful for the Court, in such cases, on summary application in Chambers or elsewhere, to direct, if it think fit, any necessary inquiries or accounts, notwithstanding it may appear that there is some special or further relief sought, or some special matter to be tried, as to which it may be proper that the suit proceed in the usual manner.

Proceedings by or against Partnership Firms.

XIV.—Proceedings by or on behalf or against a partnership, solely or jointly, must be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise: Provided always that where some of the members of a partnership carrying on business within the Colony are unknown, or are absent from the Colony, every such partnership may be sued in the name of any one or more members thereof within the jurisdiction, and every judgment obtained or order made in any such suit shall have the same effect and operation upon the persons and property, both moveable and immoveable, of such partnership and of the several members thereof, whether such property be joint or separate, as if every member of such co-partnership had been actually, and in fact, a defendant in the action, and had been duly served with process, and every such judgment or order may be enforced as in ordinary cases of the like nature.

Guardian for Purpose of Suit.

XV.—Where on default made by a defendant in entering an appearance to the suit after due service of the writ of summons, it appears to the Court that he is an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind (not so found by inquisition), so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, or of its own motion, appoint some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purpose of the suit, by whom he may defend the same.

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2.—No such order shall be made except on notice, after expiration of the time for appearance, and four days at least before the day named in the notice for the hearing of the application; such notice shall be left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant was at the time of service of the writ of summons, and also, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, served on or left at the dwelling-house of such father or guardian, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to dispense with such last-mentioned service.

Chapter II.—Arrest of Absconding Defendant—Interim Attachment—Injunctions—Detention of Ships.

Arrest of Absconding Defendant.

XVI.—If in any suit, not being a suit for land or other immoveable property, the defendant is about to leave the jurisdiction of the Court, or has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property, or any part thereof, the plaintiff may, either at the institution of the suit, or at any time thereafter until final judgment, make an application to the Court that security be taken for the appearance of the defendant to answer any judgment that may be passed against him in the suit.

2.—If the Court, after making such investigation as it may consider necessary, shall be of opinion that there is probable cause for believing that the defendant is about to leave its jurisdiction, or that he has disposed of or removed from the jurisdiction of the Court his property, or any part thereof, and that in either case, by reason thereof, the execution of any decree which may be made against him is likely to be obstructed or delayed, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant to the sheriff enjoining him to bring the defendant before the Court that he may show cause why he should not give good and sufficient bail for his appearance.

3.—If the defendant fail to show such cause, the Court shall order him to give bail for his appearance at any time when called upon while the suit is pending, and until execution or satisfaction of any decree that may be passed against him in the suit; and the surety or sureties shall undertake, in default of such appearance, to pay any sum of money that may be adjudged against the defendant in the suit, with costs.

4.—Should a defendant offer, in lieu of bail for his appearance, to deposit a sum of money, or other valuable property, sufficient to answer the claim against him, with the costs of the suit, the Court may accept such deposit.

5.—In the event of the defendant neither furnishing security nor offering a sufficient doposit, he may be committed to custody until the decision of the suit, or if judgment be given against the defendant, until the execution of the decree, if the Court shall so order.

6.—If it shall appear to the Court that the arrest of the defendant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for any injury or loss which he may have sustained by reason of such arrest: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this Section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such arrest.

Interim Attachment of his Property.

XVII.—If the defendant, with the intent to obstruct or delay the execution of any decree that may be passed against him, is about to dispose of his property, or any part thereof, or to remove any such property from the jurisdiction of the Court, the plaintiff may apply to the Court, either at the time of the institution of the suit or any time thereafter until final judgment, to call upon the defendant to furnish sufficient security to fulfil any decree that may be made against him in the suit, and

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on his failing to give such security, to direct that any property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the defendant, shall be attached until the further order of the Court.

2.—The application shall contain a specification of the property required to be attached, and the estimated value thereof, so far as the plaintiff can reasonably ascertain the same; and the plaintiff shall, at the time of making the application, declare that to the best of his information and belief, the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property with such intent as aforesaid.

3.—If the Court, after making such investigation as it may consider necessary, shall be satisfied that the defendant is about to dispose of or remove his property with intent to obstruct or delay the execution of the decree, it shall be lawful for the Court to issue a warrant to the sheriff, commanding him to call upon the defendant, within a time to be fixed by the Court, either to furnish security in such sum as may be specified in the order, to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the said property, or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the decree, or to appear, and show cause why he should not furnish security. The Court may also in the warrant direct the attachment until further order of the whole or any portion of the property specified in the application.

4.—If the defendant fail to show such cause or to furnish the required security within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may direct that the property specified in the application, if not already attached, or such portion thereof as shall be sufficient to fulfil the decree, shall be attached until further order. If the defendant show such cause or furnish the required security, and the property specified in the application, or any portion of it, shall have been attached, the Court shall order the attachment to be withdrawn.

5.—The attachment shall be made according to the nature of the property to be attached, in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the attachment of property in execution of a decree for money.

6.—The attachment shall not affect the rights of persons not parties to the suit, and in the event of any claim being preferred to the property attached before judgment, such claim shall be investigated in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the investigation of claims to property attached in execution of a decree for money.

7.—In all cases of attachment before judgment, the Court shall at any time remove the same, on the defendant furnishing security as above required, together with security for the costs of the attachment.

8.—If it shall appear to the Court that the attachment was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the attachment of his property: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

Injunctions.

XVIII.—In any suit in which it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Court that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by any party to the suit, it shall be lawful for the Court *to issue* an injunction to such party, commanding him to refrain from doing the particular act complained of, or to give such other order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging, or alienating the property, as to the Court may seem meet, and all cases in which it may appear to the Court to be necessary for the preservation, or the better management or custody of any property which is in question in a suit, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a receiver or manager

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property, and, if need be, to remove the person in whose possession or custody the property may be from the possession or custody thereof, and to commit the same to the custody of such receiver or manager, and to grant to such receiver or manager all such powers for the management or the preservation and improvement of the property and the collection of the rents and profits thereof, and the application and disposal of such rents and profits, as to the Court may seem proper.

2.—In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, and whether the same be accompanied by any claim for damages or not, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, at any time after the commencement of the suit, and whether before or after judgment, to apply to the Court for an injunction to restrain the defendant from the repetition or the continuance of the breach of contract or wrongful act complained of, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract or relating to the same property or right; and such injunction may be granted by the Court on such terms as to the duration of the injunction, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as to the Court shall seem reasonable and just, and in case of disobedience, such injunction may be enforced by imprisonment in the same manner as a decree for specific performance: Provided always that any order for an injunction may be discharged or varied, or set aside by the Court, on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

3.—The Court may in every case before granting an injunction direct such reasonable notice of the application for the same to be given to the opposite party as it shall see fit.

4.—If it shall appear to the Court that the injunction was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the claim of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may (on the application of the defendant) award against the plaintiff such sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, as it may deem a reasonable compensation to the defendant for the expense or injury occasioned to him by the issue of the injunction: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of the issue of the injunction.

Detention of Ships.

XIX.—Where the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, it shall be lawful for the Court, on the application of any plaintiff, or of its own motion, by warrant under the seal of the Court, to stop the clearance or to order the arrest and detention by the sheriff of any ship about to leave the colony (other than a ship enjoying immunity from civil process) and such clearance shall be stopped or the ship arrested and detained accordingly: Provided always that no such warrant shall be issued at the instance of any plaintiff unless the application for the issue thereof shall be supported by an affidavit of the facts.

2.—If it shall appear to the Court that the warrant was applied for on insufficient grounds, or if the suit of the plaintiff is dismissed, or judgment is given against him by default or otherwise, and it shall appear to the Court that there was no probable ground for instituting the suit, the Court may award against the plaintiff such amount, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, as it may deem reasonable compensation for the expense or injury occasioned by the issue of the warrant and such compensation shall be paid to such parties as the Court shall direct: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of compensation under this section than it is competent to such Court to decree in an action for damages. An award of compensation under this section shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such detention of a ship.

3.—The Court may at any time release a ship detained under this section upon such terms as it shall deem reasonable.

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Chapter III.—Relief from Adverse Claims—Death, Marriage, or Bankruptcy of Parties.

Relief from Adverse Claims.

XX.—Upon application made on behalf of any defendant, and supported by affidavit showing that such defendant does not claim any interest in the subject matter of the suit, but that the right thereto is claimed, or supposed, to belong to some other party who has sued or is expected to sue for the same, and that such defendant does not in any manner collude with such other party, but is ready to bring into Court, or to pay or dispose of the subject matter of the suit in such manner as the Court or any judge thereof may direct, it shall be lawful for the Court in all suits or proceedings whatsoever, and although the titles of the claimants have not a common origin, but are adverse to and independent of one another, to make rules and orders calling upon such other party to appear and to state the nature and particulars of his claim, and maintain or relinquish the same, and if he maintains it, to make himself defendant in the same suit; or with the consent of the plaintiff and such other party, may dispose of the question between them in a summary manner. The sheriff may obtain relief under this section if the adverse claimants have given him notice of their claims, though none of them may have commenced proceedings.

Death of Parties.

XXI.—The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the cause of action survive.

2.—If there be two or more plaintiffs or defendants, and one of them die, and if the cause of action survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, or against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, and against the surviving defendant or defendants.

3.—If there be two or more plaintiffs, and one of them die, and if the cause of action shall not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but shall survive to them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court may, on the application of the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such deceased plaintiff, and the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, and such legal representative of the deceased plaintiff. If no application shall be made to the Court by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff, the suit shall proceed at the instance of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs; and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff shall be interested in and shall be bound by the judgment given in the suit, in the same manner as if the suit had proceeded at his instance conjointly with the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs.

4.—In case of the death of a sole plaintiff, or sole surviving plaintiff, the Court may, on the application of the representative of such plaintiff, enter the name of such representative in the place of such plaintiff in the register of the suit, and the suit shall thereupon proceed; if no such application shall be made to the Court within what it may consider a reasonable time by any person claiming to be the legal representative of the deceased sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court to make an order that the suit shall abate, and to award to the defendant the reasonable costs which he may have incurred in defending the suit, to be recovered from the estate of the deceased sole plaintiff or surviving plaintiff; or the Court may, if it think proper, on the application of the defendant, and upon such terms as to costs as may seem fit, make such other order for bringing in the legal representatives of the deceased sole plaintiff or surviving plaintiff, and for proceeding with the suit in order to a final determination of the matters in dispute, as may appear just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

5.—If any dispute arise as to who is the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, it shall be competent to the Court either to stay the suit until the fact has been duly determined in another suit, or to decide at or before the hearing of the suit who shall be admitted to be such legal representative for the purpose of prosecuting the suit.

6.—If there be two or more defendants, and one of them die, and the cause of action shall not survive against the surviving defendant or defendants alone, and

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also in case of the death of a sole defendant, or sole surviving defendant, where the action survives, the plaintiff may make an application to the Court, specifying the name, description, and place of abode of any person whom the plaintiff alleges to be the legal representative of such defendant, and whom he desires to be made the defendant in his stead; and the Court shall thereupon enter the name of such representative in the register of the suit in the place of such defendant, and shall issue an order to him to appear on a day to be therein mentioned to defend the suit; and the case shall thereupon proceed in the same manner as if such representative had originally been made a defendant, and had been a party to the former proceedings in the suit.

Marriages of Parties.

XXII.—The marriage of a female plaintiff, or defendant, shall not cause the suit to abate, but the suit may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and the decree thereupon may be executed upon the wife alone; and if the case is one in which the husband is by law liable for the debts of his wife, the decree may, by leave of the Court, be executed against the husband also; and in case of judgment for the wife, execution of the decree may, by leave of the Court, be issued upon the application of the husband, where the husband is by law entitled to the money or things which may be the subject of the decree.

Bankruptcy of Parties.

XXIII.—The bankruptcy of the plaintiff in any suit which the assignee might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be a valid objection to the continuance of such suit, unless the assignee shall decline to continue the suit and to give security for the costs thereof within such reasonable time as the Court may order; if the assignee neglect or refuse to continue the suit, and to give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may, within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy of the plaintiff as a reason for abating the suit.

Chapter IV.—The Petition.

Form and Contents.

XXIV.—After the appearance of the defendant to the suit, or in case of non-appearance, then by leave of the Court, the plaintiff may file in the Supreme Court a petition which shall contain the names, descriptions, and places of abode of the plaintiff and of the defendant, so far as they can be ascertained, and shall correspond in those particulars with the writ of summons.

2.—The petition shall then set out by way of narrative the material facts, matters, and circumstances on which the plaintiff relies, such narrative being divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, and each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate and distinct statement or allegation. The petition shall pray specifically for the relief to which the plaintiff may conceive himself entitled, and also for general relief.

3.—The petition must be as brief as may be consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

4.—Documents must not be unnecessarily set out in the petition *in hæc verba*, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be set out, or the effect and substance of so much only of them as is pertinent and material may be given without needless prolixity.

5.—Dates and sums shall be expressed in figures and not in words.

6.—The petition may not contain any statement of the mere evidence by which the facts alleged are intended to be proved, and may not contain any argument of law.

7.—The facts material to the establishment of the plaintiff's right to recover shall be alleged positively, briefly, and as clearly as may be, so as to enable the defendant by his answer either to admit or deny any one or more of the material allegations, or else to admit the truth of any or all of the allegations, but to set forth some other substantive matter in his answer, by reason of which he intends to contend

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that the right of the plaintiff to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released or barred or otherwise gone.

8.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the petition must be signed by the plaintiff or his counsel in all cases, unless the plaintiff obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such signature.

9.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the plaintiff to verify his petition, or any part thereof, on oath or by affidavit.

Particulars of Demand.

XXV.—Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of any contract, expressed or implied, or to recover the possession or the value of any goods wrongfully taken and detained, or wrongfully detained by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a schedule stating the particulars of his demand in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information as to the details of the claim.

2.—An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer, on summons.

3.—The plaintiff shall not at the hearing obtain a judgment for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and the cost of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

4.—Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court; and the Court may, on any application for leave to amend, grant the same on its appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by the amendment. Otherwise the Court may refuse leave, or grant the same on such terms as to notice, postponement of trial, or costs, as justice requires.

5.—Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing either at once or on such terms as to notice, adjournment, or costs, as justice requires.

6.—When particulars are amended by leave of the Court, or where further or better particulars are ordered to be given, the order shall state the time within which the amendment is to be made, or the further or better particulars are to be given; and the order for the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in this answer.

Papers Annexed.

XXVI.—Where the plaintiff seeks (in addition to or without any order for the payment of money by the defendant) to obtain, as against any person, any general or special declaration by the Court of his rights under any contract or instrument, or to set aside any contract, or to have any bond, bill note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled, or to restrain any defendant by injunction, or to have any account taken between himself and any other or others, and in such other cases as the nature of the circumstances makes it necessary or expedient, the plaintiff in his petition may refer to and briefly describe any papers or documents on the contents of which he intends to rely, and may annex copies of such papers or documents to the petition, where such papers or documents are brief, or may state any reason for not annexing copies of such papers or documents, or any of them respectively (as, their length, possession of copies by the defendant, loss, inability to procure copies), that he may have to allege. The plaintiff shall, in his petition, offer to allow the defendant to inspect such papers and documents as aforesaid, or such of them as are in his possession or power.

Equitable Relief and Defence.

XXVII.—Every petition is to be taken to imply an offer to do equity in the matter of the suit and to admit of any equitable defence, and, on the other hand, to enable the plaintiff to obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as he may appear entitled to from the facts stated and proved, though not specifically asked, if it may be granted without hardship to the defendant.

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Parties.

XXVIII.—Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others, as guardians, executors, or administrators, or on behalf of themselves and others as creditors in a suit for administration, must state the characters in which they sue.

2.—All persons having a joint cause of suit against any defendant ought ordinarily to be parties to the suit.

3.—Where the plaintiff has a joint and several demand against several persons, either as principal or as sureties, it shall not be necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning such demand all the persons liable thereto, but he may proceed against one or more of the persons severally liable.

4.—If it appear to the Court, at or before the hearing of a suit, that all the persons who may be entitled to, or who claim some share or interest in the subject matter of the suit, and who may be likely to be affected by the result, have not been made parties to the suit, the Court may adjourn the hearing of the suit to a future day to be fixed by the Court, and direct that such persons shall be made either plaintiffs or defendants in the suit, as the case may be. In such case, the Court shall issue a notice to such persons in the manner provided in this code for the service of a writ of summons on a defendant, and on proof of due service of such notice, the person so served, whether he shall have appeared or not, shall be bound by all proceedings in the cause.

5.—In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, by and against the same parties, and in the same rights, the Court may, either before or at the hearing, if it appears inexpedient to try the different causes of suit together, order that different records be made up, and make such order as to adjournment and costs as justice requires.

6.—In case a petition states two or more distinct causes of suit, but not by and against the same parties, or by and against the same parties, but not in the same rights, the petition may, on the application of any defendant, be amended or dismissed.

XXIX.—As soon as practicable after the filing of the petition, the plaintiff shall cause a copy thereof under the seal of the Court to be served upon every defendant to the suit, and such copy shall contain a memorandum endorsed thereon requiring the defendant to file an answer to the petition within ten days from the day of such service, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction, within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that no such service of the petition shall be required to be made upon any defendant who has failed to enter an appearance and as against whom the plaintiff has obtained the leave of the Court to proceed with his suit *ex parte*.

2.—Where service of the writ of summons is directed to be made out of the jurisdiction, the Court may order that the petition be filed forthwith, and that a copy thereof under the seal of the Court be served upon the defendant concurrently with the writ.

Staying Proceedings for Defect in Petition.

XXX.—Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non compliance with any provision of the code, the Court may, either on application by a defendant or of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings until the defect is remedied.

2.—The Court may, of its own motion, make an order to stay proceedings on a defective petition, where the defect is patent and comes to the knowledge of the Court before service of the petition on the defendant.

Dismissal of Petition on Ground of Law.

XXXI.—Where a defendant conceives that he has a good legal or equitable defence to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any decree against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by a motion that the petition be dismissed without any answer being required from him.

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Amendment of Petition.

XXXII.—Any plaintiff not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant reasonably to understand the nature and particulars of the claim set up against him, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant before answer, to amend his petition.

2.—The plaintiff may be ordered to annex copies of, or produce for inspection, such papers or documents in his possession or power as he has referred to in the petition, and as the defendant is entitled to inspect for the purposes of the suit.

3.—The Court may, in such cases, make such order as to costs as justice requires, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

4.—If any petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, either of its own motion before service thereof, or on the application of the defendant, order the petition to be amended, and make such order as to costs as justice requires.

5.—A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court obtained *ex parte*.

6.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court directs.

Chapter V.—The Answer—Replication—Interrogatories—Settlement of Issues.

Form and Contents.

XXXIII.—Unless an answer shall be dispensed with by leave of the Court, or by consent of parties, or in certain cases by any general rule or order of Court, the defendant must file in the Court an answer to the petition within ten days from the date of the service thereof, or in cases of service out of the jurisdiction within such time as the Court shall have ordered: Provided always that he may obtain further time to answer, on summons, stating the further time required and the reasons why it is required.

2.—The application when made, unless consented to, must be supported by affidavit, or if the Court in its discretion shall permit, by oral evidence on oath, showing that there is reasonable ground for the application and that it is not made for the purpose of delay.

3.—Where a defendant does not put in any answer (or such answer is dispensed with in manner aforesaid), he shall not be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition, or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought; and at the hearing (even though such defendant does not appear) the plaintiff must open his case, and adduce evidence in support of it, and take such judgment as to the Court appears just.

4.—A defendant neglecting to put in an answer within the time or further time allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in an answer without leave of the Court, or consent of parties.

5.—The Court may grant such leave by order on the *ex parte* application of the defendant at any time before the plaintiff has set down the cause, or applied to have it set down for hearing.

6.—Where the cause has been set down, or the plaintiff has applied to have it set down for hearing, the Court shall not grant such leave except on return of a summons to the plaintiff giving notice of defendant's application, and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

7.—The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition, but may not set forth the evidence by which such defence is intended to be supported.

8.—It should be clear and precise, and not introduce matters irrelevant to the suit, and the rules before laid down respecting the setting out of the documents and the contents of the petition generally shall be observed in the answer *mutatis mutandis*.

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9.—It must deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

10.—Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it must deny directly as (for example) where it is alleged that the defendant has received a sum of money, the answer must deny that he has received that sum, or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer must not deny it literally, as it is alleged, but must answer the point of substance positively and certainly.

11.—The answer must specifically admit such material allegations in the petition as the defendant knows to be true, or desires to be taken as admitted. Such admission, if plain and specific, will prevent the plaintiff from obtaining the cost of proving at the hearing any matters of fact so admitted.

12.—All material allegations of fact admitted by a defendant shall be taken as established against him without proof thereof by the plaintiff at the hearing. But the plaintiff shall be bound to prove as against each defendant all allegations of fact not admitted by him, or not stated by him to be true to his belief.

13.—The answer must allege any matter of fact not stated in the petition on which the defendant relies in defence, as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to recover, or to any relief capable of being granted on the petition, has not yet accrued, or is released, or barred or otherwise gone.

14.—The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer, except where the defence is such as, in the opinion of the Court, ought to have been expressly set up by the answer, or is inconsistent with the statements of the answer, or is, in the opinion of the Court, likely to take the plaintiff by surprise, and to raise a fresh issue or fresh issues of fact or law not fairly arising out of the pleadings as they stand and such as the plaintiff ought not to be then called upon to try.

15.—Subject to any general rule or order relating thereto, the answer must be signed by the defendant or his counsel, unless the defendant obtain the leave of the Court to dispense with such signature.

16.—The Court may, where the circumstances of the case appear to require it, order the defendant to verify his answer, or any part thereof, on oath or by affidavit.

Tender.

XXXIV.—A defence alleging tender by the defendant must be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

Payment into Court.

XXXV.—Payment into Court by the defendant must be accompanied by an answer. The answer must state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be), in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters.

2.—Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in and no more, and for no other purpose.

3.—Where the defendant pays money into Court, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case, the plaintiff may forthwith apply by summons for payment of the money out of the Court to him; and on the hearing of the summons, the Court shall make such order as to stay further proceedings in the suit, in whole or in part, and as to costs and other matters, as seem just.

4.—If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has sustained damages to a greater amount, or (as the case may be), that the defendant was and is indebted to him in a greater amount than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs at the

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hearing, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted.

Set-off.

XXXVI.—A defence of set-off to a claim for money, whether in debt or in damages, must be accompanied by a statement of the particulars of the set-off; and if pleaded as a sole defence, unless extending to the whole amount of the plaintiff's claim, must also be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled; and in default of such payment, the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off pleaded.

2.—Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence by way of set-off which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible as set off, the Court may either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw such defence, and to file a cross-petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit, together or otherwise, on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just.

Counter-Claim.

XXXVII.—Where a defendant in his answer raises any specific defence, and it appears to the Court that on such defence being established he may be entitled to relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject matter of the suit, the Court may, on the application of the defendant, either before or at the hearing, if under the circumstances of any case it thinks fit, give liberty to him to file a counter-claim by a cross-petition in the same suit, asking for relief against the plaintiff, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and counter-claim, together or otherwise, and in such manner and on such terms as to costs and other matters as seem just, and may, if in any case it seems fit, require the plaintiff to give security to the satisfaction of the Court (by deposit or otherwise) to abide by and perform the decision of the Court on the counter-claim.

Specific Answer.

XXXVIII.—Where the defendant does not answer (an answer not being dispensed with in manner aforesaid), or put in an answer amounting only to a general denial of the plaintiff's claim, the plaintiff may apply by summons for an order to compel him to answer specifically to the several material allegations in the petition; and the Court, if such allegations are briefly, positively, separately and distinctly made, and it thinks that justice so requires, may grant such an order.

2.—The defendant shall, within the time limited by such order, put in his answer accordingly, and shall therein answer the several material allegations in the petition, either admitting or denying the truth of such allegations *seriatim*, as the truth or falsehood of each is within his knowledge, or (as the case may be), stating as to any one or more of the allegations that he does not know whether such allegation or allegations is or are true or otherwise.

3.—The defendant so answering may also set up by such answer any defence to the suit, and may explain away the effect of any admission therein made by any other allegation of facts.

Replication.

XXXIX.—No replication or other pleading after answer shall be allowed, except by special leave of the Court.

2.—Where the plaintiff considers the contents of the answer to be such as to render an amendment of the petition necessary or desirable, he may obtain *ex parte* an order to amend the petition, on satisfying the Court that the amendment is not intended for the purpose of delay or vexation, but because it is considered to be material for the plaintiff's case.

3.—Notice of the amendment shall be given to the defendant within such time and in such manner as the Court in each case directs.

Settlement of Issues.

XL.—At any time before or at the hearing, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain and determine what are the material questions in controversy between the parties, alth[illegible] the

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same are not distinctly or properly raised by the pleadings, and may reduce such questions into writing and settle them in the form of issues; which issues, when settled, may state questions of law on admitted facts, or questions of disputed fact, or questions partly of the one kind and partly of the other.

2.—In settling issues, the Court may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading or part of a pleading, so that the pleadings may finally correspond with the issues settled, and may order or allow the striking out or amendment of any pleading, or part of a pleading, that appears to be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the trial of the cause.

3.—Where the application to the Court to settle issues is made at any stage of the proceedings at which all parties are actually present before the Court, either in person or by counsel or attorney, or at the hearing, the application may be made *viva voce*, and may be disposed of at once, otherwise the application must be made and disposed of on summons. It shall be in the discretion of the Court to direct which issues shall be first disposed of.

4.—At any time before the decision of the case, the Court may amend the issues or frame additional issues on such terms as to it shall seem fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining the real question or controversy between the parties shall be so made.

Interrogatories—Discovery—Unwilling Witness.

XLI.—In all suits, the plaintiff and the defendant, or either of them, may, by order of the Court, deliver to the opposite party or his attorney (provided such party, if not a body corporate, would be liable to be called and examined as a witness upon such matter), interrogatories in writing upon any matter as to which discovery may be sought, and require such party, or in the case of a body corporate, any of the officers of such body corporate, within ten days to answer the questions in writing by affidavit, to be sworn and filed in the ordinary way; and any party or officer omitting, without just cause, sufficiently to answer all questions as to which a discovery may be sought within the above time, or such extended time as the Court shall allow, shall be deemed to have committed a contempt of the Court, and shall be liable to be proceeded against accordingly.

2.—The application for such order shall be made upon an affidavit of the party proposing to interrogate, and his attorney or agent, or in the case of a body corporate, of their attorney or agent, stating that the deponent believes that the party proposing to interrogate, whether plaintiff or defendant, will derive material benefit in the cause from the discovery which he seeks, that there is a good cause of action or defence upon the merits, and if the application be made on the part of the defendant, that the discovery is not sought for the purpose of delay: Provided that where it shall happen, from unavoidable circumstances, that the plaintiff or defendant cannot join in such affidavit, the Court may, if it think fit, upon affidavit of such circumstances by which the party is prevented from so joining therein, allow and order that the interrogatories may be delivered without such affidavit.

3.—In case of omission, without just cause, to answer sufficiently such written interrogatories, it shall be lawful for the Court, at its discretion, to direct an oral examination of the interrogated party, as to such point as they or he may direct, before the Court or Registrar; and the Court may, by such order, or any subsequent order, command the attendance of such party before the person appointed to take such examination, for the purpose of being orally examined as aforesaid, or the production of any writings or other documents to be mentioned in such order, and may impose therein such terms as to such examination, and the costs of the application, and of the proceedings thereon, and otherwise, as to such Court shall seem just.

4.—The Court may, on the application of the party interrogated, strike out or permit to be amended any interrogatory which, in the opinion of the Court, may be exceptionable.

5.—Any party to a suit, or other civil proceeding, requiring affidavit of a person who refuses to make an affidavit, may apply by summons for an order to such person to appear and be examined upon oath before the Court or Registrar, to whom

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it may be most convenient to refer such examination, as to the matters concerning which he has refused to make an affidavit; and the Court may, if it think fit, make such order for the attendance of such person before the person therein appointed to take such examination, for the purpose of being examined as aforesaid, and for the production of any writings or documents to be mentioned in such order, and may thereupon impose such terms as to such examination, and the costs of the application and proceedings therein, as it shall think just.

6.—Upon the application of either party to any suit or other civil proceeding upon an affidavit of such party of his belief that any document, to the production of which he is entitled for the purpose of discovery or otherwise, is in the possession or power of the opposite party, it shall be lawful for the Court to order that the party against whom such application is made, or if such party is a body corporate, that some officer to be named of such body corporate, shall answer on affidavit, stating what documents he or they has or have in his or their possession or power relating to the matters in dispute, or what he knows as to the custody they or any of them are in, and whether he or they objects or object (and if so on what grounds), to the production of such as are in his or their possession or power; and upon such affidavit being made, the Court may make such further order thereon as shall be just.

7.—All such interrogatories, answers, depositions, and affidavits as aforesaid, shall be filed in Court in the suit or other civil proceeding, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing thereof, saving just exceptions.

Chapter VI.—Interlocutory Proceedings.

Motion and Summons.

XLII.—Interlocutory applications may be made at any stage of a suit or proceeding.

2.—They shall be made either by motion in Court or by summons in chambers, and shall be headed in the suit or other proceeding.

3.—Subject to any general orders, the Court shall, in each case, decide whether the application is a proper one to be made by motion in Court, or by summons in chambers, and may, at or before the hearing, if it shall think fit, remove the same into Court or into chambers, as the case may be.

Motion.

XLIII.—No motion shall be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion-paper, distinctly stating the terms of the order sought.

2.—The motion may in its terms ask for an order directing more than one thing to be done, and may also be in an alternative form, asking that one or another order be made, so only that the whole order sought be therein substantially expressed.

3.—If the motion-paper contains any matter by way of argument, or other matter except the proper particulars of the motion itself, the Court may direct the motion-paper to be amended, and make no order thereon, until it is amended accordingly by the striking out of such argument, or other matter.

4.—There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely.

5.—No other evidence can be used in support of the motion, except by leave of the Court.

6.—The person filing the motion-paper may move the Court, in cases of urgency, at any time while the Court is sitting, and not engaged in hearing any other matter.

7.—All motions shall be made *ex parte* in the first instance, unless the Court gives leave to give a notice of motion for a certain day.

8.—On a motion *ex parte*, the party moving shall apply for either an immediate absolute order of the Court in the terms of the motion-paper on his own showing and evidence, or an order to the other party to appear, on a certain day, and show cause why an order should not be made in the terms of the motion-paper.

9.—Any party moving in Court *ex parte* may support his motion by argument addressed to the Court on the facts put in evidence by the affidavits filed in support

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of the motion; and no party to the suit or proceeding, although present, other than the party moving, shall, unless by leave of the Court, be entitled to be then heard.

10.—On a motion coming on, the Court may allow the motion-paper to be amended, and additional evidence to be produced by affidavit or declaration, or may direct the motion to stand over.

11.—If it appears to the Court on the evidence adduced in support of the motion, or on any additional evidence which the Court permits to be adduced in support thereof, that the party moving is entitled to an order absolute, or to show cause different from the order asked, and the party moving is willing to take such different order, the Court may so order accordingly.

12.—Where an order is made on a motion *ex parte*, any party affected by it may, within seven days after service of it, or within such further time as the Court shall allow, apply to the Court by motion to vary or discharge it; and the Court on notice to the party obtaining the order, either may refuse to vary or discharge it, or may vary or discharge it with or without imposing terms as to costs, security, or other things, as seem just.

Order to show Cause.

XLIV.—An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, to be called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

2.—A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts on which he relies, to induce the Court to discharge such order.

3.—On the return-day, if the person served do not appear in person or by counsel or attorney, and it appears to the Court that the service on all proper parties has not been duly effected, the Court may enlarge the time, and direct further service, or make such other order as seems just.

4.—If the person served appear, or the Court is satisfied that service on all proper parties has been duly effected, the Court may proceed with the matter.

5.—The Court may either discharge the order or make the same absolute, or adjourn the consideration thereof, or permit further affidavits to be filed in support of, or against the order, and may modify the terms of the order so as to meet the merits of the case.

Summons.

XLV.—Every summons shall be issued out of the Registrar's Office, and, before it can be issued, an application for the same to the Registrar must be made in writing, and signed by the applicant or his attorney, and headed in the suit or other proceeding.

2.—The application for the summons shall distinctly set forth the nature of the particular application.

3.—The Registrar may thereupon issue a summons setting forth the nature of the application, ordering the person to whom it is directed to appear at the time and place directed by the Registrar and specified on the summons.

4.—On the return-day of the summons, if the person to whom the summons is directed appears, or in his absence, on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

5.—The Court shall take a note of the material evidence, if taken *viva voce*.

6.—The Court may adjourn the hearing of any summons when necessary.

7.—The Court may order any proceedings in chambers to be heard in private.

Evidence in Interlocutory Proceedings.

XLVI.—The evidence at the hearing of any interlocutory or other application in a suit or matter, shall, as a general rule, be by affidavit, but the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, summon any person to attend to produce documents before it, or to be examined, or to be cross-examined *viva voce* by or before it, in like manner as at the hearing of a suit.

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2.—Such notice as the Court in each case, according to the circumstances, considers reasonable, shall be given to the person summoned, and to such persons (parties to the suit or proceeding otherwise interested) as the Court considers entitled to inspect the documents to be produced, or to examine the person summoned, or to be present at his examination, as the case may be.

3.—The evidence of a witness on any such examination, shall be taken in like manner as nearly as may be, as at the hearing of a suit.

Stay of Proceedings.

XLVII.—No summons or notice of motion shall operate as a stay of proceedings, except by direction of the Registrar endorsed thereon, and in such case, it shall so operate from time of the service thereof on the opposite party.

2.—Every order made in chambers shall have the same force and effect as an order of Court, and the Court sitting in chambers shall have the same power to enforce, vary, or deal with any such order, by attachment or otherwise, as if sitting in Court.

PART II.

FROM THE HEARING OF A SUIT TO JUDGMENT AND DECREE.

Chapter VII.—Preliminaries of Trial.

Setting down of Cause for Hearing.

XLVIII.—No cause shall be set down for hearing without an order of the Court first obtained on summons.

2.—At the expiration of the time allowed for answering, and whether an answer shall have been filed or not, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, order the cause to be set down for hearing.

3.—An order to set down the cause may be made on the application of the defendant by summons, if it appears to the Court, having regard to the state of the pleadings, that the cause is ready to be heard, and that there has been delay on the part of the plaintiff in obtaining an order for setting down the cause, for which the plaintiff has no reasonable excuse (as the absence or illness of a material witness), and that the defendant is prejudiced, or may reasonably be expected to be prejudiced by such delay.

Dismissal for Want of Prosecution.

XLIX.—Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the cause within one month from the time at which he might first apply for such an order, the defendant may apply by motion for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

2.—On such application, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an order dismissing the petition, or make such other order, or impose such terms as the Court thinks reasonable.

Postponement of Hearing.

L.—The Court may, at any time, on a summons taken out by any party, postpone the hearing of a cause set down, on being satisfied by evidence on oath that the postponement will have the effect of better ensuring the hearing and determination of the questions between the parties on the merits.

2.—Where such an application is made on the ground of the absence of a witness, the Court shall require to be satisfied that his evidence is material, and that he is likely to return and give evidence within a reasonable time.

3.—Where such an application is made for the purpose of enabling the party applying to obtain the evidence of a witness resident out of the jurisdiction, the Court shall require to be satisfied that the evidence of the witness is material, and that he is permanently residing out of the jurisdiction, or does not intend to come within the jurisdiction within a reasonable time.

Hearing List and Hearing Paper.

LI.—There shall be kept a general hearing list for causes, and a hearing paper

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2.—When a cause is set down for hearing it shall be placed in the general hearing list, and shall be transferred to the hearing-paper strictly in its turn and order, according as the general hearing list becomes exhausted.

3.—The regular order shall in no case be departed from without special direction.

4.—When a cause is about to be transferred from the general hearing list to the hearing paper, notice shall be served on the parties, and, unless the Court in any particular case direct otherwise, ten days shall be allowed between service of such notice and day of hearing.

5.—When any cause or matter has been specially directed by the Court to be heard on a particular day, or out of its ordinary turn, the name of the cause or matter shall be placed in the hearing paper with the words "by order" subjoined.

6.—In the case of any adjournment of the hearing from the day appointed in the hearing paper by reason of the preceding causes in the hearing paper not having been got through, or under any order of the Court made during the sitting on that day, no further notice to either party of the adjournment day shall be requisite, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

Sittings of Court.

LII.—The sittings of Court for the hearing of causes shall be, where the amount of the business so warrants, held on fixed and stated days.

2.—The Court may, at its discretion, appoint any other day or days, from time to time, for the hearing of causes, as circumstances require.

3.—The sittings of Court for the hearing of causes shall ordinarily be public: but the Court may hear any particular cause or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

4.—Subject to special arrangements for any particular day, the business of the day shall be taken, as nearly as circumstances permit, in the following order:—

(a.) At the commencement of the sitting, judgments shall be delivered in matters standing over for that purpose and appearing for judgment in the paper;

(b.) *Ex parte* motion or motions by consent shall next be taken, in the order in which the motion papers have been sent in;

(c.) Opposed motions on notice, and arguments on showing cause against orders returnable on that day, shall then be taken, in the order in which these matters respectively stand in the hearing paper;

(d.) The causes in the hearing-paper shall then be called on, in their order, unless the Court sees fit to vary the order.

Mode of Trial—Juries.

LIII.—The trial of a suit may, according to circumstances, take place in either of the following modes:—

(a.) By a Judge with or without a Jury.

(b.) By the Full Court with or without a Jury.

2.—The summons for setting down the cause for hearing shall specify the mode of trial desired by the party making the application.

3.—The Court on the hearing of the summons shall make such order as to the mode of trial as it shall think fit: Provided always that if either party shall desire a trial by jury before one of the two judges, he shall be entitled thereto as of right.

4.—If it shall appear expedient at the hearing of any cause before the Court without a jury that the cause should be tried with a jury, the Court may make such order for the trial of the cause with a jury, and for the adjournment thereof in the meanwhile, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as it shall deem reasonable.

5.—Either party shall be at liberty to apply to the Court for an order for the inspection by the jury, or by himself, or by his witnesses, or any moveable or immoveable property, the inspection of which may be material to the proper determination of the question in dispute, and the Court may make such order upon such terms as it may deem just.

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6.—It shall be lawful for the Court to make such rules or orders upon the Sheriff or other person as may be necessary to procure the attendance of a special or common jury for the trial of any cause or matter depending in the Court, at such time and place and in such manner as the Court may think fit.

7.—All the existing laws relating to juries shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect so far as the same may not be inconsistent with any provision of this code.

Chapter VIII.—Evidence at the Hearing.

Existing Rules—New Provisions.

LIV.—The existing rules of evidence shall continue in full force and effect so far as the same are not modified by any provisions of this code.

2.—The Court shall have power, in its discretion, to permit that the evidence in any case, or as to any particular matter, should be taken by affidavit, or that affidavits of any witnesses be read at the trial: Provided always that every witness making an affidavit so received shall be liable to cross-examination in open Court, unless the Court shall direct the cross-examination to take place in any other manner.

3.—The Court may, in its discretion, if the interests of justice appear absolutely so to require, admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence has had or will have no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit.

4.—No affidavit of any witness shall be read at the trial under the provisions hereinbefore contained, except in pursuance of an order of Court obtained on summons before trial, unless the Court shall think fit under the circumstances otherwise to direct, upon such terms as seem just.

5.—If the Court at any time think it necessary for the ends of justice to examine any person other than a party to the suit, and not named as a witness by a party to the suit, the Court may, of its own accord, cause such person to be summoned as a witness to give evidence, or to produce any document in his possession on a day to be appointed, and may examine such person as a witness.

6.—The following persons only shall be incompetent to testify:—

(a.) Children under seven years of age, unless they shall appear capable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined and of relating them truly:

(b.) Persons of unsound mind, who, at the time of their examination, appear incapable of receiving just impressions of the facts respecting which they are examined or of relating them truly; and no person who is known to be of unsound mind shall be liable to be summoned as a witness, without the consent previously obtained of the Court or person before whom his attendance is required.

7.—If a witness be asked any question relating to a matter not relevant to the suit or proceeding, except in so far as it affects the credit of the witness by injuring his character, the Court shall decide whether or not the witness shall be compelled to answer it, and may, if it think it, warn the witness that he is not obliged to answer it.

8.—No such question shall be asked, unless the person asking it has reasonable grounds for believing that the imputation it conveys is well-founded.

9.—The Court may forbid any questions or inquiries which it regards as indecent or scandalous, although such questions or inquiries may have some bearing on the questions before the Court, unless they relate to facts in issue, or to matters necessary to be known in order to determine whether or not the facts in issue existed.

10.—The Court shall forbid any question which appears to it to be intended to insult or annoy, or which, though proper in itself, appears to the Court needlessly offensive in form.

Documentary Evidence.

LV.—Entries in books of account kept in the course of business with such a reasonable degree of regularity as shall be satisfactory to the Court, shall be admissible

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in evidence, whenever they refer to a matter into which the Court has to inquire, but shall not alone be sufficient to charge any person with liability.

2.—The *Hongkong Gazette* and any *Government Gazette* of any country, colony, or dependency under the dominion of the British Crown, may be proved by the bare production thereof before the Court.

3.—All proclamations, acts of state, whether legislative or executive, nominations, appointments, and other official communications of the Government, appearing in any such *Gazette*, may be proved by the production of such *Gazette*, and shall be *prima facie* proof of any fact of a public nature which they were intended to notify.

4.—The Court may, on matters of public history, literature, science, or arts, refer, for the purposes of evidence, to such published books, maps, or charts as the Court shall consider to be of authority on the subject to which they relate.

5.—Books printed or published under the authority of the government of a foreign country, and purporting to contain the statutes, code, or other written law of such country, and also printed and published books of reports of decisions of the Courts of such country, and books proved to be commonly admitted in such Courts as evidence of the law of such country, shall be admissible as evidence of the law of such foreign country.

6.—All maps made under the authority of any government, or of any public municipal body, and not made for the purpose of any litigated question, shall *prima facie* be deemed to be correct, and shall be admitted in evidence without further proof.

Affidavits.

LVI.—Every affidavit used in the Court must be in the English language.

2.—It must be in the first person, and must be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively.

3.—Every affidavit used in the Court must contain only a statement of facts and circumstances as to which the witness swears, either on his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

4.—Where the belief in the truth of the matter of fact sworn to arises from information received from another person, the name of such person must be stated.

5.—Where there are many erasures, interlineations, or alterations, so that the affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible or difficult to read, or is, in the judgment of the officer before whom it is proposed to be sworn, so written as to give any facility for being added to, or in any way fraudulently altered, he may refuse to take the affidavit in its existing form, and may require it to be re-written in a clear and legible and unobjectionable manner.

6.—Any affidavit sworn before any judge, officer, or other person in the United Kingdom, or in any British Colony, possession, or settlement, authorized to take affidavits, or before any commissioner duly authorized by the Supreme Court to take affidavits in the United Kingdom or abroad, may be used in the Court in all cases where affidavits are admissible.

7.—Any affidavit sworn in any foreign part out of Her Majesty's dominions before a judge or magistrate, being authenticated by the official seal of the Court to which he is attached or by a public notary, or before a British minister, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent, may be used in the Court in all cases where affidavits are admissible.

8.—The fact that an affidavit purports to have been sworn in manner hereinbefore prescribed by paragraphs 6 and 7 shall be *prima facie* evidence of the seal or signature, as the case may be, of any such court, judge, magistrate, or other officer or person therein mentioned appended or subscribed to any such affidavit, and of the authority of such court, judge, magistrate, or other officer or person to administer oaths.

9.—The Court may permit and affidavit to be used, notwithstanding it is defective in form according to these rules, if the Court is satisfied that it has been sworn before a person duly authorised.

10.—An affidavit shall not be admitted which is proved to have been sworn before a person on whose behalf the same is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

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11.—A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended and re-sworn, by special leave of the Court, on such terms as to time, costs, or otherwise as seem reasonable.

12.—Before an affidavit is used, the original must be filed in the Court; and the original, or an office copy thereof, shall alone be recognised for any purpose in the Court.

Evidence de Bene Esse.

LVII.—Where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, the Court may take the evidence of any witness at any time in the course of the proceedings in any suit or application before the hearing of the suit or application, or may direct the Registrar to take such evidence in like manner, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing of the suit or application, saving just exceptions.

2.—The evidence shall be taken, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature; and if he refuse to sign it, the Court, or the Registrar, as the case may be, shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

3.—Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, before suit instituted, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Court on oath that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a suit will be instituted against him in the Court, and that some person, within the jurisdiction at the time of application, can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended suit, but that he is about to leave the jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it be not at once taken: Provided always that the Court may, upon granting such application, impose any terms or conditions with reference to the examination of such witness and the admission of his evidence as to the Court may seem reasonable.

Witness Dead, Insane, or not Appearing.

LVIII.—Where any person who might give evidence in any suit or matter is dead, or insane, or unavoidably absent at the time, his evidence might be taken, or for any reason considered sufficient by the Court, cannot appear to give evidence in the suit or matter, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding: Provided that the subject matter of such former judicial proceeding was substantially the same as that of the existing suit, and that the parties to the existing suit were parties to it or bound by it, and in it had cross-examined or had an opportunity of cross-examining the witness of whose evidence proof is so to be given.

Admission of Documents and Facts.

LIX.—Where all parties to a suit are competent to make admissions, any party may call on any other party, by notice filed in the Court and served under order of the Court, to admit any document, or any fact, saving just exceptions.

2.—In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document or fact shall be paid by the party refusing or neglecting, whatever be the result of the cause, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal or neglect to admit was reasonable.

3.—No costs of proof of any document or fact shall be allowed unless such notice has been given, except in cases where the omission to give the notice has, in the opinion of the Court, produced a saving of expense.

Inspection and Production of Documents.

LX.—The Court may, in its discretion, on the application of any of the parties to any suit or proceeding, compel any other party to allow the applicant to inspect all or any documents in the custody or under the control of such other party relating to such suit or proceeding, and, if necessary, to take examined copies of the same or to procure the same to be duly stamped.

2.—Whenever any of the parties to a suit is desirous that any document, writing, or other thing, which he believes to be in the possession or power of another of the parties thereto, shall be produced at any hearing of the suit, he shall, at the earliest opportunity, serve the party in whose possession or power he believes the document, writing, or other thing to be, with a notice in writing, calling upon him to produce the same.

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3.—In case it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that such document or thing will not be produced pursuant to such notice, the Court may make an order for the production of the same at the hearing of the suit by the party served with such notice.

4.—A witness, whether a party or not, shall not be bound to produce any document relating to affairs of State, the production of which would be contrary to good policy, nor any document held by him for any other person who would not be bound to produce it if in his own possession.

5.—Any person present in Court, whether a party or not, may be called upon and compelled by the Court to give evidence, and produce any document then and there in his actual possession, or in his power, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as if he had been summoned to attend and give evidence, or to produce such document, and may be punished in like manner for any refusal to obey the order of the Court.

6.—Any person, whether a party to the suit or not, may be summoned to produce a document without being summoned to give evidence, and any person summoned merely to produce a document, shall be deemed to have complied with the summons, if he cause such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Chapter IX.—The Hearing.

Non-attendance of Parties.

LXI.—When a cause in the hearing-paper has been called on, if neither party attend in person or by counsel, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike the cause out of the hearing-paper.

2.—If the plaintiff does not attend in person or by counsel, the Court, on being satisfied that the plaintiff has received notice of the hearing, shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the cause, and make such order as to costs in favour of any defendant appearing as seems just.

3.—If the plaintiff attends, but the defendant or any of the defendants does or do not attend in person or by counsel, the Court shall, before hearing the cause, inquire into the service of the writ of summons and petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

4.—If not satisfied as to the service on every party, the Court shall direct such further service to be made as it shall think fit, and adjourn the hearing of the cause for that purpose.

5.—If satisfied that the defendant or the several defendants has or have been duly served with the writ of summons and petition, and with notice of the hearing, the Court may proceed to hear the cause notwithstanding the absence of the defendant, or any of the defendants, and may, on the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, give such judgment as appears just. The Court, however, shall not be bound to do so, but may order the hearing to stand over to a further day, and direct fresh notice to be given to the defendant or defendants, in case justice seems to require an adjournment.

6.—In all cases where the plaintiff has obtained leave to proceed *ex parte* for want of appearance to the writ of summons, and in all other cases where the Court hears a cause and judgment is given in the absence of and against any defendant, the Court may afterwards, if it thinks fit, on such terms as seem just, set aside the judgment and re-hear the cause, on its being established by evidence on oath to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant's absence was not wilful, and that he has a defence upon the merits.

7.—Where a cause is struck out by reason of the absence of the plaintiff, it shall not be restored without leave of the Court, until it has been set down again at the bottom of the general hearing list, and been transferred in its regular turn to the hearing-paper.

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8.—Where a cause has been once struck out, and has been a second time set down, and has come into the hearing-paper, and on the day fixed for the hearing the plaintiff, having received due notice thereof, fails to attend either in person or by counsel when the case is called on, the Court, on the application of the defendant, and if the non-attendance of the plaintiff appears to be wilful and intended to harass the defendant, or to be likely to prejudice the defendant by preventing the hearing and determination of the suit, may make an order on the plaintiff to show cause why a day should not be fixed for the peremptory hearing of the cause; and on the return to that order, if no cause, or no sufficient cause be shown, the Court shall fix a day accordingly upon such notice and other terms as seem just.

9.—In case the plaintiff does not attend on the day so fixed, either in person or by counsel, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, order judgment to be entered for the defendant.

Order of Proceeding.

LXII.—The order of proceeding at the hearing of a cause shall be as follows:—

1.—The plaintiff shall state the pleadings.

2.—The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material issues or questions between the parties has the right to begin: he shall address the Court and open his case.

3.—He shall then produce his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

4.—When the party beginning has concluded his evidence, he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which term is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and, if answered in the negative, he shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative, he shall wait for his general reply.

5.—When the party beginning has concluded his case, the other party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and to call evidence and to sum up and comment thereon.

6.—If no evidence is called or read by the latter party, the party beginning shall have no right to reply, unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the other party of his intention to call evidence.

7.—The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

8.—If the party opposed to the party beginning calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

9.—Where evidence in reply is tendered, and allowed to be given, the party against whom the same has been adduced shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

10.—Each witness after examination-in-chief, shall be subject to cross-examination by the other party, and to re-examination by the party calling him, and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save by leave of the Court.

11.—The Court shall take a note of the *viva voce* evidence, and shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears any special reason for doing so.

12.—No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes.

13.—All objections to evidence must be taken at the time the question objected to is put, or, in case of written evidence, when the same is about to be put in, and must be argued and decided at the time.

14.—Where a question put to a witness is objected to, the Court, unless the objection appears frivolous, shall take a note of the question and objection, if required by either party, and shall mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it, if allowed.

15.—Where any evidence is by affidavit, or has been taken by commission, or on

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deposition, the party adducing the same may read and comment on it, either immediately after his opening or after the *viva voce* evidence on his part has been concluded.

16.—Documentary evidence must be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

17.—Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the officer of the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

18.—Where the evidence adduced at the hearing varies substantially from the allegations of the respective parties in the pleading, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to allow the pleadings to be amended.

19.—The Court may allow such amendment on such terms as to adjournment, costs, and other things as seem just, so as to avoid surprise and injury to any party; but all amendments necessary for the determination in the existing suit of the real question in controversy between the parties shall be made if duly applied for.

20.—The Court may, at the hearing, order or allow, on such terms as seem just, the striking out or amendment of any pleading that appears so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the real questions in controversy between the parties.

Supplemental Statement.

LXIII.—Facts or circumstances, occurring after the institution of a suit, may, by leave of the Court, be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer (as the case may require) at any stage of the proceedings, and the Court may make such order as seems just respecting the proof of such facts or circumstances, or for affording all parties concerned leave and opportunity to meet the statements so introduced.

Reference of Accounts.

LXIV.—In any suit or other judicial proceeding in which an investigation or adjustment of accounts may be necessary, it shall be lawful for the Court, at or before the hearing, to appoint any competent person to be a commissioner for the purpose of making such investigation or adjustment, and to direct that the parties, or their attorneys or counsel, shall attend upon the commissioner during such investigation or adjustment. In all such cases, the Court shall furnish the commissioner with such part of the proceedings and such detailed instructions as may appear necessary for his information and guidance; and the instructions shall distinctly specify whether the commissioner is merely to transmit the proceedings which he may hold on the inquiry, or also to report his own opinion on the point referred for his investigation. The proceedings of the commissioner shall be received in evidence in the case, unless the Court may have reason to be dissatisfied with them, in which case, the Court shall make such further inquiry as may be requisite, and shall pass such ultimate judgment or order as may appear to it to be right and proper in the circumstances of the case.

2.—Whenever a commission is issued for an investigation into accounts, the Court, before issuing the commission, may order such sum as may be thought reasonable for the expenses of the commission to be paid into Court by the party at whose instance or for whose benefit the commission is issued.

Incidental Powers.

LXV.—The Court may at the trial, without consent of parties, direct a nonsuit, or a verdict for the plaintiff or defendant to be entered, or it may reserve any point of law, or direct a verdict subject to a special case to be stated for the opinion of the Court.

2.—Every such point of law so reserved, and every such special case shall be heard before the full Court.

3.—Every such special case shall be settled by the parties, and in case of difference by the full Court.

4.—The Court may order any point of law reserved to be set down for argument without any previous application.

5.—The Court shall, upon motion for a new trial, have power to order a nonsuit or verdict to be entered, although no leave has been reserved at the trial.

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Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits.

LXVI.—If the plaintiff, at any time before final judgment, satisfy the Court that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw from the suit with liberty to bring a fresh suit for the same matter, it shall be competent to the Court to grant such permission on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it may deem proper. In any such fresh suit, the plaintiff shall be bound by the rules for the limitation of actions in the same manner as if the first suit had not been brought. If the plaintiff withdraw from the suit without such permission, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit for the same matter.

2.—If a suit shall be adjusted by mutual agreement or compromise, or if the defendant satisfy the plaintiff in respect of the matter of the suit, such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction shall be recorded, and the suit shall be disposed of in accordance therewith.

3.—Notice of such agreement, compromise, or satisfaction shall be given by the plaintiff, or in case an attorney shall be employed, by his attorney to the Registrar, together with such particulars as may be required of him, within one week after the same shall have been made, and in default thereof he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Chapter X.—Judgment and Decree.

LXVII.—When the cause is tried by the Court with a jury, the verdict shall be recorded and judgment shall be entered up by the Registrar as the Court shall direct; and when the cause is tried by the Court without a jury, the judgment shall be pronounced in open Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, or it may be read by the Registrar if so ordered.

2.—If the judgment of the Court is reserved at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be summoned to hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered, in which case no summons to hear judgment shall be issued.

3.—All parties shall be deemed to have notice of any judgment, if the same is pronounced at the hearing of the application or suit.

4.—All parties duly served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

5.—A minute of every judgment, whether final or interlocutory, shall be made by the Registrar, and every such minute shall be a decree of the Court, and shall have the full force and effect of a formal decree: Provided always that the Court may order a formal decree to be drawn up on the application of either party.

6.—When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may, in the decree, order interest, at such rate as the Court may think proper, to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of the suit to the date of the judgment, in addition to any interest adjudged on such principal sum for any period prior to the date of the suit, with further interest on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

7.—In all judgments for the payment of money, the Court may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

8.—If the defendant shall have been allowed to set-off any demand against the claim of the plaintiff, the judgment shall state what amount is due to the plaintiff, and what amount (if any) is due to the defendant, and shall be for the recovery of any sum which shall appear to be due to either party. The judgment of the Court with respect to any sum awarded to the defendant shall have the same effect and be subject to the same rules as if such sum had been claimed by the defendant in a separate suit against the plaintiff.

9.—A person directed by a decree or order to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the decree or order without any demand for payment or performance.

10.—Whenever the Court shall deliver a written judgment, the original or a copy thereof signed by the judge shall be filed in the suit or other proceeding.

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Review of Judgment—Re-hearing—New Trial.

LXVIII.—The Court may in any case, on such terms as seem just, review any judgment, or order a re-hearing or new trial, with or without a stay of proceedings.

2.—Any application for a review of judgment or for a re-hearing or new trial must be made on notice of motion filed not later that fourteen days after such decision or hearing or verdict.

3.—Such notice shall not of itself operate as a stay of proceedings; but any money in Court in the suit shall be retained to abide the result of the motion of the further order of the Court.

4.—After the expiration of such fourteen days, an application for such review, re-hearing, or new trial, shall not be admitted, except by special leave of the Court, on such terms as seem just.

5.—On an order for re-hearing or new trial, either party may demand a jury for the second trial, though the first was not with a jury.

6.—The Court may, if it thinks fit, make it a condition of granting a re-hearing or new trial that the trial shall be with a jury.

7.—The discovery of new matter or evidence which was not within the knowledge of the applicant, or could not be adduced by him at the trial, may be a ground for a new trial, but the improper admission or rejection of evidence shall not be a ground of itself for a new trial or reversal of any judgment in any case, if it shall appear to the Court, that, independently of the evidence objected to and admitted, there was sufficient evidence to justify the judgment, or that if the rejected evidence had been received it ought not to have varied the judgment.

8.—When an application for a review of judgment, re-hearing, or new trial is granted, a note thereof shall be made in the register of suits, and the Court shall give such order in regard thereto, as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

PART III.

PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE THE DECREE.—EXECUTION.

Chapter XI.

Investigation as to Property of Judgment Debtor.

LXIX.—Where a decree directing payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether a writ of execution has issued or not), the person prosecuting the decree may apply to the Court for a summons, requiring the person by whom payment is directed to be made to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment directed, and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue such a summons.

2.—On the appearance of the person against whom the summons is issued, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the person prosecuting the decree, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for the discovery of property applicable to such payment, and as to the disposal which he may have made of any property.

3.—He shall be bound to produce on oath, or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power relating to property applicable to such payment.

4.—Whether the person summoned appears or not, the person prosecuting the decree, and all other witnesses whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined on oath, or otherwise, respecting the matters aforesaid.

5.—The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the hearing of the summons from time to time, and require from the person summoned such security for his appearance at the adjourned hearing as seems fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

6.—The Court may, upon such investigation as aforesaid, make any interim order for the protection of any property applicable or available in discharge of the decree, as it shall think expedient.

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Mode of enforcing Decrees.

LXX.—If the decree be for land or other immoveable property, the decree holder shall be put in possession thereof, if necessary, by the Sheriff or other officer executing the decree.

2.—If the decree be for any specific moveable, or for the specific performance of any contract or other particular act, it shall be enforced by the seizure, if practicable, of the specific moveable and the delivery thereof to the party to whom it shall have been adjudged, or by imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by attaching his property and keeping the same under attachment until further order of the Court, or by both imprisonment and attachment if necessary: or if alternative damages be awarded, by levying such damages in the mode provided for the execution of a decree for money.

3.—If the decree be for money, it shall be enforced by the imprisonment of the party against whom the decree is made, or by the attachment and sale of his property, or by both, if necessary; and if such party be other than a defendant, the decree may be enforced against him in the same manner as a decree may by enforced against a defendant.

4.—If the decree be for the execution of a deed, or for the indorsement of a negotiable instrument, and the party ordered to execute or indorse such deed or negotiable instrument shall neglect or refuse so to do, any party interested in having the same executed or indorsed may prepare a deed or indorsement of the instrument in accordance with the terms of the decree, and tender the same to the Court for execution upon the proper stamp (if any is required by law), and the signature thereof by the Registrar shall have the same effect as the execution or indorsement thereof by the party ordered to execute.

5.—If the decree be against a party as the representative of a deceased person, and such decree be for money to be paid out of the property of the deceased person, it may be executed by the attachment and sale of any such property, or, if no such property can be found and the defendant fail to satisfy the Court that he has duly applied such property of the deceased as shall be proved to have come into his possession, the decree may be executed against the defendant to the extent of the property not duly applied by him in the same manner as if the decree had been against the defendant personally.

6.—Whenever a person has become liable as security for the performance of a decree, or of any part thereof, the decree may be executed against such person to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a defendant.

7.—The following property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree, namely, land, houses, goods, money, bank-notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, government securities, bonds, or other securities for money, debts, shares in the capital or joint stock of any public company or corporation, and all other property whatsoever, moveable, or immoveable, belonging to the defendant, and whether the same be held in his own name or by another person in trust for him or on his behalf.

8.—All moneys payable under a decree shall be paid into Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct. No adjustment of a decree, in part or in whole, shall be recognised by the Court unless such adjustment be made through the Court, or be certified to the Court by the person in whose favour the decree has been made, or to whom it has been transferred.

Immediate Execution.

LXXI.—The Court may, at the time of making the decree on the verbal application of the party in whose favour the decree is made, order immediate execution thereof, except as to so much as relates to the costs, and that the decree shall be executed as to costs as soon as the amount thereof shall be ascertained by taxation.

Application for Execution in ordinary Cases.

LXXII.—When any party in whose favour a decree has been made is desirous of enforcing the same, he shall apply to the Registrar for execution. Such application

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must be in writing, and shall specify the number of the suit or proceeding and the names of the parties.

2.—If there be cross-decrees between the same parties for the payment of money, execution shall be taken out by that party only who shall have obtained a decree for the larger sum and for so much only as shall remain after deducting the smaller sum, and satisfaction for the smaller sum shall be entered on the decree for the larger sum as well as satisfaction on the decree for the smaller sum, and if both sums shall be equal, satisfaction shall be entered upon both decrees.

3.—Whenever a suit shall be pending in the Court against the holder of a previous decree of the Court, by the person against whom the decree was made, the Court may, if it appear just and reasonable to do so, stay execution of the decree either absolutely or on such terms as it may think just, until a decree shall be made in the pending suit.

4.—If any person against whom a decree has been made shall die before execution has been fully had thereon, application for execution thereof may be made against the legal representative, or the estate of the person so dying as aforesaid; and if the Court shall think proper to grant such application, the decree may be executed accordingly.

5.—If the decree be ordered to be executed against the legal representative, it shall be executed in the manner provided in Section LXX., Par. 5, for the execution of a decree for money to be paid out of the property of deceased persons.

6.—The Registrar on receiving any application for execution of a decree, containing the particulars above-mentioned, shall make a note of the application, and the date on which it was made.

7.—The Registrar may, at any time, take the direction of the Court as to any application for execution, and in the meanwhile refuse to issue the writ.

8.—All writs of execution shall be issued in the order of application for the same, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

Measures in certain Cases preliminary to the Issue of Execution.

LXXIII.—If an interval of more than one year shall have elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for its execution, or if the enforcement of the decree be applied for against the representative of an original party to the suit, the Court shall issue a notice to the party against whom execution may be applied for, requiring him to show cause, within a limited period to be fixed by the Court, why the decree should not be executed against him: Provided that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of an interval of more than one year having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution, if the application be made within one year from the date of the last order obtained on any previous application for execution; and provided further that no such notice shall be necessary in consequence of the application being against such representative, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person, the Court shall have ordered execution to issue against him.

2.—When such notice is issued, if the party shall not appear, or shall not show sufficient cause to the satisfaction of the Court why the decree should not be forthwith executed, the Court shall order it to be executed accordingly. If the party shall appear and shall offer any objection to the enforcement of the decree, the Court shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case may seem to be just and proper.

Issue of the Writ of Execution.

LXXIV.—Upon the application of the decree-holder the Registrar shall, subject to the provision of the last two preceding sections, issue the proper writ for the execution of the decree.

Execution of Decrees for immoveable Property.

LXXV.—If in the execution of a decree for land or other immoveable property, the officer executing the same shall be resisted or obstructed by any person, the person in whose favour such decree was made may apply to the Court at any time within one month from the time of such resistance or obstruction. The Court shall fix a day for

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investigating the complaint, and shall summon the party against whom the complaint is made to answer the same.

2.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the obstruction or resistance was occasioned by the defendant, or by some person at his instigation, on the ground that the land or other immoveable property is not included in the decree, or on any other ground, the Court shall enquire into the matter of the complaint, and make such order as may be proper under the circumstances of the case.

3.—If the Court shall be satisfied, after such investigation of the facts of the case as it may deem proper, that the resistance or obstruction complained of was without any just cause, and that the complainant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining effectual possession of the property adjudged to him by the decree, by the defendant or some person at his instigation, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff, and without prejudice to any proceedings to which such defendant or other person may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, commit the defendant or such other person to prison for such period not exceeding thirty days as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance.

4.—If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the resistance or obstruction to the execution of the decree has been occasioned by any person, other than the defendant, claiming *bonâ fide* to be in possession of the property on his own account or on account of some other person than the defendant, the claim shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the decree-holder as plaintiff and the claimant as defendant, and the Court shall, without prejudice to any proceedings to which the claimant may be liable for such resistance or obstruction, proceed to investigate the claim in the same manner and with the like power as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the decree-holder against the claimant under the provisions of this Code, and shall make such order for staying execution of the decree, or executing the same as it may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

5.—If any person other than the defendant shall be dispossessed of any land or other immoveable property in execution of a decree, and such person shall dispute the right of the decree-holder to dispossess him of such property under the decree, on the ground that the property was *bonâ fide* in his possession on his own account, or on account of some other person than the defendant, and that it was not included in the decree, or if included in the decree, that he was not a party to the suit in which the decree was made, he may apply to the Court within one month from the date of such dispossession; and if, after examining the applicant, it shall appear to the Court that there is probable cause for making the application, the application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the decree-holder as defendant, and the Court shall proceed to investigate the matter in dispute in the same manner and with the like powers as if a suit for the property had been instituted by the applicant against the decree-holder.

6.—The decision of the Court under the provisions contained in either of the last preceding paragraphs shall be of the same force or effect as a decree in an ordinary suit; and no fresh suit shall be entertained between the same parties or persons claiming under them in respect of the same cause of action.

Chapter XII.—Execution of Decrees for Money by Attachment of Property.

LXXVI.—If the decree be for money, and the amount thereof is to be levied from the property of the person against whom the same may have been pronounced, the Court shall cause the property to be attached in the manner following:

2.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall keep the same in his custody, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof.

3.—Where the property shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled subject to a lien or right of some other person to the immediate possession thereof, the attachment shall be made by a written

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order prohibiting the person in possession from giving over the property to the defendant.

4.—Where the property shall consist of lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or any interest therein either at law or in equity, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the defendant from alienating the property by sale, gift, or in any other way, and all persons from receiving the same by purchase, gift, or otherwise.

5.—Where the property shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the attachment shall be made by a written order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts, and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person whomsoever, until the further order of the Court, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing from making any transfer of the shares or receiving payment of any dividends thereof, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment, until such further order.

6.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public officer in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment in execution of a decree with the consent of the Attorney-General, and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable also to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the order of attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

7.—Where the property shall consist of a negotiable instrument, and attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the Sheriff or other officer shall bring the same into Court, and such instrument shall be held subject to the further orders of the Court.

8.—In the case of goods, chattels, or other moveable property not in the possession of the defendant, an office copy of the order shall be delivered to the person in possession of the property. In the case of lands, houses, or other immoveable property, or any interest therein, an office copy of the order shall be registered in the Land Office under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844. In the cases of debts, office copies of the order shall be delivered to or served upon each individual debtor. And in case of shares in the capital or joint-stock of any public company or corporation, an office copy of the order shall be delivered to or served upon the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation.

9.—After any attachment shall have been made by actual seizure, or by written order as aforesaid, and in the case of an attachment by written order, after it shall have been duly intimated and made known in manner aforesaid, any alienation without leave of the Court of the property attached, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise, and any payment of the debt or debts or dividends, or shares to the defendant during the continuance of the attachment, shall be null and void.

10.—In every case in which a debtor shall be prohibited from making payment of his debt to the creditor, he may pay the amount into Court, and such payment shall have the same effect as payment to the party entitled to receive the debt.

11.—In all cases of attachment under this chapter, it shall be competent to the Court, at any time during the attachment, to direct that any part of the property so attached as shall consist of money or bank-notes, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid over to the party applying for execution of the decree, or that any part of the property so attached as may not consist of money or bank-notes, so far as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the decree, shall be sold, and that the money which may be realized by such sale, or a sufficient part thereof, shall be paid to such party.

12.—When the property attached shall consist of debts due to the party who may be answerable for the amount of the decree, or of any lands, houses, or other immoveable property, it shall be competent to the Court to appoint a manager of the said property with power to sue for the debts, and to collect the rents or other receipts and profits of the land or other immoveable property, and to execute such deeds or instruments in writing as may be necessary for the purpose, and to pay and apply such rents, profits, or receipts towards the payment of the amount of the decree and costs: or when the property attached shall consist of land, if the judgment debtor

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can satisfy the Court that there is reasonable ground to believe that the amount of the judgment may be raised by the mortgage of the land, or by letting it on lease, or by disposing by private sale of a portion of the land, or any other property belonging to the judgment debtor, it shall be competent to the Court, on the application of the judgment debtor, to postpone the sale for such period as it may think proper, to enable the judgment debtor to raise the amount. In any case in which a manager shall be appointed under this section, such manager shall be bound to render due and proper accounts of his receipts and disbursements, from time to time, as the Court may direct.

13.—If the judgment debtor shall be absent from the Colony, and it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the public sale of any of his property which has been attached, consisting of lands, houses, or any interest therein, is objectionable, and that satisfaction of the decree may be made within a reasonable period by a temporary alienation of such property, the Court may, of its own motion, instead of proceeding to a public sale of such property, order that provision be made for the satisfaction of the decree by mortgage thereof, and may authorize the Registrar, if necessary, to execute the mortgage deed in lieu of the judgment debtor, or any other necessary parties, and may make such orders in relation to such mortgage as may be requisite to carry out this provision; and the execution of such mortgage deed by the Registrar shall have the same effect as the execution thereof by the judgment debtor, or other necessary parties.

14.—If the amount decreed with costs and all charges and expenses which may be incurred by the attachment be paid into Court, or if satisfaction of the decree be otherwise made, an order shall be issued for the withdrawal of the attachment; and if the defendant shall desire it, and shall deposit in Court a sum sufficient to cover the expense, the order shall be notified in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed for the notification of the attachment; and such steps shall be taken as may be necessary for staying further proceedings in execution of the decree.

Of Claims to Attached Property.

LXXVII.—In the event of any claim being preferred to, or objection offered against, the sale of lands or any other immoveable or moveable property which may have been attached in execution of a decree or under any order for attachment made before judgment, as not liable to be sold in execution of a decree against the defendant, the Court shall, subject to the proviso contained in the next succeeding section, proceed to investigate the same with the like powers as if the claimant had been originally made a defendant to the suit, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the land or other immoveable property was not in the possession of the party against whom execution is sought, or of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, or that being in the possession of the party himself at such time, it was so in his possession not on his own account, or as his own property, but on account of, or in trust for some other person, the Court shall make an order for releasing the said property from attachment. But if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the land or other immoveable or moveable property was in possession of the party against whom execution is sought, as his own property, and not on account of any other person, or was in the possession of some person in trust for him, or in the occupancy of persons paying rent to him at the time when the property was attached, the Court shall disallow the claim. The party against whom the order may be given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date of the order.

2.—The claim or objection shall be made at the earliest opportunity to the Court; and if the property to which the claim or objection applies shall have been advertised for sale, the sale may (if it appears necessary) be postponed for the purpose of making the investigation mentioned in the last preceding paragraph: Provided that no such investigation shall be made if it appear that the making of the claim or objection was designedly and unnecessarily delayed, with a view to obstruct

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the ends of justice, and in such case, the claimant shall be left to prosecute his claim by a regular suit.

Of Sale in Execution of Decrees.

LXXVIII.—Sale in execution of decree shall be made under the direction of the Registrar, and shall be conducted according to such orders, if any, as the Court may make on the application of any parties concerned, and all such sales shall be made by public auction: Provided that it shall be competent to the Court to authorize the sale to be made in such other manner as it may deem advisable.

2.—At any time within ten days from the date of the sale of any immoveable property, application may be made to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of any material irregularity in the conduct of the sale, but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of such irregularity unless the applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

3.—If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding paragraph be made, the sale shall be deemed absolute. If such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Court shall make an order confirming the sale; and in like manner if the objection be allowed, the Court shall make an order setting aside the sale for irregularity.

4.—Whenever a sale of immoveable property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back any money deposited or paid by him on account of such sale with or without interest, to be paid by such parties and in such manner as it may appear proper to the Court to direct in each instance.

5.—After a sale of immoveable property shall have become absolute in manner aforesaid, the Court shall grant a certificate to the person who may have been declared the purchaser at such sale, to the effect that he has purchased the right, title, and interest of the defendant in the property sold, and such certificate shall be liable to the same stamp duty as an assignment of the same property, and when duly stamped as aforesaid, shall be taken and deemed to be a valid transfer of such right, title, and interest and may be registered in the Land Office under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844.

6.—Where the property sold shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property in the possession of the defendant, or to the immediate possession of which the defendant is entitled, and of which actual seizure has been made, the property shall be delivered to the purchaser.

7.—Where the property sold shall consist of goods, chattels, or other moveable property to which the defendant is entitled, subject to a lien or right of any person to the immediate possession thereof, the delivery to the purchaser shall, as far as practicable, be made by the Sheriff giving notice to the person in possession prohibiting him from delivering possession of the property to any person except the purchaser thereof.

8.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other immoveable property, in the occupancy of a defendant, or some person on his behalf, or of some person claiming under a title created by the defendant subsequently to the attachment of such property, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery thereof to be made by putting the party to whom the house, land, or other immoveable property may have been sold, or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession thereof, and, if need be, by removing any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

9.—If the property sold shall consist of a house, land, or other immoveable property in the occupancy of other persons entitled to occupy the same, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, order delivery thereof to be made by affixing a copy of the certificate of sale in some conspicuous place on the house, land, or other immoveable property, or in the Supreme Court building.

10.—Where the property sold shall consist of debts not being negotiable instruments, or of shares in any public company or corporation, the Court shall, on the application of the purchaser, make an order prohibiting the creditor from receiving the debts and the debtor from making payment thereof to any person or persons except the purchaser, or prohibiting the person in whose name the shares may be standing, from making any transfer of the shares to any person except the purchaser,

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or receiving payment of any dividends thereon, and the manager, secretary, or other proper officer of the company or corporation from permitting any such transfer or making any such payment to any person except the purchaser.

11.—Where the property sold shall consist of negotiable securities of which actual seizure has been made, the same shall be delivered to the purchaser thereof.

12.—If the indorsement, transfer, or conveyance of the party in whose name any negotiable security or any share in a public company or corporation is standing, or in whom any mortgage or equity of redemption shall be vested, shall be required to transfer the same, the Registrar may indorse the security or the certificate of the share, or may execute such other document as may be necessary for transferring the same. The indorsement or execution shall be in the following form, or to the like effect:—"A. B. by C. D., Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong; in a suit by E. F. *versus* A. B." Until the transfer of such security or share, the Court may, by order, appoint some person to receive any interest or dividend due thereon, and to sign receipts for the same; and any indorsement made, or document executed, or receipts signed, as aforesaid, shall be as valid and effectual for all purposes, as if the same had been made or executed or signed by the party himself.

13.—If the purchaser of any immoveable property sold in execution of a decree shall, notwithstanding the order of the Court, be resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession of the property, the provisions contained in Section LXXV., relating to resistance or obstruction to a party in whose favour a suit has been decreed in obtaining possession of the property adjudged to him, shall be applicable in the case of such resistance or obstruction.

14.—If it shall appear that the resistance or obstruction to the delivery of possession was occasioned by any person other than the defendant, claiming a right to the possession of the property sold as proprietor, mortgagee, lessee, or under any other title, or in the delivery of possession to the purchaser, any such person claiming as aforesaid shall be dispossessed, the Court, on the complaint of the purchaser, or of such person claiming as aforesaid, if made within one month from the date of such resistance or obstruction, or of such dispossession, as the case may be, shall enquire into the matter of the complaint, and make such order as may be proper in the circumstances of the case. The party against whom it is given shall be at liberty to bring a suit to establish his right at any time within one year from the date thereof.

Of the Execution of Decrees by Imprisonment.

LXXIX.—When a defendant is committed to prison in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix whatever monthly allowance it shall think sufficient for his subsistence, not exceeding twenty-five cents per day, which shall be paid by the party at whose instance the decree may have been executed, to the superintendent of the gaol, by monthly payments in advance, before the first day of each month, the first payment to be made for such portion of the current month as may remain unexpired before the defendant is committed to prison.

2.—In case of the serious illness of any defendant imprisoned under a decree for debt, it shall be lawful for the Court, on the certificate of the Colonial Surgeon, to make an order for the removal of the defendant to the Government Civil Hospital, and for his treatment there under custody until further order, and the period of the defendant's stay in hospital shall be counted as part of his term of imprisonment for debt, and his subsistence money shall be paid as if no such order had been made.

3.—A defendant shall be released at any time on the decree being fully satisfied, or the request of the person at whose instance he may have been imprisoned, or on such person omitting to pay the allowance as above directed. No person shall be imprisoned on account of a decree for a longer period than one year, or for a longer period than six months if the decree be for payment of money not exceeding five hundred dollars, or for a longer period than three months if the decree be for the payment of money not exceeding one hundred dollars.

4.—Sums disbursed by a plaintiff for the subsistence of a defendant in gaol shall be added to the costs of the decree, and shall be recoverable by the attachment and

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sale of the property of the defendant; but the defendant shall not be detained in custody or arrested on account of any sums so disbursed.

5.—Any person in confinement under a decree may apply to the Court for his discharge. The application shall contain a full account of all property of whatever nature belonging to the applicant, whether in expectancy or in possession, and whether held exclusively by himself or jointly with others, or by others in trust for him (except the necessary wearing apparel of himself and his family and the necessary implements of his trade), and of the places respectively where such property is to be found; and such application shall be subscribed by the applicant and verified on affidavit.

6.—On such application being made, the Court shall cause the execution creditor to be furnished with a copy of the account of the defendant's property and shall fix a reasonable period within which the execution creditor may cause the whole or any part of such property to be attached and sold, or may make proof that the defendant's inability to satisfy the decree is attributable to unjustifiable extravagance in living, or that the defendant, for the purpose of procuring his discharge without satisfying the decree, has wilfully concealed property, or his right or interest therein, or fraudulently transferred or removed property, or committed any other act of bad faith. If the execution creditor shall fail to make such proof, the Court shall cause the defendant to be set at liberty. If the execution creditor shall within the time specified, or at any subsequent period, make such proof to the satisfaction of the Court, the Court shall retain the defendant in confinement unless he shall have already been in confinement on account of the decree for the full term of his imprisonment.

7.—A defendant once discharged shall not again be imprisoned on account of the same decree, but his property shall continue liable, under the ordinary rules, to attachment and sale until the decree shall be fully satisfied.

8.—All questions regarding the amount of any mesne profits which by the terms of the decree may have been reserved for adjustment in the execution of the decree, or of any mesne profits or interest which may be payable in respect of the subject matter of a suit between the date of the institution of the suit and execution of the decree, as well as questions relating to sums alleged to have been paid in discharge or satisfaction of the decree or the like, and any other questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was made and relating to the execution of the decree, shall be determined by order of the Court.

Enforcement of Orders.

LXXX.—Any order of the Court made in any suit or proceeding may be enforced by leave of the Court, in the manner hereinbefore provided for the enforcement of decrees.

Commitment for Disobedience to a Decree or Order.

LXXXI.—Where any person is guilty of wilful disobedience to a decree or order, the person prosecuting the decree or order shall be entitled to apply to the Court for an order on the person disobeying such decree or order to show cause why he should not be punished for the disobedience. The Court, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, shall, on such application, make an order accordingly.

2.—The Court shall not grant the order except on evidence on oath or affidavit establishing such a case, as if uncontradicted, and unexplained, would justify the immediate commitment of the person disobeying the decree or order.

3.—A certified copy of the order and of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is granted shall be served on the party to whom the order is directed.

4.—On the return-day of the order, if the person to whom it is directed does not attend and does not establish a sufficient excuse for not attending, and if the Court is satisfied that the order has been duly served,—or if he attends and does not show cause to the satisfaction of the Court why he should not be punished for the disobedience,— the Court may issue a warrant for his commitment to prison.

5.—The Court may enlarge the time for the return to the order, or may, on the return of it and under circumstances which would strictly justify the immediate commitment of the person guilty of the disobedience, direct that the warrant for his

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commitment shall issue only after a certain time, and in the event of his continued disobedience at that time to the decree or order in respect of which he has been guilty of disobedience.

6.—A person committed for disobedience to a decree or order is liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the decree or order in all things that are to be immediately performed, and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the other parts of the decree or order (if any) at the future times thereby appointed, —or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the decree or order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time or until he has paid such fine as the Court directs.

PART IV.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT AND OTHER SPECIAL SUITS.

Chapter XIII.

Foreign Attachment.

LXXXII.—Proceedings by foreign attachment may be taken in manner hereinafter prescribed in all suits founded on contract or for detinue or trover, provided that the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction.

2.—Upon the filing in Court by the plaintiff in any such suit of an affidavit to the following effect, that is to say:—

(a.) That the cause of action arose within the jurisdiction;

(b.) That the plaintiff has taken out a writ of summons against the defendant, but that the defendant is absent from the Colony, or that there is probable cause to believe that the defendant is concealing himself to evade proceedings;

(c.) That the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands, or to any interest therein within the jurisdiction, or to any moneys, securities for money, goods, chattels, or other property whatsoever, within the jurisdiction, in the custody, or under the control of any other person within the jurisdiction, or that such other person (hereinafter called the garnishee) is indebted to the defendant;

the Registrar may issue a writ of general attachment against all the property moveable and immoveable of the defendant within the jurisdiction, which shall be called a writ of "foreign attachment" and shall be made returnable not less than fourteen days after the date thereof except by special leave of the Court.

3.—Absence from the Colony shall for the purpose of proceedings by foreign attachment be taken to be absence for the time being, whether the party shall ever have been within the Colony or not.

4.—Before any such writ shall issue, the plaintiff, or some one on his behalf, shall enter into a bond with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Registrar in a penal sum equal to twice the amount of the claim, or in any less sum by special leave of the Court, the condition of which said bond shall be that in case the defendant shall, at any time within the period limited by this Ordinance in that behalf, cause the writ to be set aside, or any judgment which may be given in the suit to be reversed or varied, the plaintiff will pay to the defendant all such sums of money, damages, costs, and charges as the Court may order and award on account of or in relation to the said suit, and the said attachment, or either of them: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages, and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

5.—The bond shall be in such form as the Court may, from time to time or in any particular case, approve and direct, and shall be entered into before the Registrar and deposited in Court; and whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Court, upon affidavit or otherwise, that under the circumstances it is expedient that the writ should issue forthwith and before the bond shall have been entered into

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as aforesaid, the Court may order the writ to issue accordingly, upon such terms as it shall think fit, and by the same order shall limit the time, not exceeding seven days from the date of the issue of the writ, within which the bond must be entered into and deposited as aforesaid; and in the case of default of complying with the requirements of such order within the time thereby limited, the Court may dissolve the writ, and thereupon may award costs and damages to the defendant in the manner hereinbefore provided in the case of a writ being set aside or a judgment in the suit being reversed or varied.

6.—All writs of foreign attachment against moveable property shall be executed by the Sheriff.

7.—Where two or more writs of foreign attachment shall issue at the suit of different plaintiffs, they shall take priority respectively according to the date and time at which they reach the hands of the Sheriff for execution. The Sheriff shall indorse upon the writ the date and time of the receipt thereof.

8.—Property in the custody or under the control of any public official in his official capacity shall be liable to attachment with the consent of the Attorney-General; and property *in custodia legis* shall be liable to attachment by leave of the Court. In such cases, the writ of foreign attachment must be served on such public officer, or on the Registrar, as the case may be.

9.—Where the defendant is beneficially entitled to lands or any interest therein, a memorial containing a copy of the writ of foreign attachment shall be registered in the Land Office establishment under Ordinance No. 3 of 1844 in a special book to be kept for the purpose, and to be called the "Foreign Attachment Book;" and the date and time of such registration shall be duly noted and entered in the said book; and in case such writ of foreign attachment shall be dissolved, or the judgment in the suit shall be satisfied, a certificate to that effect under the hand of the Registrar and the seal of the Court may be filed at the Land Office, and thereupon the memorial shall be deemed to have been cancelled. The fees payable to the Land Office shall be, for the registration of such memorial, one dollar; and for the filing of such certificate, one dollar; and no other fees shall be chargeable by the Land Office in respect thereof.

10.—From the time of the registration in the Land Office of the memorial of a writ of foreign attachment, all lands within the jurisdiction, or any interest therein to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, shall, to the extent of his interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bonâ fide* prior title thereto, to lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be attached to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

11.—From the time of the service upon the garnishee of a writ of foreign attachment, all property whatsoever, within the jurisdiction, other than lands, or any interest therein to which the defendant mentioned in such writ is then beneficially entitled, whether solely or jointly with others, and which is in the custody or under the control of the garnishee, and all debts then due or accruing due by the garnishee to the defendant, shall, to the extent of the defendant's interest therein, and subject to Crown debts and to any *bonâ fide* prior title thereto, or lien or charge thereon, and to the rights and powers of prior incumbrancers, be respectively attached in the hands of such garnishee, to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff.

12.—The Court may, at any time before judgment, upon such grounds as it shall deem sufficient, order any property, other than lands, or any interest therein, attached under such writ, to be sold in such manner as it shall direct, and the net proceeds to be paid into Court.

13.—Any garnishee who shall without leave or order of the Court, at any time after the service of the writ and before the attachment shall be dissolved, knowingly and wilfully part with the custody or control of any property attached in his hands, or remove the same out of the jurisdiction of the Court, or sell or dispose of the same, or pay over any debt due by him to the defendant, excepting only to or to the use of the plaintiff, shall pay such damages to the plaintiff as the Court shall award, and he

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shall be deemed guilty of contempt of Court: Provided that the Court shall not award a larger amount of damages than it is competent to decree in an action for damages, and such award shall bar any suit for damages in respect of such attachment.

14.—In all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Registrar by affidavit or otherwise that there is reasonable cause to believe that any property attached is in danger of being removed out of the jurisdiction, or of being sold, or otherwise disposed of, the Registrar may, by an order in writing, direct the Sheriff to seize such property and detain the same subject to the order of the Court; and the Sheriff shall thereupon seize and detain such property accordingly.

15.—Notice of the issue of the writ of foreign attachment shall be inserted twice in the *Gazette*, and twice in some local newspaper, unless the Court shall, by reason of the defendant having entered an appearance, or upon any other ground, dispense with the publication of such notice.

16.—In cases where the place of residence of the defendant out of the jurisdiction shall be known, the Court may, if it shall think fit, upon the application of the garnishee, or of any friend, or agent of the defendant, or of its own motion, and upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, order that notice of the writ be served upon the defendant out of the jurisdiction, and that further proceedings be stayed until further order, but without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

17.—After the issue of the writ of foreign attachment (but subject to the provisions of the last preceding paragraph), the plaintiff may forthwith file his petition, and upon such day after the return of the writ as the Court shall appoint, may proceed to establish his claim as in ordinary suits in which there has been due service of the writ of summons and leave has been obtained to proceed *ex parte*.

18.—Upon the hearing of the petition, the Court shall proceed to enquire and determine whether in fact the plaintiff's case is within the provisions herein contained relating to foreign attachment, and whether the plaintiff has established his claim, and shall pronounce judgment accordingly; and if the plaintiff shall obtain a judgment, the Court may, at the same or any subsequent sitting, examine, or permit the plaintiff to examine, the garnishee and any other persons, and determine what property moveable or immoveable is subject to attachment under the writ issued.

19.—The Court may, of its own motion or at the instance of any person interested in the enquiry, summon any person whom it may think necessary and examine him in relation to such property, and may require the garnishee, as well as the person summoned as aforesaid, to produce all deeds and documents in his possession or power relating to such property.

20.—If the plaintiff shall obtain judgment, the Court may, at the time of pronouncing the decree in favour of the plaintiff, or at any subsequent sitting, order that execution do issue against all or any of the property attached which the Court shall have declared to be liable to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and all the provisions of this Code relating to execution of decree in ordinary suits shall apply to execution so ordered against the said property.

21.—If the plaintiff shall fail to obtain judgment, the Court shall thereupon dissolve the writ of foreign attachment issued at his suit.

22.—Whenever there shall be two or more adverse claimants to any goods laden on board of any ship, and such ship shall be attached in a suit against the shipowner for the non-delivery of such goods, the Court may, in its discretion, on the application of the master, or of the agent of the shipowner, stay the proceedings upon such terms as the Court shall deem reasonable, and order such goods to be landed and warehoused *in custodia legis* without prejudice to the master's lien thereon, and may dissolve the attachment against the ship, and may make such orders as may be necessary for the determination of the rights of such adverse claimants upon such terms, as to security and other matters, as may seem just.

23.—Whenever there shall be several claimants to any property attached or to any interest therein, the Court may, in its discretion, summon before it all the claimants and may make such orders for the ascertaining of their respective rights and for the custody of the property in the meanwhile as it shall, in its discretion,

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think fit, either under this provision or the provisions of this Code relating to adverse claims and to claims to attached property.

24.—The Court may stay proceedings in any suit commenced against a garnishee in respect of property attached in his hands, upon such terms as it shall think fit.

25.—The Court at any time before judgment, upon being satisfied by affidavit or otherwise that the defendant has a substantial ground of defence, either wholly or in part, to the suit on the merits, may give leave to the defendant to defend the suit, without prejudice to the attachment under the writ.

26.—The defendant, at any time before any property attached in the suit shall have been sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, may apply to the Court upon notice of motion for an order to dissolve the attachment under the writ as to the whole or any part of the property attached, upon security being giving to answer the plaintiff's claim, and the Court may make such order, either absolutely or upon such terms as it may deem reasonable, and in the meanwhile may stay or postpone any sale.

27.—The defendant may at any time within two years from the date of the judgment, notwithstanding that the property attached, or any part thereof, shall have been sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, apply to the Court upon notice of motion for an order to set aside the judgment and for the re-hearing of the suit, and for leave to defend the same; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant had no notice or knowledge of the suit, and could not reasonably have made an earlier application to the Court, and that he had at the time of the obtaining of the judgment and still has a substantial ground of defence, either wholly or in part, to the suit on the merits, it shall be lawful for the Court to grant such order upon such terms as it may deem reasonable.

28.—The reversal or setting aside of a judgment, or the dissolving or setting aside of any writ of foreign attachment, or any subsequent proceedings, shall not affect the title of any *bonâ fide* purchaser for valuable consideration of any property sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim.

Chapter XIV.

Claims against the Government.

LXXXIII.—All claims against the Government of the Colony of the same nature as claims within the provisions of "The Petitions of Right Act, 1860," may, with the consent of the Governor, be preferred in the Supreme Court, in a suit instituted by the claimant as plaintiff against "The Attorney General" as defendant.

2.—It shall not be necessary for the plaintiff to issue a writ of summons, but the suit shall be commenced by the filing and service of the petition upon the Crown Solicitor.

3.—The Crown Solicitor shall transmit the petition to the Government, and in case the Governor shall grant his consent as aforesaid, the suit may proceed and be carried on under the ordinary procedure provided by this Code.

4.—The petition and all other documents, notices, or proceedings, which, in a suit of the same nature between private parties would be required to be served upon the defendant, shall be served upon the Crown Solicitor.

5.—Whenever in any such suit a decree shall be made against the Government, no execution shall issue thereon, but a copy of such decree under the seal of the Court shall be transmitted by the Court to the Government.

Chapter XV.

Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

LXXXIV.—Suit on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, instituted within six months after the same became due and payable, may be heard and determined in a summary way as hereinafter is provided.

2.—The Court shall, on application, within seven days from the service of the writ of summons, give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed, or on evidence on oath showing to the satisfaction of the Court a good, legal, or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the

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holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court deems sufficient to support the application and on such terms as to security and other matters, as to the Court seems fit; and in that case, the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition in the ordinary way.

3.—If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of due service of the writ of summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of such seven days, to an immediate absolute decree for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ of summons, together with interest at the rate specified, to the date of the judgment and with costs.

4.—After judgment the Court may, under special circumstances, set aside the judgment, and may stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to defend the suit, if it appears to the Court reasonable so to do, on such terms as to the Court may seem just.

5.—In any proceeding under this section, it shall be competent to the Court to order the bill or note sought to be proceeded on to be forthwith deposited in Court, and further to order that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

6.—The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the same remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as he has under this section for the recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

7.—The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one writ of summons under the present provisions against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and such writ of summons shall be the commencement of a suit or suits against the parties therein named respectively; and all subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be carried on, as far as may be, as if separate writs of summons had issued.

8.—The writ of summons or its indorsement must set forth the claims against the parties respectively, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each defendant to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

Chapter XVI.

Mandamus.

LXXXV.—The plaintiff in any action except *Replevin* and *Ejectment*, may indorse upon the writ and copy to be served, a notice that the plaintiff intends to claim a writ of *Mandamus*, and the plaintiff may thereupon claim in the petition either together with any other demand which may now be enforced in such action, or separately, a writ of *Mandamus* commanding the defendant to fulfil any duty in the fulfilment of which the plaintiff is personally interested.

2.—The petition in such action shall set forth sufficient grounds upon which such claim is founded, and shall set forth that the plaintiff is personally interested therein, and that he sustains, or may sustain, damage by the non-performance of such duty and that performance thereof has been demanded by him, and refused, or neglected.

3.—The proceedings in any action in which a writ of *Mandamus* is claimed shall be the same in all respects, as nearly as may be, as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages.

4.—In case judgment shall be given for the plaintiff that a *Mandamus* do issue, it shall be lawful for the Court, if it shall see fit to issue a peremptory writ of *Mandamus* to the defendant, commanding him forthwith to perform the duty to be enforced, and such writ in case of disobedience may be enforced by attachment.

5.—The writ of *Mandamus* need not contain any recitals, but shall simply command the performance of the duty, and in other respects shall be in the form of an ordinary writ of execution, except that it shall be directed to the party and not to the Sheriff, and returnable forthwith; and no return thereto, except that of due obedience, shall be allowed, but time to return it may, upon sufficient grounds, be allowed by the Court, either with or without terms.

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6.—The Court may, upon application by the plaintiff, besides or instead of proceeding against the disobedient party by attachment, direct that the act required to be done may be done by the plaintiff, or some other person appointed by the Court, at the expense of the defendant; and upon the act being done, the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the Court itself, or by reference to the Registrar, as the Court may think fit to order; and the Court may order payment of the amount of such expenses and costs, and enforce payment thereof by execution.

Chapter XVII.

Suits in Forma Pauperis.

LXXXVI.—Any poor person, before commencing or defending any action or suit in the Court in his own right or becoming poor during the progress thereof, may apply to the Court by petition for leave to sue or defend as a pauper, which petition shall be supported by an affidavit of the petitioner, and of two householders living in his neighbourhood, that he is not possessed of property to the amount of fifty dollars in value, excepting wearing apparel and the matter or thing claimed by him in the action or suit if he be plaintiff, and thereupon it shall be referred to a barrister to consider the case; and upon the petitioner producing a certificate, signed by such barrister, that he has considered the case, and believes him to have a good cause of action or defence, as the case may be, it shall be lawful for the Court to admit the petitioner to sue or defend, as the case may be, *in forma pauperis;* and also to appoint a barrister and attorney to appear for him.

2.— No person shall be admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, unless he shall have filed in Court an affidavit containing a full statement of all the material facts of the case to the best of his belief.

3.—If in any case the Court thinks fit to assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, or to consider the case and give such certificate as aforesaid, the counsel or attorney so assigned may not refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court that he has some good reason for refusing.

4.—No fee shall be taken by any barrister or attorney so assigned, nor shall any fees of Court be demanded by any officer of the Court from any persons applying or admitted to sue or defend as a pauper; but if he succeed, and the costs should be awarded to be paid by his opponent, then the barrister and the attorney so assigned, shall be entitled to and shall receive all such fees as the Registrar of the Court shall allow to them on taxation, and such Court fees as would, in other cases, be chargeable shall be charged and recovered.

5.—Any person having been admitted to sue or defend as a pauper, and becoming of ability during the progress of the cause, or misbehaving himself therein by any vexatious or improper conduct or proceeding, or wilfully delaying the cause, shall on the same being shown to the Court, be deprived of all the privileges of such admission.

PART V.

PROCEEDINGS BY AGREEMENT OF PARTIES.—ARBITRATION. —MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Chapter XVIII.

Issues by Agreement of Parties.

LXXXVII.—When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the question or questions of fact or of law to be decided between them, they may state the same in the form of an issue, and enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or the negative of such issue, a sum of money specified in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding some property specified in the agreement, and in dispute in the suit, shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them, or that upon such finding one or more of the parties shall do or perform some particular act, or shall refrain from doing or performing some particular act, specified in the agreement, and having reference to the matter in dispute.

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2.—If the Court shall be satisfied, after an examination of the parties and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that the parties have a *bona fide* interest in the decision of such question, and that the same is fit to be tried and decided, it may proceed to try the same, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the manner as if the issue had been framed by the Court, and may, upon the finding or decision on such issue give judgment for the sum so agreed on, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise according to the terms of the agreement; and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in a contested suit.

How Questions may be raised for the Decision of the Court by any persons interested.

LXXXVIII.—Parties interested or claiming to be interested in the decision of any question of fact or law, may enter into an agreement, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, that upon the finding of the Court in the affirmative or negative of such question of fact or law, a sum of money fixed by the parties, or to be detained by the Court, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other of them; or that some property, moveable or immoveable, specified in the agreement shall be delivered by one of the parties to the other of them; or that one or more of the parties shall do or perform some particular act or shall refrain from doing or performing some particular act specified in the agreement. Where the agreement is for the delivery of some property, moveable or immoveable, or for the doing or performing or the refraining to do or perform any particular act, the estimated value of the property to be delivered, or to which the act specified may have reference, shall be stated in the agreement.

2.—The agreement shall be filed in Court, and, when so filed, shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the parties interested as plaintiffs and defendants, and all the parties to it shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court, and shall be bound by the statements contained therein.

3.—The case shall be set down for hearing as an ordinary suit; and if the Court shall be satisfied, after hearing the parties and taking such evidence as it may deem proper, that the agreement was duly executed by the parties, and that they have a *bona fide* interest in the question of fact or law stated therein, and that the same is fit to be tried or decided, it shall proceed, to try the same, and deliver its finding or opinion thereon in the same way as in an ordinary suit; and shall, upon its finding or deciding upon the question of fact or law, give judgment for the sum fixed by the parties, or so ascertained as aforesaid, or otherwise, according to the terms of the agreement, and upon the judgment which shall be so given, decree shall follow and may be executed in the same way as if the judgment had been pronounced in an ordinary suit.

Chapter XIX.

Reference to Arbitration.

LXXXIX.—If the parties to a suit are desirous that the matters in difference between them in the suit, or any of such matters, shall be referred to the final decision of one or more arbitrator or arbitrators, they may apply to the Court at any time before final judgment for an order of reference, and such order shall be filed with the proceedings in the suit.

2.—The arbitrators shall be nominated by the parties in such manner as may be agreed upon between them. If the parties cannot agree with respect to the nomination of the arbitrators, or if the persons nominated by them shall refuse to accept the arbitration, and the parties are desirous that the nomination shall be made by the Court, the Court shall appoint the arbitrators.

3.—The Court shall, by an order under its seal, refer to the arbitrators the matters in difference in the suit which they may be required to determine, and shall fix such time as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the time so fixed shall be specified in the order.

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4.—If the reference be to two or more arbitrators, provision shall be made in the order for a difference of opinion among the arbitrators, by the appointment of an umpire, or by declaring that the decision shall be with the majority, or by empowering the artitrators to appoint an umpire, or otherwise as may be agreed upon between the parties; or if they cannot agree, as the Court may determine.

5.—When a reference is made to arbitration by an order of Court, the same process to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators, or umpire, may desire to have examined, shall issue as in ordinary suits; and persons not attending in compliance with such process, or making any other default, or refusing to give their testimony, or being guilty of any contempt to the arbitrators, or umpire during the investigation of the suit, shall be subject to the like disadvantages, penalties, and punishments, by order of the Court on the representation of the arbitrators or umpire, as they would incur for the same offences in suits tried before the Court.

6.—When the arbitrators shall not have been able to complete the award within the period specified in the order from want of the necessary evidence or information, or other good and sufficient cause, the Court may, from time to time, enlarge the period for delivery of the award, if it shall think proper. In any case in which an umpire shall have been appointed, it shall be lawful for him to enter on the reference in lieu of the arbitrators, if they shall have allowed their time, or their extended time, to expire without making an award, or shall have delivered to the Court, or to the unpire, a notice in writing stating that they cannot agree: Provided that an award shall not be liable to be set aside only by reason of its not having been completed within the period allowed by the Court, unless on proof that the delay in completing the award arose from misconduct of the arbitrators, or umpire, or unless the award shall have been made after the issue of an order by the Court superseding the arbitration and recalling the suit.

7.—If, in any case of reference to arbitration by an order of Court, the arbitrator or umpire shall die, or refuse or become incapable to act, it shall be lawful for the Court to appoint a new arbitrator or arbitrators or umpire in the place of the person or persons so dying or refusing or becoming incapable to act. Where the arbitrators are empowered by the terms of the order or reference to appoint an umpire, and do not appoint an umpire, any of the parties may serve the arbitrators with a written notice to appoint an umpirire; and if within seven days after such notice shall have been served no umpire be appointed, it shall be lawful for the Court, upon the application of the party having served such notice as aforesaid and upon proof to its satisfaction of such notice having been served, to appoint an umpire. In any case of appointment under this section, the arbitrators or umpire so appointed shall have the like power to act in the reference as if their names had been inserted in the original order of reference.

8.—It shall be lawful for the arbitrators or umpire upon any reference by an order of Court, if they shall think fit, and if is not provided to the contrary, to state their award as to the whole or any part thereof in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court.

9.—The Court may, on the application of either party, modify or correct an award where it appears that a part of the award is upon matters not referred to the arbitrators, provided such part can be separated from the other part and does not affect the decision on the matter referred; or where the award is imperfect in form, or contains any obvious error which can be amended without affecting such decision. The Court may also, on such application, make such order as it thinks just respecting the costs of the arbitration, if any question arise respecting such costs and the award cantain no sufficient provision concerning them.

10.—In any of the following cases the Court shall have power to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration for reconsideration by the arbitrators or umpire, upon such terms as it may think proper, that is to say:—

(*a.*) If the award has left undetermined some of the matters referred to arbitration, or if it has determined matters not referred to arbitration;

(*b.*) If the award is so indefinite as to be incapble of execution;

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(*c.*) If an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

11.—No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of perverseness or misconduct of the arbitrator or umpire. Any application to set aside an award shall be made within fifteen days after the publication thereof.

12.—If no application shall have been made to set aside the award, or to remit the same, or any of the matters referred for reconsideration, or if the Court shall have refused any such application, either party may file the award in Court, and the award shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

13.—When any person shall by an instrument in writing agree that any differences between them, or any of them, shall be referred to the arbitration of any persons named in the agreement, application may be made by the parties thereto, or any of them, that the agreement be filed in Court. On such application being made, the Court shall direct such notice to be given to any of the parties to the agreement, other than the applicants, as it may think necessary, requiring such parties to show cause, within a time to be specified, why the agreement should not be filed. The application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the parties interested as plaintiffs and defendants. If no sufficient cause be shown against the filing of the agreement, the agreement shall be filed and an order of reference to arbitration shall be made thereon. The several provisions of this chapter, so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of any agreement so filed, shall be applicable to all proceedings under the order of reference and to the award or arbitration and to enforcement of such award.

14.—When any matter has been referred to arbitration without the intervention of the Court and award has been made, any person interested in the award may, within six months from the date of the award, make application to the Court that the award be filed in Court. The Court shall direct notice to be given to the parties to the arbitration other than the applicant, requiring such parties to show cause, within a time to be specified, why the award should not be filed. The application shall be numbered and registered as a suit between the applicant as plaintiff and the other parties as defendants. If no sufficient cause be shown against the award the award shall be filed, and shall thereupon have the same force and effect for all purposes as a judgment.

Chapter XX.—Miscellaneous Provisions.

Adjournment.

XC.—Nothing in the Code shall affect the power of the Court to defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding, or application, for such time and on such terms as justice requires.

Amendment.

XCI.—Nothing in this Code shall affect the power of the Court to order or allow any amendment of any writ, petition, answer, notice, or other document whatever, at any time on such terms as justice requires.

Power of Court as to Time.

XCII.—Nothing in the Code shall affect the power of the Court to enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding on such terms as justice requires.

2.—Where the Court is by this Code, or otherwise, authorised to appoint the time for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceedings, or to enlarge the time appointed or allowed for that purpose by this Code, or otherwise, the Court may further enlarge any time so appointed or enlarged by it on such terms as seem just, whether the application for further enlargement be made before or after the expiration of the time already allowed: Provided that no such further enlargement shall be made unless it appears to the Court to be required for the purposes of justice and not sought merely for delay.

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Computation of Time.

XCIII.—Where by this Code, or any special order or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding, and such time is not limited by hours, the computation of such limited time shall not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but shall commence at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of such limited time, according to such computation.

2.—Where the limited time so appointed or allowed is less than six days, the following days shall not be reckoned in the computation of such time; namely:—Sunday, Good Friday, Monday and Tuesday in Easter Week, Christmas Day, and the day next before and next after Christmas Day, and any public holiday or day set apart as a fast or thanksgiving day.

3.—Where the time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding expires on one of the days last-mentioned, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if done or taken on the next day afterwards, that is, not one of the last-mentioned days.

4.—The day on which an order that a plaintiff do give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including the day on which such security is given, shall be reckoned in the computation of the time allowed to a defendant for putting in his answer.

5.—The period of vacation of the Supreme Court shall not be included in the computation of time except by leave of the Court.

Power of Court as to Costs.

XCIV.—The costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein, and of every proceeding before the Court, shall be in the discretion of the Court; and the Court shall have full power to award and apportion costs in any manner it may deem proper.

2.—Under the denomination of costs are included the whole of the expenses necessarily incurred by either party on account of the suit, and in enforcing the decree made therein, such as the expense of summoning the parties and witnesses, and of other process, or of procuring copies of documents, law costs, costs of special juries, charges of witnesses, and expenses of commissioners either in taking evidence or in investigating accounts.

3.—Until a new scale of Court fees and fees and costs of counsel and attorney shall have been provided for use under this Ordinance by any general rule or order of the Supreme Court, or otherwise, and so far as any such new scale may be incomplete, all questions relating to the amount of such fees and costs shall be referred to the Registrar, who is hereby empowered to determine the same on taxation, either with or without reference to the existing scale, having regard to the skill, labour, and responsibility involved, subject nevertheless to a review of such determination on summary application to the Court in chambers; and the payment of the costs allowed on such taxation or review may be enforced in the same manner as if the same had been fixed by any general rule or order.

4.—The Court may, if in any case it deems fit, require any party to any suit or proceeding, either at the commencement or at any time during the progress thereof, to give security for costs to the satisfaction of the Court by deposit or otherwise; and in the case of a plaintiff, may stay proceedings until such security be given.

Cross-Action against absent Plaintiffs.

XCV.—Whenever a suit shall be instituted by a plaintiff residing out of the jurisdiction, and it shall be made to appear on oath or affidavit to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has a *bonâ fide* claim against such plaintiff which can be conveniently tried by the Supreme Court, it shall be lawful for the Court in its discretion to stay proceedings in the suit so instituted by the absent plaintiff until he shall have entered an appearance to any cross-action instituted by the defendant against the absent plaintiff in respect of such claim, upon such terms as justice requires.

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Seal of Court.

XCVI.—Every writ, summons, warrant, decree, rule, order, notice and other document issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court, and be returned for the purpose of being filed in Court.

Publication of Notices.

XCVII.—In all cases in which the publication of any notice is required, the same may be made by advertisement in the *Gazette*, unless otherwise provided in any particular case by this Code, or otherwise ordered by the Court.

Forms.

XCVIII.—Until special forms shall be prescribed for use under this Code, by any general rule or order of Court, and so far as the same may be incomplete, all forms at present in use in the Supreme Court, with such variations and additions as may be required to be made therein, may be used for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Code, and shall, as regards the form thereof, be valid and sufficient.

Amendment of Code.

XCIX.—Any amendment in the provisions of this Ordinance, whether by way of repeal, variation, substitution, or addition, may, if deemed expedient, be made by a resolution of the Legislative Council, to be published in the *Gazette;* and every amendment so made and published shall have the same force and effect for all purposes as if the same had been made by Ordinance, and shall in like manner come into immediate operation, subject to disallowance by Her Majesty.

Commencement of Ordinance.

C.—This Ordinance shall commence and take effect on such day as shall hereafter be fixed by proclamation under the hand of the Governor.

RULES OF THE COLONIAL TREASURY.

1.—Crown Rents are payable every half year, on the 24th June and 25th December.

2.—Police, Lighting, and Water Rates are payable in advance, at the commencement of each quarter.

3.—Payments at the Treasury to be made from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

4.—Payments once made by the department, the officers of the Treasury are not responsible for any deficiency after receipts have been granted.

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STANDING ORDERS AND RULES

FOR

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HONGKONG.

GENERAL RULES.

I.—Two days' notice shall be given of any meeting of Council to each member by the Clerk of Councils; but, in cases of urgency, the Governor may dispense with the necessity of the two days' notice.

Should circumstances occur to render a meeting on any day appointed for the same inconvenient, the Council may be adjourned to such early day as the Governor shall appoint by a notice in writing, to be transmitted to each member by the clerk one day prior to the period which had been appointed.

II.—The hour of meeting, except under special circumstances, shall be at 2.30 P.M.; and if any member shall move that the Council do adjourn, and if such motion be seconded, it shall be put to the vote.

III.—No member shall absent himself from Council, without communicating to the Governor his inability to attend.

IV.—As soon as five members, exclusive of the Governor, shall be present after the hour appointed for the meeting of Council, the Governor shall take the chair, and will direct the clerk to read the minutes of the last meeting, which, having been approved, or corrected if necessary, shall be confirmed by the Governor.

V.—Should a quorum of members not be present at the expiration of fifteen minutes from the time for which the Council shall have been summoned on any particular day, the meeting shall stand adjourned to such time as shall be directed by the Governor. Notice of the said adjournment shall be sent by the Clerk to the Members.

VI.—Any member desiring the minutes to be corrected, shall propose such correction immediately after the minutes are read, and such correction shall be forthwith admitted or rejected by the Council.

VII.—No question shall be asked in Council or proposed for debate without notice of at least three days to the Clerk of Councils. All such questions shall be entered in a book called "*The Order Book*" (which shall be kept by the Clerk), in the order of priority of time at which the same shall have been transmitted. Measures proceeding originally from the Governor need not be inserted in the Order Book.

VIII.—With the exception of questions of privilege, which shall take precedence of all others, all business shall be taken in the order in which it appears in the Order Book: unless, on motion made by permission of the Governor, and carried, preference be given to any particular subject.

IX.—The Governor shall preserve order, and decide on all disputed points of order.

X.—Every motion or amendment, except for adjournment, must be in writing, and must be seconded before it can be put to the vote.

XI.—No member shall be allowed to read any speech, but may obtain permission to introduce documentary matter.

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XII.—Every member in discussing any question shall address the Governor; and should he wish to allude to the speech or opinion of any other member, should avoid employing his name. Official members may be designated by their appointments.

XIII.—If two or more members wish to speak at the same time, the Governor shall call on the one entitled in his opinion to pre-audience.

XIV.—On any question being put, every member present is required to give his vote in the distinct terms "Aye" or "No," beginning with the junior,—the Clerk minuting the vote of each member; after which he shall declare the number of votes for and against the question.

XV.—Any member may protest in writing against any decision of the Council, provided he give notice of his intention immediately after such decision, and that such written protest be delivered to the Clerk within seven days after such decision. It shall be competent to the Council to expunge any passage deemed offensive in such protest.

XVI.—The members of Council shall have freedom of speech, and shall not at any time be questioned by Government for anything they have said therein.

XVII.—In the general discussion, no member shall be at liberty to speak more than once, except in explanation, or on the clauses of a Bill in committee, but a reply shall be allowed to a member who has made a substantive motion, not being an amendment.

XVIII.—In the absence of the Governor at any meeting of the Council, the member who shall be first in precedence of those present, shall preside and exercise all such powers as may be vested in the Governor by these Standing Orders.

CLERK OF COUNCIL.

XIX.—The Clerk, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor, shall read all matters brought before the Council. He shall keep a journal in which shall be entered, in the order in which they occur, the minutes of the proceedings of the Council.

XX.—All existing and future records and papers, and all papers heretofore or hereafter to be laid before the Council, shall be deposited with the Clerk, who shall be responsible for the safe custody thereof, and shall have all such papers ready to be produced before the Council, whenever the same may be required by any member, and such papers, and the order and journal books, shall be at all reasonable times open to the inspection and perusal of any member.

PETITIONS.

XXI.—Petitions may be presented to the Governor by any member, immediately after the minutes of the previous meeting have been confirmed; and every member presenting a petition, shall satisfy himself that the petition is respectful and deserving of presentation.

XXII.—Any member may move that such petition be read, but in so doing he shall state the purport of the petition, with his reasons for wishing it read, and the motion being seconded, the question may be put—"whether the petition shall be read?"

PROGRESS OF BILLS.

XXIII.—On moving the first reading of every Bill, the grounds and reasons upon which it is founded shall be stated, either by the Governor, or by any official member called upon by him for the purpose; but no discussion shall take place thereon.

XXIV.—At the first reading of every Bill, the Clerk shall read the title only, and, immediately after, some day may be appointed for the second reading. Except in cases of emergency, seven days shall elapse between the first and second reading of a Bill.

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XXV.—Every Bill presented to the Council shall, after the first reading, unless otherwise ordered, be published in the next issue of the *Government Gazette;* and a printed copy of such Bill shall be furnished to each member with convenient despatch.

XXVI.—An adjournment of the discussion of any question may be moved at any time, and if seconded, shall forthwith be put to the vote.

XXVII.—Any member may propose an amendment at any time during the progress of a Bill, but no amendment may be proposed upon an amendment which is under discussion.

XXVIII.—No question can be put to the vote during the discussion of a Bill which is substantially the same as one on which the judgment of the Council has already been expressed,—unless for the purpose of correcting an error, and with the consent of the Governor.

XXIX.—Upon the motion for the second reading of a Bill, its general merits and principles shall be discussed, and if such second reading be assented to, the title only of the Bill shall be read, and thereupon the Council shall go into committee immediately on the clause of such Bill, or shall appoint a future day for that purpose.

XXX.—It shall be competent for the Council, with the consent of the Governor, to appoint a special committee for the purpose of examining into and reporting to the Council on the clause of any Bill. On the Bill being committed or re-committed, the committee shall discuss its several provisions, and any proposed amendments, and adjourn such discussions from time to time, as occasion may require.

XXXI.—After a Bill has been approved in committee, the question to be put shall be, "That this Bill do pass?" and if the question be carried in the affirmative, the Clerk shall read the title only of the Ordinance.

XXXII.—When any Bill shall be proposed whereby vested rights and interests of property will be unavoidably affected, due notice shall be given to all parties concerned by notification in the *Government Gazette*, one month before the first reading of such Bill; and such notification shall appear at least three times in the said *Gazette*; and before going into committee on the said Bill, the same shall be published three times in the said *Gazette*.

XXXIII.—In cases of emergency, or where no amendments whatever, or only amendments of an unimportant nature, shall be proposed to be made to a Bill, it may be moved that the Standing Rules relative to the reading and commitment of the Bill be suspended; and if adopted by two-thirds of the members present, and sanctioned by the Governor, it may be carried through its several stages at one sitting.

PRIVATE RIGHTS.

XXXIV.—In any case where individual rights or interests of property may be peculiarly affected by any proposed Bill, all parties interested may, on motion made, seconded and carried, be heard before the Council, or any committee thereof, either in person or by their advocate.

WITNESSES.

XXXV.—When it is intended to examine any witnesses, the member, or the petitioner, requiring such witnesses, shall deliver to the Clerk a list containing the names and residences of such witnesses, at least two days before the day appointed for their examination. The evidence of every such witness shall be taken down by the Clerk and be signed by the witness.

XXXVI.—The Standing Rules and Orders of the 12th day of July, 1858, are hereby rescinded.

Passed the Legislative Council of Hongkong, this 2nd day of July, 1873.

L. D'ALMADA E CASTRO,
Clerk of Councils.

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TREATIES WITH CHINA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, SIGNED IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT NANKING, AUGUST 29, 1842.

Ratifications Exchanged at Hongkong, June 26, 1843.

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and his Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects, who shall enjoy full security and protection for their persons and property within the dominions of the other.

Art. II.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments, shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits, without molestation or restraint, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai; and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., will appoint superintendents, or consular officers, to reside at each of the above-named cities or towns, to be the medium of communication between the Chinese authorities and the said merchants, and to see that the just duties and other dues of the Chinese Government, as hereafter provided for, are duly discharged by Her Britannic Majesty's subjects.

Art. III.—It being obviously necessary and desirable that British subjects should have some port whereat they may careen and refit their ships when required, and keep stores for that purpose, his Majesty the Emperor of China cedes to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., the Island of Hongkong, to be possessed in perpetuity by Her Britannic Majesty, her heirs, and successors, and to be governed by such laws and regulations as Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., shall see fit to direct.

Art. IV.—The Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of six millions of dollars, as the value of the opium which was delivered up at Canton in the month of March, 1839, and as a ransom for the lives of Her Britannic Majesty's Superintendent and subjects who had been imprisoned and threatened with death by the Chinese high officers.

Art. V.—The Government of China having compelled the British merchants trading at Canton to deal exclusively with certain Chinese merchants, called Hong merchants (or Co-Hong), who had been licensed by the Chinese Government for that purpose, the Emperor of China agrees to abolish that practice in future at all ports where British merchants may reside, and to permit them to carry on their mercantile transactions with whatever persons they please; and his Imperial Majesty further agrees to pay to the British Government the sum of three millions of dollars, on account of debts due to British subjects by some of the said Hong merchants, or Co-Hong, who have become insolvent, and who owe very large sums of money to subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

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Art. VI.—The Government of Her Britannic Majesty having been obliged to send out an expedition to demand and obtain redress for the violent and unjust proceedings of the Chinese high authorities towards Her Britannic Majesty's officers and subjects, the Emperor of China agrees to pay the sum of twelve millions of dollars, on account of expenses incurred; and Her Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiary voluntarily agrees on behalf of Her Majesty, to deduct from the said amount of twelve millions of dollars, any sum which may have been received by Her Majesty's combined forces, as ransom for cities and towns in China, subsequent to the 1st day of August, 1841.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the total amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, described in the three preceding articles, shall be paid as follows:—

Six millions immediately.

Six millions in 1843; that is, three millions on or before the 30th of June, and three millions on or before the 31st of December.

Five millions in 1844; that is, two millions and-a-half on or before the 30th of June, and two millions and-a-half on or before the 31st December.

Four millions in 1845; that is, two millions on or before the 30th of June, and two millions on or before the 31st of December.

And it is further stipulated, that interest, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, shall be paid by the Government of China on any portion of the above sums that are not punctually discharged at the periods fixed.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor of China agrees to release, unconditionally, all subjects of Her Britannic Majesty (whether natives of Europe or India), who may be in confinement at this moment in any part of the Chinese Empire.

Art. IX.—The Emperor of China agrees to publish and promulgate, under His imperial sign manual and seal, a full and entire amnesty and act of indemnity to all subjects of China, on account of their having resided under, or having had dealings and intercourse with, or having entered the service of Her Britannic Majesty, or of Her Majesty's officers; and His Imperial Majesty further engages to release all Chinese subjects who may be at this moment in confinement for similar reasons.

Art. X.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to establish at all the ports which are, by the second article of this treaty, to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues, which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information; and the Emperor further engages that, when British merchandise shall have once paid at any of the said ports the regulated customs and dues, agreeable to the tariff to be hereafter fixed, such merchandise may be conveyed by the Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount as transit duties, which shall not exceed —— per cent. on the tariff value of such goods.—(See, for Tariff Act, CANTON).

Art. XI.—It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's chief high officer in China shall correspond with the Chinese high officers, both at the capital and in the provinces under the term "communication;" the subordinate British officers and Chinese high officers in the provinces under the term "statement," on the part of the former, and on the part of the latter, "declaration," and the subordinates of both countries on a footing of perfect equality: merchants and others not holding official situations, and therefore not included in the above, on both sides to use the term "representation" in all papers addressed to, or intended for, the notice of the respective governments.

Art. XII.—On the assent of the Emperor of China to this treaty being received, and the discharge of the first instalment of money, Her Britannic Majesty's forces will retire from Nanking and the Grand Canal, and will no longer molest or stop the trade of China. The military post at Chinhae will also be withdrawn; but the islands of Koolangsoo, and that of Chusan, will continue to be held by Her Majesty's forces until the money payments, and the arrangements for opening the ports to British merchants, be completed.

Art. XIII.—The ratification of this treaty by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, &c., and His Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be exchanged as soon as the great distance which separates England from China will admit; but, in the meantime,

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counterpart copies of it, signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on behalf of their respective sovereigns, shall be mutually delivered, and all its provisions and arrangements shall take effect.

Done at Nanking, and signed and sealed by the plenipotentiaries on board Her Britannic Majesty's ship *Cornwallis*, this 29th day of August, 1842; corresponding with Chinese date, twenty-fourth day of seventh month, in the twenty-second year of Taou Kwang.

HENRY POTTINGER,
Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

And signed by the seals of four Chinese Commissioners.

(This Treaty is given, because by the subsequent Treaties, it is still in force).

CONVENTION AND TREATY OF PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA, 1858-1860.

Proclamation.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Special Ambassador in China, &c., &c., has much satisfaction in informing Her Majesty's subjects in China that a Convention for re-establishment of Peace between Great Britain and China was concluded, and the Ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin of the Year 1858, duly exchanged at Peking, on the 24th of October, 1860.

The Earl of Elgin now publishes for general information the text of the said Convention and Treaty, together with the text of the tariff and rules which form part of the Treaty, and were agreed to by him and the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China at Shanghai, on the 8th of November, 1858.

The Earl of Elgin trusts that by a considerate treatment of the natives with whom they may come into contact, and a faithful observance of their obligations towards the Chinese Government, Her Majesty's subjects in China will do what in them lies to reconcile the people and authorities of China to the changes in their relations with foreigners which are about to be introduced under the international compacts herewith promulgated—changes which, if they be carried into effect in such manner as to afford greater scope to the commercial activity of the Chinese people, without doing unnecessary violence to their habits and traditions, will, it may be hoped, prove beneficial to them, and to all who have dealings with them.

Due notice will be given whenever the arrangements for carrying into execution the provisions of this Convention and Treaty, at the Ports thereby opened to British Trade, shall be completed.

God Save the Queen.

Dated at Tientsin, this twentieth day of November, A.D. 1860.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Signed at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, being alike desirous to bring to an end the misunderstanding at present existing between their respective Governments, and to secure their relations against further interruption, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: —

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Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung; who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following Convention, in Nine Articles:—

Art. I.—A breach of friendly relations having been occasioned by the act of the Garrison of Taku, which obstructed Her Britannic Majesty's Representative when on his way to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Tientsin in the month of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China expresses his deep regret at the misunderstanding so occasioned.

Art. II.—It is further expressly declared, that the arrangement entered into at Shanghai, in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, between Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and His Imperial Majesty's Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwashana, regarding the residence of Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, is hereby cancelled, and that, in accordance with Article III. of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, Her Britannic Majesty's Representative will henceforward reside permanently or occasionally, at Peking, as Her Britannic Majesty shall be pleased to decide.

Art. III.—It is agreed that the separate Article of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight is hereby annulled, and that in lieu of the amount of indemnity therein specified, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall pay the sum of eight millions of taels, in the following proportions or instalments, namely, —at Tientsin, on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of five hundred thousand taels; at Canton, on or before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, three hundred and thirty-three thousand and thirty-three taels, less the sum which shall have been advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British Factory site of Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from Customs there collected; the first of the said payments being due on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, for the quarter terminating on that day.

It is further agreed that these moneys shall be paid into the hands of an officer whom Her Britannic Majesty's Representative shall specially appoint to receive them, and that the accuracy of the amounts shall, before payment, be duly ascertained by British and Chinese officers appointed to discharge this duty.

In order to prevent future discussion, it is moreover declared that of the eight millions of taels herein guaranteed, two millions will be appropriated to the indemnification of the British Mercantile Community at Canton, for losses sustained by them; and the remaining six millions to the liquidation of war expenses.

Art. IV.—It is agreed that on the day on which this Convention is signed, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall open the port of Tientsin to trade, and that it shall be thereafter competent to British subjects to reside and trade there, under the same conditions as at any other port of China by Treaty open to trade.

Art. V.—As soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, will, by decree, command the high authorities of every province to proclaim throughout their jurisdictions that Chinese, in choosing to take service in British Colonies or other parts beyond sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with British subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any British vessels at the open ports of China; also, that the high authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in China, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above as the circumstances of the different open ports may demand.

Art. VI.—With a view to the maintenance of law and order in and about the harbour of Hongkong, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to cede to

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Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Her heirs and successors, to have and to hold as a dependency of Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Hongkong, that portion of the township of Kowloon, in the province of Kwang-tung, of which a lease was granted in perpetuity to Harry Smith Parkes, Esquire, Companion of the Bath, a Member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, by Lau Tsung-kwang, Governor-General of the Two Kwang.

It is further declared that the lease in question is hereby cancelled, that the claims of any Chinese to property on the said portion of Kowloon shall be duly investigated by a mixed Commission of British and Chinese officers, and that compensation shall be awarded by the British Government to any Chinese whose claim shall be by that said Commission established, should his removal be deemed necessary by the British Government.

Art. VII.—It is agreed that the provisions of the Treaty of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, except in so far as these are modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged. It is further agreed, that no separate ratification of the present Convention shall be necessary, but that it shall take effect from the date of its signature, and be equally binding with the Treaty above mentioned on the high contracting parties.

Art. VIII.—It is agreed that, as soon as the ratifications of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by decree, command the high authorities in the capital, and in the provinces, to print and publish the aforesaid Treaty and the present Convention, for general information.

Art. IX.—It is agreed that, as soon as the Convention shall have been signed, the ratification of the Treaty of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight shall have been exchanged, and an Imperial Decree respecting the publication of the said Convention and Treaty shall have been promulgated, as provided for by Article VIII. of this Convention, Chusan shall be evacuated by Her Britannic Majesty's troops there stationed, and Her Britannic Majesty's force now before Peking shall commence its march towards the city of Tientsin, the forts of Taku, the north coast of Shan-tung, and city of Canton, at each or all of which places, it shall be at the option of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, to retain a force, until the indemnity of eight millions of taels, guaranteed in Article III., shall have been paid.

Done at Peking, in the Court of the Board of Ceremonies, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of	Signature of
Chinese	Chinese
Plenipotentiary	Plenipotentiary.

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TREATY
OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED AT TIENTSIN, 26TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking, 24th October, 1860.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two countries, and to place their relations on a more satisfactory footing in future, have resolved to proceed to a revision and improvement of the Treaties existing between them; and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, the High Commissioners Kweiliang, a Senior Chief Secretary of State, styled of East Cabinet, Captain-General of the Plain White Banner of the Manchu Banner Force, Superintendent-General of the Administration of Criminal Law; and Hwashana, one of His Imperial Majesty's Expositors of the Classics, Manchu President of the office for the regulation of the Civil Establishment, Captain-General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, and visitor of the office of Interpretation;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

Art. I.—The Treaty of Peace and Amity between the two nations, signed at Nanking on the twenty-ninth day of August, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-two, is hereby renewed and confirmed.

The Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade having been amended and improved, and the substance of their provisions having been incorporated in this Treaty, the said Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations of Trade are hereby abrogated.

Art. II.—For the better preservation of harmony in future, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and His Majesty the Emperor of China mutually agree that, in accordance with the universal practice of great and friendly nations, Her Majesty the Queen may, if she see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of Peking; and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in like manner, if he see fit, appoint Ambassadors, Ministers, or other Diplomatic Agents to the Court of St. James.

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Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent, so appointed by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside, with his family and establishment, permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally at the option of the British Government. He shall not be called upon to perform any ceremony derogatory to him as representing the Sovereign of an independent nation on a footing of equality with that of China. On the other hand, he shall use the same forms of ceremony and respect to His Majesty the Emperor as are employed by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of Her Majesty towards the Sovereigns of independent and equal European nations.

It is further agreed, that Her Majesty's Government may acquire at Peking a site for building, or may hire houses for the accommodation of Her Majesty's Mission, and that the Chinese Government will assist it in so doing.

Her Majesty's Representative shall be at liberty to choose his own servants and attendants, who shall not be subjected to any kind of molestation whatever.

Any person guilty of disrespect or violence to Her Majesty's Representative, or to any member of his family or establishment, in deed or word, shall be severely punished.

Art. IV.—It is further agreed that no obstacle or difficulty shall be made to the free movement of Her Majesty's Representative, and that he, and the persons of his suite, may come and go, and travel at their pleasure. He shall moreover, have full liberty to send and receive his correspondence to and from any point on the sea-coast that he may select; and his letters and effects shall be held sacred and inviolable. He may employ, for their transmission, special couriers, who shall meet with the same protection and facilities for travelling as the persons employed in carrying despatches for the Imperial Government; and, generally, he shall enjoy the same privileges as are accorded to officers of the same rank by the usage and consent of Western nations.

All expenses attending the Diplomatic mission of Great Britain shall be borne by the British Government.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to nominate one of the Secretaries of State, or a President of one of the Boards, as the high officer with whom the Ambassador, Minister, or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Majesty the Queen shall transact business, either personally or in writing, on a footing of perfect equality.

Art. VI.—Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain agrees that the privileges hereby secured shall be enjoyed in her dominions by the Ambassadors, Ministers, or Diplomatic Agents of the Emperor of China, accredited to the Court of Her Majesty.

Art. VII.—Her Majesty the Queen may appoint one or more Consuls in the dominions of the Emperor of China; and such Consul or Consuls shall be at liberty to reside in any of the open ports or cities of China, as Her Majesty the Queen may consider most expedient for the interests of British commerce. They shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular Officers of the most favoured nation.

Consuls, and Vice-Consuls in charge, shall rank with Intendants of Circuit; Vice-Consuls, Acting Vice-Consuls, and Interpreters, with Prefects. They shall have access to the official residences of these officers, communicate with them, either personally or in writing, on a footing of equality, as the interests of the public service may require.

Art. VIII.—The Christian religion, as professed by Protestants or Roman Catholics, inculcates the practice of virtue, and teaches man to do as he would be done by. Persons teaching it or professing it, therefore, shall alike be entitled to the protection of the Chinese authorities, nor shall any such, peaceably pursuing their calling and not offending against the laws, be persecuted or interfered with.

Art. IX.—British subjects are hereby authorised to travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior, under passports which will be issued by their Consuls, and countersigned by the local authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels for the carriage of his baggage or merchandise. If he be without a passport, or if he commit any offence against

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, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but he must not subjected to any ill-usage in excess of necessary restraint. No passports need be plied for by persons going on examinations from the ports open to trade to a tance not exceeding 100 *li*, and for a period not exceeding five days.

The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships, for the due restraint whom regulations will be drawn up by the Consul and the local authorities.

To Nanking, and other cities, disturbed by persons in arms against the vernment, no pass shall be given, until they shall have been recaptured.

Art. X.—British merchant-ships shall have authority to trade upon the Great ver (Yang-tsze). The Upper and Lower Valley of the river being, however, turbed by outlaws, no port shall be for the present opened to trade, with the eption of Chinkiang, which shall be opened in a year from the date of the signing this Treaty.

So soon as peace shall have been restored, British vessels shall also be admitted trade at such ports as far as Hankow, not exceeding three in number, as the British nister, after consultation with the Chinese Secretary of State, may determine shall ports of entry and discharge.

Art. XI.—In addition to the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo d Shanghai, opened by the Treaty of Nanking, it is agreed that British subjects ay frequent the cities and ports of Newchwang, Tang-Chow (Chefoo), Taiwan 'ormosa), Chao-Chow (Swatow), and Kiung-chow (Hainan).

They are permitted to carry on trade with whomsoever they please, and to proceed and from at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise.

They shall enjoy the same privileges, advantages, and immunities at the said wns and ports as they enjoy at the ports already opened to trade, including the right residence, of buying or renting houses, of leasing land therein, and of building urches, hospitals, and cemeteries.

Art. XII.—British subjects, whether at the ports or at other places, desiring to uild or open houses, warehouses, churches, hospitals, or burial grounds shall make eir agreement for the land or buildings they require, at the rates prevailing among e people, equitably, and without exaction on either side.

Art. XIII.—The Chinese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon e employment by British subjects of Chinese subjects, in any lawful capacity.

Art. XIV.—British subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the transport f goods or passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between e parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government. The umber of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of e boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying the goods, be granted to any arties. If any smuggling takes place in them, the offenders will, of course, be unished according to law.

Art. XV.—All questions in regard to rights whether of property or person, arising etween British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. XVI.—Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards ritish subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the ws of China.

British subjects who may commit any crime in China, shall be tried and punished y the Consul, or other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of reat Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XVII.—A British subject, having reason to complain of a Chinese, must roceed to the Consulate, and state his grievance. The Consul will inquire into the erits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a hinese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen o his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take lace of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall equest the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may together examine nto the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

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Art. XVIII.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the persons and property of British subjects, whenever these shall have been subjected to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism or robbery, the local authorities shall at once take the necessary steps for the recovery of the stolen property, the suppression of disorder, and the arrest of the guilty parties, whom they will punish according to law.

Art. XIX.—If any British merchant-vessel, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates and recover the stolen property, that it may be handed over to the Consul for restoration to the owner.

Art. XX.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities on being apprised of the fact shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and shall be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XXI.—If criminals, subjects of China, shall take refuge in Hongkong or on board the British ships there, they shall, upon due requisition by the Chinese authorities, be searched for, and, on proof of their guilt, be delivered up.

In like manner, if Chinese offenders take refuge in the houses or on board the vessels of British subjects at the open ports, they shall not be harboured or concealed, but shall be delivered up, on due requisition by the Chinese authorities, addressed to the British Consul,

Art. XXII.—Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The British authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any British subject fraudulently absconding or failing to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

Art. XXIII.—Should natives of China who may repair to Hongkong to trade, incur debts there, the recovery of such debts must be arranged for by the British Court of Justice on the spot; but should the Chinese debtors abscond, and be known to have property, real or personal, within the Chinese territory, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities, on application by, and in concert with, the British Consul, to do their utmost to see justice done between the parties.

Art. XXIV.—It is agreed that British subjects shall pay, on all merchandise imported or exported by them, the duties prescribed by the tariff; but in no case shall they be called upon to pay other or higher duties than are required of the subjects of any other foreign nation.

Art. XXV.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipment of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Whereas the tariff fixed by Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking and which was estimated so as to impose on imports and exports a duty of about the rate of five per cent. *ad valorem*, has been found, by reason of the fall in value of various articles of merchandise, therein enumerated, to impose a duty upon these considerably in excess of rate originally assumed, as above, to be a fair rate, it is agreed that the said tariff shall be revised, and that as soon as the Treaty shall have been signed, application shall be made to the Emperor of China to depute a high officer of the Board of Revenue to meet, at Shanghai, officers to be deputed on behalf of the British Government, to consider its revision together, so that the tariff, as revised, may come into operation immediately after the ratification of this Treaty.

Art. XXVII.—It is agreed that either of the high contracting parties to the Treaty may demand a further revision of tariff, and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty, at the end of ten years; but if no demand be made on either side within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the tariff shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years; and so it shall be at the end of each successive ten years.

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Art. XXVIII.—Whereas it was agreed in Article X. of the Treaty of Nanking that British imports, having paid the tariff duties, should be conveyed into the interior free of all further charges, except a transit duty, the amount whereof was not to exceed a certain percentage on tariff value; and whereas no accurate information having been furnished of the amount of such duty, British merchants have constantly complained that charges are suddenly and arbitrarily imposed by the provincial authorities as transit duties upon produce on its way to the foreign market, and on imports on their way into the interior, to the detriment of trade; it is agreed that within four months from the signing of this Treaty, at all ports now open to British trade, and within a similar period at all ports that may hereafter be opened, the authority appointed to superintend the collection of duties shall be obliged, upon application of Consul, to declare the amount of duties leviable on produce between the places of production and the port of shipment, and upon imports between the Consular port in question and the inland market named by the Consul; and that a notification thereof shall be published in English and Chinese for general information.

But it shall be at the option of any British subject desiring to convey produce purchased inland to a port, or to convey imports from a port to an inland market, to clear his goods of all transit duties, by payment of a single charge. The amount of this charge shall be leviable on exports at the first barrier they may have to pass, or, on imports, at the port at which they are landed; and on payment thereof a certificate shall be issued, which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is further agreed that the amount of this charge shall be calculated, as nearly as possible, at the rate of two and-a half per cent. *ad valorem*, and that it shall be fixed for each article at the conference to be held at Shanghai for the revision of the tariff.

It is distinctly understood that the payment of transit dues, by commutation or otherwise, shall in no way affect the tariff duties on imports, or exports, which will continue to be levied separately and in full.

Art. XXIX.—British merchant vessels, of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of four mace per ton; if of one hundred and fifty tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or for Hongkong, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Customs, on exhibition of which she shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China, for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port-clearance.

Art. XXX.—The master of any British merchant-vessel may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of his vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk, in which case he will not be subject to pay tonnage-dues. But tonnage-dues shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. No other fees or charge upon entry or departure shall be levied.

Art. XXXI.—No tonnage-dues shall be payable on boats employed by British subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provision, or other articles not subject to duty, between any of the open ports. All cargo-boats, however, conveying merchandise subject to duty shall pay tonnage-dues once in four months, at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXXII.—The Consul and Superintendent of Customs shall consult together regarding the erection of beacons or lighthouses, and the distribution of buoys and lightships, as occasion may demand.

Art. XXXIII.—Duties shall be paid the bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same in its behalf, either in sycee or in foreign money, according to the assay made at Canton on the thirteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

Art. XXXIV.—Sets of standard weights and measures, prepared according to the standard issued to the Canton Custom-house by the Board of Revenue, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port, to secure uniformity and prevent confusion.

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Art. XXXV.—Any British merchant vessel arriving at one of the open ports shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XXXVI.—Whenever a British merchant vessel shall arrive off one of the open ports, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship. They shall either live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their food and expenses shall be supplied them from the Custom-house, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Should they violate this regulation, they shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted.

Art. XXXVII.—Within twenty-four hours after the arrival, the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., shall be lodged in the hands of the Consul, who will within a further period of twenty-four hours report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, her registered tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If, owing to neglect on the part of the master, the above rule is not complied with, within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty taels for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred taels.

The master will be responsible for the correctness of the manifest, which shall contain a full and true account of the particulars of the cargo on board. For presenting a false manifest, he will subject himself to a fine of five hundred taels; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Customs' officers, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring this penalty.

Art. XXXVIII.—After receiving from the Consul the report in due form, the Superintendent of Customs shall grant the vessel a permit to open hatches. If the master shall open hatches, and begin to discharge any goods without such permission, he shall be fined five hundred taels, and the goods discharged shall be confiscated wholly.

Art. XXXIX.—Any British merchant who has cargo to land or ship, must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Cargo landed or shipped without such permit, will be liable to confiscation.

Art. XL.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped.

Art. XLI.—When all dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall then return the ship's papers, so that she may depart on her voyage.

Art. XLII.—With respect to articles subject, according to the tariff, to an *ad valorem* duty, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer in affixing a value, then each party shall call two or three merchants to look at the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants would be willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

Art. XLIII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, making a deduction for the tare, weight of congee, &c. To fix the tare on any articles, such as tea, if the British merchant cannot agree with the Custom-house officer, then each party shall choose so many chests out of every hundred, which being first weighed in gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the average tare upon these chests shall be assumed as the tare upon the whole; and upon this principle shall the tare be fixed upon all other goods and packages. If there should be any other points in dispute which cannot be settled, the British merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, that it may be equitably arranged. But the appeal must be made within twenty-four hours or it will not be attended to. While such points are still unsettled, the Superintendent of Customs shall postpone the insertion of the same in his books.

Art. XLIV.—Upon all damaged goods a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, proportionate to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the manner pointed out in the clause of this Treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

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Art. XLV.—British merchants who may have imported merchandise into any of the open ports, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods, as entered in the Custom-house books, correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged. He shall then make a memorandum on the port-clearance of the goods, and of the amount of duties paid, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the facts to the officers of Customs of the other ports. All which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, everything being found on examination there to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

British merchants desiring to re-export duty-paid imports to a foreign country shall be entitled, on complying with the same conditions as in the case of re-exportation to another port in China, to a draw back-certificate, which shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Foreign grain brought into any port of China in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XLVI.—The Chinese authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. XLVII.—British merchant-vessels are not entitled to resort to other than the ports of trade declared open by this Treaty, they are not unlawfully to enter other ports in China or to carry on clandestine trade along the coast thereof. Any vessel violating this provision, shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. XLVIII.—If any British merchant-vessel be concerned in smuggling, the goods, whatever their value or nature, shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese authorities, and the ship may be prohibited from trading further, and sent away as soon as her account shall have been adjusted and paid.

Art. XLIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscations made, under this Treaty, shall belong and be appropriated to the public service of the Government of China.

Art. L.—All official communications, addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular Agents of Her Majesty the Queen to the Chinese authorities, shall, henceforth, be written in English. They will for the present be accompanied by a Chinese version, but it is understood that, in the event of there being any difference of meaning between the English and Chinese text, the English Government will hold the sense as expressed in the English text to be the correct sense. This provision is to apply to the Treaty now negotiated, the Chinese text of which has been carefully corrected by the English original.

Art. LI.—It is agreed henceforward the character 夷 "*I*" (barbarian) shall not be applied to the Government or subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, in any Chinese official document issued by the Chinese authorities, either in the capital or in the provinces.

Art. LII.—British ships of war coming for no hostile purpose, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, procuring water, and, if occasion require, for the making of repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities, on terms of equality and courtesy.

Art. LIII.—In consideration of the injury sustained by native and foreign commerce from the prevalence of piracy in the seas of China, the high contracting parties agree to concert measures for its suppression.

Art. LIV.—The British Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by previous Treaties; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation, in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that

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may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. LV.—In evidence of Her desire for the continuance of a friendly understanding, Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain consents to include in a Separate Article, which shall be in every respect of equal validity with the Articles of this Treaty, the conditions affecting indemnity for expenses incurred and losses sustained in the matter of the Canton question.

Art. LVI.—The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, respectively, shall be exchanged at Peking, within a year from this day of signature.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight; corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary. Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.

Separate Article annexed to the Treaty concluded between Great Britain and China on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-eight.

It is hereby agreed that a sum of two millions of taels, on account of the losses sustained by British subjects through the misconduct of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and a further sum of two millions of taels on account of the Military expenses of the expedition which Her Majesty the Queen has been compelled to send out for the purpose of obtaining redress, and of enforcing the due observance of Treaty provisions, shall be paid to Her Majesty's Representative in China by the authorities of the Kwang Tung province.

The necessary arrangements with respect to the time and mode of effecting these payments shall be determined by Her Majesty's Representative, in concert with the Chinese authorities of Kwang Tung.

When the above amounts shall have been discharged in full, the British forces will be withdrawn from the city of Canton. Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding with the Chinese date, the sixteenth day, fifth moon, of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Signature of First Chinese Plenipotentiary. Signature of Second Chinese Plenipotentiary.

AGREEMENT IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLES 26 AND 28 OF THE TREATY OF TIENTSIN.

SIGNED AT SHANGHAI, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1858.

Whereas it was provided, by the Treaty of Tientsin, that a conference should be held at Shanghai between Officers deputed by the British Government on the one part, and by the Chinese Government on the other part, for the purpose of determining the amount of tariff duties and transit dues to be henceforth levied, a conference has been held accordingly; and its proceedings having been submitted to the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary of Her Majesty the Queen, on the one part: and to Kweiliang, Hwashana, Ho Kwei-tsing, Ming-shen, and Twan Ching-shih, High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor, on the other part, these High Officers have agreed and determined upon the revised Tariff hereto appended, the rate of transit dues therewith declared, together with other Rules and Regulations for the better explanation of the Treaty aforesaid; and do hereby agree that the said Tariff and Rules—the latter being in ten Articles, thereto appended—shall be equally binding on the Government and subjects of both countries with the Treaty itself.

In witness whereof, they hereto affix their Seals and Signature.

Done at Shanghai, in the Province of Kiangsu, this eighth day of November in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day, of the tenth moon, of the eighth year of the reign of Hien Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries. Signature of the Five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

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CUSTOMS' TARIFF, IN ENGLISH AND CHINESE.

(Agreed upon at Shanghai in November, 1858, between the British Plenipotentiary and Chinese Commissioners, and accepted at the same time by the Plenipotentiaries of France and the United States.)

I.—TARIFF ON IMPORTS.

No.	*Articles.*	*No. in Chinese Tariff.*	*Chinese Characters.*	*Duty.*	*t. m. c. c.*
1	Agar-agar	60	海菜 石花菜	per 100 catties	0 1 5 0
2	Asafœtida	13	阿魏	,,	0 6 5 0
3	Beeswax, Yellow.....	4	黃蠟	,,	1 0 0 0
4	Betel-nut	21	檳榔	,,	0 1 5 0
5	,, Husk.....	33	檳榔衣	,,	0 0 7 5
6	Beche-de-mer, Black	52	黑海參	,,	1 5 0 0
7	,, White	53	白海參	,,	0 3 5 0
8	Birdnests, 1st quality.....	49	上燕窩	per catty	0 5 5 0
9	,, 2nd ,, ...	50	中燕窩	,,	0 4 5 0
10	,, 3rd ,, or uncleaned	51	下燕窩	,,	0 1 5 0
11	Buttons, Brass.....	42	銅鈕扣	per gross	0 0 5 5
12	Camphor, Baroos, clean..	14	上冰片	per catty	1 3 0 0
13	,, ,, refuse..	15	下冰片	,,	0 7 2 0
14	Canvas & Cotton Duck, not exceeding 50 yards long	95	蘇棉帆布	per piece	0 4 0 0
15	Cardamons, Superior	26	白荳蔻	per 100 catties	1 0 0 0
16	,, Inferior, or Grains of Paradise....	34	砂仁	,,	0 5 0 0
17	Cinnamon	35	肉桂	,,	1 5 0 0
18	Clocks.....	90	自鳴鐘	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
19	Cloves.....	16	丁香	per 100 catties	0 5 0 0
20	,, Mother.....	17	母丁香	,,	0 1 8 0
21	Coal, Foreign.....	47	煤	per ton	0 0 5 0
22	Cochineal..... ...	65	呀嚦米	per 100 catties	5 0 0 0
23	Coral.....	159	珊瑚	per catty	0 1 0 0
24	Cordage, Manila.....	44	呂宋繩	per 100 catties	0 3 5 0
25	Cornelians.....	154	瑪瑙	per 100 stones	0 3 0 0
26	,, Beads.....	155	瑪瑙珠	per 100 catties	7 0 0 0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t. m. c. c.
27	Cotton, Raw	96	棉花	per 100 catties	0 3 5 0
28	Cotton Piece Goods,—Grey, White, Plain, & Twilled, exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long..	97	原色布	per piece	0 0 8 0
29	Cotton Piece Goods,—exceeding 34 in. wide, & exceeding 40 yds. long.	98	白色布	every 10 yds.	0 0 2 0
30	Cotton Piece Goods,—Drills and Jeans, not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yards long.	99	無花布	per piece	0 1 0 0
31	Cotton Piece Goods,—not exceeding 30 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yards long....	100	斜紋布	,,	0 0 7 5
32	Cotton Piece Goods,—*T*-Cloths, not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 48 yds. long.....	101	大小原布	,,	0 0 8 0
33	Cotton Piece Goods,—not exceeding 34 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yards long....	102	小原布	,,	0 0 4 0
34	Cotton—Dyed, Figured, and Plain, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	103	色布	,,	0 1 5 0
35	,, Fancy White Brocades and White Spotted Shirtings, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	104	花布白提布白點布	,,	0 1 0 0
36	,, Printed Chintzes and Furnitures, not exceeding 31 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yds. long.	105	印花布	,,	0 0 7 0
37	,, Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.	106	袈裟布	,,	0 0 7 0
38	,, Cambrics, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yds. long.	107	袈裟布	,,	0 0 3 5
39	,, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 24 yds. long.	108	袈裟布	,,	0 0 7 5

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
40	Cotton, Muslins, not exceeding 46 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yards long.....	109	袈裟	per piece	0	0	3	5
41	„ Damasks, not exceeding 36 in. wide, and not exceeding 40 yds. long.	110	緞布	„	0	2	0	0
42	„ Dimities, or Quiltings, not exceeding 40 in. wide, and not exceeding 12 yards long.	111	柳條布	„	0	0	6	5
43	„ Ginghams, not exceeding 28 in. wide, and not exceeding 30 yards long	112	毛布各色	„	0	0	3	5
44	„ Handkerchiefs, not exceeding 1 yard square.	120	手帕	per dozen	0	0	2	5
45	„ Fustians, not exceeding 35 yards long....	118	回絨	per piece	0	2	0	0
46	„ Velveteens, not exceeding 34 yards long....	133	花剪絨	„	0	1	5	0
47	„ Threads.....	114	棉線	per 100 catties	0	7	2	0
48	„ Yarn	115	棉紗	„	0	7	0	0
49	Cow Bezoar, Indian.....	18	牛黃	per catty	1	5	0	0
50	Cutch.....	19	兒茶	per 100 catties	0	1	8	0
51	Elephants' Teeth, Whole,	173	象牙	„	4	0	0	0
52	„ „ Broken,	174	象牙碎	„	3	0	0	0
53	Feathers, Kingfishers', Peacocks'	177	翠毛孔雀毛	per hundred	0	4	0	0
54	Fishmaws.....	57	魚肚	per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
55	Fish-skins.....	59	魚皮	„	0	2	0	0
56	Flints.....	40	火石	„	0	0	3	0
57	Gambier.....	20	檳榔膏	„	0	1	5	0
58	Gamboge.....	72	籐黃	„	1	0	0	0
59	Ginseng, American, Crude.....	22	美國參下	„	6	0	0	0
60	„ American, Clarified....	23	揀淨參鬚參	„	8	0	0	0
61	Glass, Window.....	158	玻璃片	box of 100 sq. ft.	0	1	5	0
62	Glue.....	71	皮膠	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
63	Gold Thread, Real.....	121	眞金線	per catty	1	6	0	0
64	„ „ Imitation...	122	假金線	„	0	0	3	0
65	Gum, Benjamin.....	6	安息香	per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
66	„ „ Oil of.....	7	安息油	„	0	6	0	0
67	„ Dragon's Blood....	38	血竭	„	0	4	5	0

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68	Gum, Myrrh.....	25	沒藥	per 100 catties	0 4 5 0
69	„ Olibanum.....	24	乳香	„	0 4 5 0
70	Hides, Buffalo and Cow..	161	生牛皮	„	0 5 0 0
71	„ Rhinoceros.....	176	犀皮	„	0 4 2 0
72	Horns, Buffalo.....	160	牛角	„	0 2 5 0
73	„ Deer.	37	鹿角	„	0 2 5 0
74	„ Rhinoceros... ..	30	犀角	„	2 0 0 0
75	Indigo, Liquid.....	69	水靛	„	0 1 8 0
76	Isinglass.....	70	魚膠	„	0 6 5 0
77	Lacquered Ware.....	43	漆器	„	1 0 0 0
78	Leather.....	162	熟牛皮	„	0 4 2 0
79	Linen, fine, as Irish or Scotch, not exceeding 50 yards long.....	116	細蔴布	per piece	0 5 0 0
80	„ coarse, as Linen and Cotton, or Silk and Linen mixtures, not exceeding 50 yds. long	117	粗蔴布	„	0 2 0 0
81	Lucraban Seed.....	39	大風子	per 100 catties	0 0 3 5
82	Mace.....	26	荳蔻花	„	1 0 0 0
83	Mangrove Bark.....	73	栲皮	„	0 0 3 0
84	Metals,—Copper-manufactured, as in Sheets, Rods, Nails.....	141	熟銅銅片銅條	„	1 5 0 0
85	„ Copper, unmanufactured, as in Slabs....	140	生銅銅磚	„	1 0 0 0
86	„ Copper, Yellow Metal, Sheathing, and Nails.....	151	黃銅釘黃皮銅	„	0 9 0 0
87	„ Copper, Japan.....	148	日本銅	„	0 6 0 0
88	„ Iron, manufactured, as in Sheets, Rods, Bars, Hoops.....	143	熟鐵如條板箍	„	0 1 2 5
89	„ Iron, unmanufactured as in Pigs..... ...	142	生鐵如鐵磚	„	0 0 7 5
90	„ Iron, Kentledge.....	152	商船壓載鐵	„	0 0 1 0
91	„ „ Wire.....	153	鐵絲	„	0 2 5 0
92	„ Lead in Pigs.... ...	144	鉛塊	„	0 2 5 0
93	„ „ in Sheets... ...	149	鉛片	„	0 5 5 0
94	„ Quicksilver.....	31	水銀	„	2 0 0 0
95	„ Spelter (saleable only under Regulation appended).....	150	白鉛	„	0 2 5 0

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Metals, Steel.....	145	鋼	per 100 catties	0 2 5 0
„ Tin.....	146	錫	„	1 2 5 0
„ Tin Plates.....	147	馬口鐵	„	0 4 0 0
Mother-o'-Pearl Shell....	41	雲母殼	„	0 2 0 0
Musical Boxes.....	94	八音琴	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
Mussels, Dried.....	63	淡菜	per 100 catties	0 2 0 0
Nutmegs.....	27	肉菓荳蔻	„	2 5 0 0
Olives, Unpickled, Salted, or Pickled.....	138	橄欖	„	0 1 8 0
Opium.....	34	鴉片卽洋藥	„	30 0 0 0
Pepper, Black..... ...	10	黑胡椒	„	0 3 6 0
„ White.....	9	白胡椒	„	0 5 0 0
Prawns, Dried.....	62	蝦米	„	0 3 6 0
Putchuck.....	29	木香	„	0 6 0 0
Rattans.....	74	沙籐	„	0 1 5 0
Rose Maloes.....	2	蘇合油	„	1 0 0 0
Salt Fish.....	58	鹹魚	„	0 1 8 0
Saltpetre, (saleable only under Regulation appended).....	3	硝	„	0 5 0 0
Sandalwood.....	8	檀香	„	0 4 0 0
Sapanwood.....	67	蘇木	„	0 1 0 0
Seahorse Teeth.....	172	海馬牙	„	2 0 0 0
Sharks' Fins, Black	54	黑魚翅	„	0 5 0 0
„ „ White.....	55	白魚翅	„	1 5 0 0
„ Skins.....	64	鯊魚皮	per hundred	2 0 0 0
Silver Thread, Real	123	眞銀線	per catty	1 3 0 0
„ „ Imitation..	124	假銀線	„	0 0 3 0
Sinews, Buffalo & Deer...	61	牛鹿筋	per 100 catties	0 5 5 0
Skins, Fox, large.....	164	大狐狸皮	each	0 1 5 0
„ „ small.....	165	小狐狸皮	„	0 0 7 5
„ Marten.....	167	貉皮	„	0 1 5 0
„ Sea Otter.....	163	海龍皮	„	1 5 0 0
„ Tiger & Leopard	166	虎皮豹皮	„	0 1 5 0
„ Beaver.....	170	海騍皮	per hundred	5 0 0 0
„ Doe, Hare, & Rabbit....	175	兎皮麑皮	„	0 5 0 0
„ Squirrel.....	171	灰鼠皮銀鼠皮	„	0 5 0 0

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130	Skins, Land Otter.....	168	獺皮	per hundred	2 0 0 0
131	„ Racoon.....	169	貉獾皮	„	2 0 0 0
132	Smalts..... ..	66	大青	per 100 catties	1 5 0 0
133	Snuff, Foreign.....	139	鼻烟外國	„	7 2 0 0
134	Sticklac.....	68	紫梗	„	0 3 0 0
135	Stockfish	56	柴魚	„	0 5 0 0
136	Sulphur and Brimstone, (saleable only under Regulation appended)	5	硫黃	„	0 2 0 0
137	Telescopes, Spy & Opera Glasses, Looking Glasses and Mirrors.....	93	千里鏡雙眼鏡	5 per cent. *ad valorem.*	
138	Tigers' Bones.....	36	虎骨	per 100 catties	1 5 5 0
139	Timber,—Masts and Spars, Hard-wood, not exceeding 40 feet	76	輕重木桅	each	4 0 0 0
140	„ not exceeding 60 feet..	77		„	6 0 0 0
141	„ exceeding 60 feet.....	78		„	10 0 0 0
142	„ Soft-wood, not exceeding 40 feet.....	79		„	2 0 0 0
143	„ not exceeding 60 feet...	80		„	4 5 0 0
144	„ exceeding 60 feet.....	81		„	6 5 0 0
145	„ Beams, Hard-wood, not exceeding 26 feet long, and under 12 in. square.....	82	梁	„	0 1 5 0
146	„ Planks, Hard-wood, not exceeding 24 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.....	83	木板	Per hundred	3 5 0 0
147	„ Planks, Hard-wood, not exceeding 16 feet long, 12 in. wide, and 3 in. thick.....	84		„	2 0 0 0
148	„ Planks, Soft-wood.....	85		℔ 1,000 sq. ft.	0 7 0 0
149	„ Planks, Teak.....	86	蒜栗崗板	each cubic ft.	0 0 3 5
150	Tinder.....	48	火絨	per 100 catties	0 3 5 0
151	Tortoise Shell.....	156	玳瑁	per catty	0 2 5 0
152	„ „ Broken.....	157	玳瑁碎	„	0 0 7 2
153	Umbrellas..... ...	45	各樣傘	each	0 0 3 5
154	Velvets, not exceeding 34 yards long.....	137	剪絨	per piece	0 1 8 0
155	Watches	91	時辰鏢	per pair	1 0 0 0
156	„ émaillées à parles.	92	珠邊時辰鏢	„	4 5 0 0

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157	Wax, Japan	1	日本蠟	per 100 catties	0	6	5	0
158	Woods, Camagon	88	毛柿	„	0	0	3	0
159	„ Ebony	75	烏木	„	0	1	5	0
160	„ Garroo	11	沉香	„	2	0	0	0
161	„ Fragrant	46	香柴	„	0	4	5	0
162	„ Kranjee, 35 ft. long, 1 ft. 8 in. wide, and 1 ft. thick	89	呀嚩冶木	each	0	8	0	0
163	„ Laka	12	降香	per 100 catties	0	1	4	5
164	„ Red	78	紅木	„	0	1	1	5
165	Woollen Manufactures, viz.: Blankets	132	床氈	per pair	0	2	0	0
166	Woollen Broadcloth and Spanish Stripes, Habit and Medium Cloth, 51 to 64 in. wide	125	哆囉呢	per chang	0	1	2	0
167	Woollen Long Ells, 31 in. wide	126	嗶嘰	„	0	0	4	5
168	Woollen Camlets, English, 31 in. wide	128	羽紗	„	0	0	5	0
169	Woollen Camlets, Dutch, 33 in. wide	127	羽緞	„	0	1	0	0
170	Woollen Camlets, Imitation and Bombazettes	129	羽綢	„	0	0	3	5
171	Woollen Cassimeres, Flannel and Narrow Cloth	130	小呢番絨等類	„	0	0	4	0
172	Woollen Lastings, 31 in. wide	134	羽綾	„	0	0	5	0
173	Woollen Lastings, Imitation and Orleans, 34 in. wide	135	小羽綾	„	0	0	3	5
174	Woollen Bunting, not exceeding 24 in. wide 40 yards long	119	羽布	per piece	0	2	0	0
175	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, viz.: Lustres, Plain and Brocaded, not exceeding 31 yards long	113	絨棉布各樣	„	0	2	0	0
176	Woollen, Inferior Spanish Stripes	136	下等絨	per chang	0	1	0	0
177	Woollen Yarn	131	絨線	per 100 catties	3	0	0	0

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II.—TARIFF ON EXPORTS.

No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
1	Alum	1	白礬	per 100 catties	0	0	4	5
2	„ Green or Copperas	2	青礬	„	0	1	0	0
3	Aniseed, Star	12	八角	„	0	5	0	0
4	„ Broken	14	八角渣	„	0	2	5	0
5	„ Oil	3	八角油	„	5	0	0	0
6	Apricot Seeds, or Almonds	156	杏仁	„	0	4	5	0
7	Arsenic	18	信石	„	0	4	5	0
8	Artificial Flowers	62	紙花	„	1	5	0	0
9	Bamboo Ware	44	竹器	„	0	7	5	0
10	Bangles, or Glass Armlets	43	料手鐲	„	0	5	0	0
11	Beans and Peas	168	荳	„	0	0	6	0
12	Bean Cake	169	荳餅	„	0	0	3	5
13	Bone and Horn Ware	88	牛骨角器	„	1	5	0	0
14	Brass Buttons	104	銅鈕扣	„	3	0	0	0
15	„ Foil	64	銅薄	„	1	5	0	0
16	„ Ware	103	黃銅器	„	1	0	0	0
17	„ Wire	105	銅絲	„	1	1	5	0
18	Camphor	17	樟腦	„	0	7	5	0
19	Canes	108	各色竹竿	per thousand	0	5	0	0
20	Cantharides	32	斑貓	per 100 catties	2	0	0	0
21	Capoor Cutchery	16	三奈即三賴	„	0	3	0	0
22	Carpets and Druggets	104	氈毯	per hundred	3	5	0	0
23	Cassia Lignea	19	桂皮	per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
24	„ Buds	20	桂子	„	0	8	0	0
25	„ Twigs	23	桂枝	„	0	1	5	0
26	„ Oil	4	桂皮油	„	9	0	0	0
27	Castor Oil	9	蓖蘇油	„	0	2	0	0
28	Chestnuts	172	栗子	„	0	1	0	0

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29	China Root.....	21	土茯苓	per 100 catties	0	1	3	0
30	Chinaware, Fine.....	89	細磁器	„	0	9	0	0
31	„ Coarse.....	90	粗磁器	„	0	4	5	0
32	Cinnabar.....	71	硃砂	„	0	7	5	0
33	Clothing, Cotton	111	布衣服	„	1	5	0	0
34	„ Silk.....	112	綢衣服	„	10	0	0	0
35	Coal.....	63	土煤	„	0	0	4	0
36	Coir.....	77	棕	„	0	1	0	0
37	Copper Ore.....	106	生銅	„	0	5	0	0
38	„ Sheathing, Old..	107	舊銅片	„	0	5	0	0
39	„ and Pewter Ware	91	紫黃銅器	„	1	1	5	0
40	Corals, False.....	45	假珊瑚	„	0	3	5	0
41	Cotton, Raw.....	123	棉花	„	0	3	5	0
42	„ Rags.....	121	舊棉絮	„	0	0	4	5
43	Cow Bezoar	31	牛黃	per catty	0	3	6	0
44	Crackers, Fireworks...	46	各色爆竹	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
45	Cubebs.....	22	澄茄	„	1	5	0	0
46	Curiosities, Antiques...	55	古玩	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.				
47	Dates, Black.....	173	黑棗	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
48	„ Red.....	174	紅棗	„	0	0	9	0
49	Dye, Green.	80	綠膠	per catty	0	8	0	0
50	Eggs, Preserved	154	皮蛋	per thousand	0	3	5	0
51	Fans, Feather	47	羽扇	per hundred	0	7	5	0
52	„ Paper	53	紙扇	„	0	0	4	5
53	„ Palm Leaf, trimmed	56	細葵扇	per thousand	0	3	6	0
54	„ Palm Leaf, untrimmed	57	粗葵扇	„	0	2	0	0
55	Felt Cuttings.....	61	氈碎	per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
56	„ Caps	116	氈帽	per hundred	1	2	5	0
57	Fungus, or Agaric.....	159	木耳	per 100 catties	0	6	0	0
58	Galangal.....	164	良羌	„	0	1	0	0
59	Garlic.....	171	蒜頭	„	0	0	3	5
60	Ginseng, Native.....	37	關東人參	5 per cent. *ad valorem*.				
61	„ Corean or Japan, 1st quality	27	高麗日本參上	per catty	0	5	0	0
62	„ Corean or Japan, 2nd quality	28	高麗日本參下	„	0	3	5	0
63	Glass Beads.....	49	各色料珠	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0

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64	Glass or Vitrified Ware.	48	料器	per 100 catties	0	5	0	0
65	Grasscloth, Fine.....	118	細夏布	,,	2	5	0	0
66	,, Coarse.....	119	粗夏布	,,	0	7	5	0
67	Ground-nuts.....	165	花生	,,	0	1	0	0
68	,, Cake.....	166	花生餅	,,	0	0	3	0
69	Gypsum, Ground, or Plaster of Paris....	40	石羔	,,	0	0	3	0
70	Hair, Camels.....	58	駱駝毛	,,	1	0	0	0
71	Hair, Goats.....	60	山羊毛	,,	0	1	8	0
72	Hams.....	153	火腿	,,	0	5	5	0
73	Hartall, or Orpiment...	24	石黃	,,	0	3	5	0
74	Hemp.....	78	蔴	,,	0	3	5	0
75	Honey.....	42	蜜蜂	,,	0	9	0	0
76	Horns, Deers', Young...	29	嫩鹿茸	per pair	0	9	0	0
77	,, ,, Old.....	30	老鹿茸	per 100 catties	1	3	5	0
78	India Ink.....	75	墨	,,	4	0	0	0
79	Indigo, Dry.....	86	土靛	,,	1	0	0	0
80	Ivory Ware.....	93	象牙器	per catty	0	1	5	0
81	Joss-sticks.....	15	時辰香	per 100 catties	0	2	0	0
82	Kittysols, or Paper Umbrellas	50	雨遮即紙遮	per hundred	0	5	0	0
83	Lacquered Ware.....	94	漆器	per 100 catties	1	0	0	0
84	Lamp wicks.....	79	燈草	,,	0	6	0	0
85	Lead, Red, *(Minium)*..	65	紅丹	,,	0	3	5	0
86	,, White *(Ceruse)*..	69	鉛粉白丹	,,	0	3	5	0
87	,, Yellow *(Massicot)*.	70	黃丹	,,	0	3	5	0
88	Leather Articles, as Pouches, Purses.....	101	皮器	,,	1	5	0	0
89	,, Green.....	85	綠皮	,,	1	8	0	0
90	Lichees.....	162	荔枝	,,	0	2	0	0
91	Lily Flowers, Dried.....	158	金針菜	,,	0	2	7	0
92	,, Seeds or Lotus Nuts	163	蓮子	,,	0	5	0	0
93	Liquorice.....	39	甘草	,,	0	1	3	5
94	Lung-ngan...	160	桂圓	,,	0	2	5	0
95	,, without the Stone.....	161	桂圓肉	,,	0	3	5	0
96	Manure Cakes, or Poudrette	87	坑砂	,,	0	0	9	0
97	Marble Slabs.....	51	雲石	,,	0	2	0	0

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98	Mats of all kinds.....	137	蓆子各樣	per hundred	0	2	0	0
99	Matting.....	138	地蓆	roll of 40 yds.	0	2	0	0
100	Melon Seeds.....	167	瓜子	per 100 catties	0	1	0	0
101	Mother-o'-Pearl Ware...	99	雲母殼器	per catty	0	1	0	0
102	Mushrooms.....	157	香菌	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
103	Musk	13	麝香	per catty	0	9	0	0
104	Nankeen and Native Cotton Cloths.....	120	土布各色	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
105	Nutgalls.....	41	五貝子	„	0	5	0	0
106	Oil, as Bean, Tea, Wood, Cotton & Hemp Seed	8	油	„	0	3	0	0
107	Oiled Paper.....	74	油紙	„	0	4	5	0
108	Olive Seed.....	155	欖仁	„	0	3	0	0
109	Oyster-shells, Sea-shells	84	蠣殼	„	0	0	9	0
110	Paint, Green.....	33	漆綠	„	0	4	5	0
111	Palampore, or Cotton Bed Quilts.....	122	棉被胎	per hundred	2	7	5	0
112	Paper, 1st quality.....	72	紙上等	per 100 catties	0	7	0	0
113	„ 2nd „	73	紙下等	„	0	4	0	0
114	Pearls, False.....	54	假珍珠	„	2	0	0	0
115	Peel, Orange.....	34	陳皮	„	0	3	0	0
116	„ Pumelo, 1st quality	35	柚皮上等	„	0	4	5	0
117	„ „ 2nd „	36	柚皮下等	„	0	1	5	0
118	Peppermint Leaf.....	38	薄荷葉	„	0	1	0	0
119	„ Oil..... ..	5	薄荷油	„	3	5	0	0
120	Pictures and Paintings..	68	油漆畫	each	0	1	0	0
121	Pictures on Pith or Rice Paper.....	52	通紙畫	per hundred	0	1	0	0
122	Pottery, Earthenware..	102	窰貨	per 100 catties	0	0	5	0
123	Preserves, Comfits, and Sweetmeats....	141	蜜餞 糖菓	„	0	5	0	0
124	Rattans, Split.....	109	藤肉	„	0	2	5	0
125	Rattan Ware.....	96	各樣藤器	„	0	3	0	0
126	Rhubarb.....	25	大黃	„	1	2	5	0
127	Rice or Paddy, Wheat, Millet, and other Grains	170	米麥雜糧	„	0	1	0	0
128	Rugs of Hair or Skin ..	139	毛毯	each	0	0	9	0
129	Samshoo.....	151	酒	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
130	Sandalwood Ware. ...	97	檀香器	per catty	0	1	0	0
131	Seaweed.....	152	海菜	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
132	Sessamun Seed	164	芝蔴	per 100 catties	0	1	3	5
133	Shoes and Boots, Leather or Satin.....	118	靴鞋皮緞各色	per 100 pairs	3	0	0	0
134	Shoes, Straw..... ...	114	草鞋	„	0	1	8	0
135	Silks, Raw and Thrown..	124	湖絲土絲	per 100 catties	10	0	0	0
136	„ Yellow, from Sze-chuen	129	四川黃絲	„	7	0	0	0
137	„ Reeled from Dupions	130	同功絲	„	5	0	0	0
138	Silk, Wild Raw.....	125	野蠶絲	„	2	5	0	0
139	„ Refuse	136	亂絲頭	„	1	0	0	0
140	„ Cocoons	135	蠶繭	„	3	0	0	0
141	„ Floss, Canton....	134	絨	„	4	3	0	0
142	„ from other Provinces	133	各省絨	„	10	0	0	0
143	„ Ribbons and Thread	126	絲帶欄杆柱帶	„	10	0	0	0
144	„ Piece Goods,—Pongees, Shawls, Scarfs, Crape, Satin, Gauzes, Velvet and Embroidered Goods	127	絲線各色綢緞絹縐紗綾羅剪絨繡等貨類	„	12	0	0	0
145	„ Piece Goods,—Sze-chuen, Shantung	131	川綢山東繭綢	„	4	5	0	0
146	„ Tassels	131	緯線	„	10	0	0	0
147	„ Caps	115	綢帽	per hundred	0	9	0	0
148	Silk & Cotton Mixtures.	128	絲棉雜貨	per 100 catties	5	5	0	0
149	Silver and Gold Ware..	98	金銀器	„	10	0	0	0
150	Snuff	148	鼻烟土	„	0	8	0	0
151	Soy	142	醬油	„	0	4	0	0
152	Straw Braid.....	117	草帽緶	„	0	7	0	0
153	Sugar, Brown.....	144	赤糖	„	0	1	2	0
154	„ White	143	白糖	„	0	2	0	0
155	„ Candy	145	冰糖	„	0	2	5	0
156	Tallow, Animal.....	6	牛油	„	0	2	0	0
157	„ Vegetable.....	7	白油	„	0	3	0	0
158	Tea (see Note at the end of the Tariff..	11	茶葉	„	2	5	0	0
159	Tin Foil	66	錫薄	„	1	2	5	0
160	Tobacco, Prepared	146	烟絲各樣	„	0	4	5	0

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No.	Articles.	No. in Chinese Tariff.	Chinese Characters.	Duty.	t.	m.	c.	c.
161	Tobacco, Leaf..... ...	147	烟葉	per 100 catties	0	1	5	0
162	Tortoiseshell Ware....	95	玳瑁殼器	per catty	0	2	0	0
163	Trunks, Leather.....	100	皮箱皮槓	per 100 catties	1	5	0	0
164	Turmeric.....	26	黃薑即姜黃	„	0	1	0	0
165	Twine Hemp, Canton..	81	廣東索	„	0	1	5	0
166	„ „ Soochow.	82	蘇州索	„	0	5	0	0
167	Turnips, Salted.....	149	大頭菜	„	0	1	8	0
168	Varnish, or Crude Lacquer.....	76	漆	„	0	5	0	0
169	Vermicelli.....	150	粉絲	„	0	1	8	0
170	Vermillion.....	67	銀硃	„	2	5	0	0
171	Wax, White or Insect..	10	白蠟	„	1	5	0	0
172	Wood—Piles, Poles, & Joists..	110	木樁梁舡柱	each	0	0	3	0
173	Wood Ware.....	92	木器	per 100 catties	1	1	5	0
174	Wool.....	95	綿羊毛	„	0	3	5	0

TEA.—*Coarse unfired Japanese Tea imported for local consumption.*—Since February, 1861, it has been the practice of the Shanghai Customs to charge duty *ad valorem* on Tea of this description.

Tea imported from Japan for the purpose of being refired and re-exported to a Foreign country.—Since the 1st of April, 1861, Japanese Tea imported for re-exportation has been dealt with at Shanghai according to the following rule:—

"Tea imported into this port from Japan for the purpose of being refired and re-exported to a Foreign country will be allowed a reduction on the actual weight imported of Twenty per cent. on the Import duty, and when re-exported a Drawback Certificate for the entire amount of duty paid will be granted on application in the usual manner, provided that the terms of Article XLV. of the Treaty between Great Britain and China be complied with, and that the weights, &c., &c., be correctly declared."

Brick Tea.—In the Tariff appended to the Russian Regulations of 1862, the Export duty on Brick Tea is fixed at 6 mace per picul.

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RULES.

RULE 1.—*Unenumerated Goods.*—Articles not enumerated in the list of exports, but enumerated in the list of imports, when exported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of imports: and similarly, articles not enumerated in the list of imports, but enumerated in the list of exports, when imported, will pay the amount of duty set against them in the list of exports.

Articles not enumerated in either list, nor in the list of duty-free goods, will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., calculated on their market value.

RULE 2.—*Duty-free Goods.*—Gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, flour, Indian meal, sago, biscuits, preserved meats and vegetables, cheese, butter, confectionery, foreign clothing, jewellery, plated-ware, perfumery, soap of all kinds, charcoal, firewood, candles (foreign), tobacco (foreign), cigars (foreign), wine, beer, spirits, household stores, ship's stores, personal baggage, stationery, carpeting, druggeting, cutlery, foreign medicines, glass, and crystal ware.

The above pay no import or export duty, but, if transported into the interior will, with the exception of personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, pay a transit duty at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem.*

A freight, or part freight of duty-free commodities (personal baggage, gold and silver bullion, and foreign coins, excepted) will render the vessel carrying them, though no other cargo be on board, liable to tonnage dues.

RULE 3.—*Contraband Goods.*—Import and export trade is alike prohibited in the following articles:—gunpowder, shot, cannon, fowling-pieces, rifles, muskets, pistols, and all other munitions and implements of war, and salt.

RULE 4.—*Weights and Measures.*—In the calculations of the Tariff, the weight of a picul of one hundred catties is held to be equal to one hundred and thirty-three and one-third pounds avoirdupois; and the length of a chang of ten Chinese feet, to be equal to one hundred and forty-one English inches.

One Chinese chih is held to be equal to fourteen and one-tenth inches English; and four yards English, less three inches, to equal one chang.

RULE 5.—*Regarding certain Commodities heretofore Contraband.*—The restrictions affecting trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, sulphur, brimstone, saltpetre and spelter, are relaxed, under the following conditions:—

I. Opium will henceforth pay thirty taels per picul import duty. The importer will sell it only at the port. It will be carried into the interior by Chinese only, and only as Chinese property; the foreign trader will not be allowed to accompany it. The provisions of Article IX. of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which British subjects are authorized to proceed into the interior with passports to trade, will not extend to it, nor will those of Article XXVIII. of the same treaty, by which the transit-dues are regulated. The transit-dues on it will be arranged as the Chinese Government see fit: nor in future revisions of the Tariff is the same rule of revision to be applied to opium as to other goods.

II. *Copper Cash.*—The export of cash to any foreign port is prohibited; but it shall be lawful for British subjects to ship it at one of the open ports of China to another, on compliance with the following Regulation: The shipper shall give notice of the amount of cash he desires to ship, and the port of its destination, and shall bind himself, either by a bond, with two sufficient sureties, or by depositing such other

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security as may be deemed by the Customs satisfactory, to return, within six months from the date of clearance to the collector at the port of shipment, the certificate issued by him, with an acknowledgment thereon of the receipt of the cash at the port of destination by the collector at that port, who shall thereto affix his seal; or failing the production of the certificate, to forfeit a sum equal in value to the cash shipped. Cash will pay no duty inwards or outwards; but a freight or part freight of cash, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel carrying it liable to pay tonnage dues.

III. The export of rice and all other grain whatsoever, native or foreign, no matter where grown or whence imported, to any foreign port, is prohibited; but these commodities may be carried by British merchants from one of the open ports of China to another, under the same conditions in respect of security as cash, on payment at the port of shipment of the duty specified in the Tariff.

No import duty will be leviable on rice or grain; but a freight or part freight of rice or grain, though no other cargo be on board, will render the vessel importing it liable to tonnage dues.

IV. * The export of pulse and beancake from Tung-chau and Newchwang, under the British flag, is prohibited. From any other of the ports they may be shipped, on payment of the tariff duty, either to other ports of China, or to foreign countries.

V. Saltpetre, sulphur, brimstone, and spelter, being munitions of war, shall not be imported by British subjects, save at the requisition of the Chinese Government, or for sale to Chinese duly authorized to purchase them. No permit to land them will be issued until the Customs have proof that the necessary authority has been given to the purchaser. It shall not be lawful for British subjects to carry these commodities up the Yang-tsze-kiang, or into any port other than those open on the seaboard, nor to accompany them into the interior on behalf of Chinese. They must be sold at the ports only, and, except at the ports, they will be regarded as Chinese property.

Infractions of the conditions, as above set forth, under which trade in opium, cash, grain, pulse, saltpetre, brimstone, sulphur, and spelter may be henceforward carried on, will be punishable by confiscation of all the goods concerned.

RULE 6.—*Liability of Vessels entering Port.*—To the prevention of misunderstanding, it is agreed that the term of twenty-four hours, within which British vessels must be reported to the Consul under Article XXXVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, shall be understood to commence from the time a British vessel comes within the limits of the port; as also the term of forty-eight hours allowed her by Article XXX. of the same Treaty to remain in port without payment of tonnage dues.

The limits of the ports shall be defined by the Customs, with all consideration for the convenience of trade, campatible with due protection of the revenue; also the limits of the anchorages within which landin and discharging is permitted by the Customs; and the same shall be notified to the Consul for public information.

RULE 7.—*Transit Dues.*—It is agreed that Article XXXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin shall be interpreted to declare the amounts of transit dues legally leviable upon merchandise imported or exported by British subjects, to be one-half of the tariff duties, except in the case of the duty-free goods liable to a transit duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cen. *ad valorem*, as provided in Article II. of these Rules. Merchandise shall be cleared of its transit dues under the following conditions:—

In the case of Imports.—Notice being given at the port of entry, from which the Imports are to be forwarded inland, of the nature and quantity of the goods, the ship from which they have been landed, and the place inland to which they are bound

* NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE, SHANGHAI, 24th March, 1862.

Article IV. of the Rule No. 5 appended to the Tariff of 1858 is rescinded.

Pulse and bean-cake may be henceforth exported from Tangchow and Newchwang, and from all other ports in China open by Treaty, on the same terms and condition as are applied to other Native produce by the Regulations bearing date the 5th December last; that is to say, they may be shipped on payment of Tariff duty at the port of shipment, and discharged at any Chinese port on payment of half-duty, with power to claim drawback of the half-duty if re-exported.

By order, WALTER H. MEDHURST, Consul.

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with all other necessary particulars, the Collector of Customs will, on due inspection made, and on receipt of the transit-duty due, issue a transit-duty certificate. This must be produced at every barrier station, and *viséd*. No further duty will be leviable upon imports so certificated, no matter how distant the place of their destination.

In the case of Exports.—Produce purchased by a British subject in the interior will be inspected, and taken account of, at the first barrier it passes on its way to the port of shipment. A memorandum showing the amount of the produce and the port at which it is to be shipped, will be deposited there by the person in charge of the produce; he will then receive a certificate, which must be exhibited and *viséd* at every barrier, on his way to the port of shipment. On the arrival of the produce at the barrier nearest the port, notice must be given to the Customs at the port, and the transit-dues due thereon being paid, it will be passed. On exportation the produce will pay the tariff-duty*.

Any attempt to pass goods inwards or outwards, otherwise than in compliance with the rule here laid down, will render them liable to confiscation.

Unauthorised sale, *in transitu*, of goods that have been entered as above for a port, will render them liable to confiscation. Any attempt to pass goods in excess of the quantity specified in the certificate will render all the goods of the same denomination, named in the certificate, liable to confiscation. Permission to export produce, which cannot be proved to have paid its transit-dues, will be refused by the Customs until the transit-dues shall have been paid. The above being the arrangement agreed to regarding the transit-dues, which will thus be levied once and for all, the notification required under Article XXVIII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, for the information of British and Chinese subjects, is hereby dispensed with.

RULE 8.—*Foreign Trade under Passport.*—It is agreed that Article IX of the Treaty of Tientsin shall not be interpreted as authorising British subjects to enter the capital city of Peking for the purposes of trade.

RULE 9.—*Abolition of the Meltage Fee.*—It is agreed that the percentage of one tael two mace, hitherto charged in excess of duty payments to defray the expenses of melting by the Chinese Government, shall be no longer levied on British subjects.

RULE 10.—*Collection of Duties under one System at all Ports.*—It being by Treaty at the option of the Chinese Government to adopt what means appear to it best suited to protect its revenue accruing on British trade, it is agreed that one uniform system shall be enforced at every port.

The high officer appointed by the Chinese Government to superintend foreign trade will, accordingly, from time to time, either himself visit, or will send a deputy to visit the different ports. The said high officer will be at liberty, of his own choice, and independently of the suggestion or nomination of any British authority, to select any British subject he may see fit to aid him in the administration of the Customs' revenue, in the prevention of smuggling, in the definition of port boundaries, or in discharging the duties of harbour master; also in the distribution of lights, buoys, beacons, and the like, the maintenance of which shall be provided for out of the tonnage-dues.

The Chinese Government will adopt what measures it shall find requisite to prevent smuggling upon the Yang-tsze-kiang, when that river shall be opened to trade.

Done at Shanghai, in the province of Kiang-su, this eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, being the third day of the tenth moon of the eighth year of the reign of Hien-Fung.

(L.S.) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

Seal of Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

Signature of Five Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

* See Chefoo Convention, Section III., Article 4.

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RULES FOR JOINT INVESTIGATION IN CASES OF CONFISCATION AND FINE BY THE CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES.*

Agreed to and Promulgated by the British Minister at Peking, 31st May, 1868.

RULE I.—It shall be the Rule for all business connected with the Custom House Department to be in the first instance transacted between the Commissioner of Customs and the Consul, personally or by letter; and procedure in deciding cases shall be taken in accordance with the following Regulations.

RULE II.—Whenever a ship or goods belonging to a foreign merchant is seized in a port in China by the Custom House officers, the seizure shall be reported without delay to the Kien-tuh, or Chinese Superintendent of Customs. If he considers the seizure justifiable, he will depute the Shwui-wu-sze, or foreign Commissioner of Customs, to give notice to the party to whom the ship or goods are declared to belong, that they have been seized because such or such an irregularity has been committed, and that they will be confiscated, unless, before noon on a certain day, being the sixth day from the delivery of the notice, the Custom House authorities receive from the Consul an official application to have the case fully investigated.

The merchant to whom the ship or goods belong, if prepared to maintain that the alleged irregularity has not been committed, is free to appeal, within the limited time, directly to the Commissioner, who is to inform the Superintendent. If satisfied with his explanations, the Superintendent will direct the release of the ship or goods; otherwise, if the merchant elect not to appeal to the Customs, or if, after receiving his explanations, the Superintendent still decline to release the ship or goods, he may appeal to his Consul, who will inform the Superintendent of the particulars of this appeal, and request him to name a day for them both to investigate and try the case publicly.

RULE III.—The Superintendent, on receipt of the Consul's communication, will name a day for meeting at the Custom House; and the Consul will direct the merchant to appear with his witnesses there on the day named, and will himself on that day proceed to the Custom House. The Superintendent will invite the Consul to take his seat with him on the bench; the Commissioner of Customs will also be seated to assist the Superintendent.

Proceedings will be opened by the Superintendent, who will call on the Customs' employés who seized the ship or goods to state the circumstances which occasioned the seizure, and will question them as to their evidence. Whatever the merchant may have to advance in contradiction of their evidence he will state to the Consul, who will cross-examine them for him. Such will be the proceedings in the interest of truth and equity. The Consul and Superintendent may, if they see fit, appoint deputies to meet at the Custom House in their stead, in which case the order of proceeding will be the same as if they were present in person.

RULE IV.—Notes will be taken of the statements of all parties examined, a copy of which will be signed and sealed by the Consul and Superintendent. The room will then be cleared, and the Superintendent will inform the Consul of the course he proposes to pursue. If he proposes to confiscate the vessel or goods, and the Consul dissents, the merchant may appeal and the Consul, having given notice of the appeal to the Superintendent, they will forward certified copies of the above notes to Peking, —the former to his Minister, and the latter to the Foreign Office for their decision.

If the Consul agrees with the Superintendent that the ship or goods ought to be confiscated, the merchant will not have the right of appeal; and in no case will the release of ship or goods entitle him to claim indemnity for their seizure, whether they be released after the investigation at the Custom House, or after the appeal to the high authorities of both nations at Peking.

RULE V.—The case having been referred to superior authority, the merchant interested shall be at liberty to give a bond, binding himself to pay the full value of

* Substituted for the Rules agreed upon in 1865 between the Chinese Government and Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary.

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the ship or goods attached should the ultimate decision be against him; which bond being sealed with the Consular seal, and deposited at the Custom House, the Superintendent will restore to the merchant the ship or goods attached; and when the superior authorities shall have decided whether so much money is to be paid, or the whole of the property seized be confiscated, the merchant will be called on to pay accordingly. If he decline to give the necessary security, the ship or merchandise attached will be detained. But whether the decision of the superior authorities be favourable or not, the appellant will not be allowed to claim indemnity.

RULE VI.—When the act of which a merchant at any port is accused is not one involving the confiscation of ship or cargo, but is one which, by Treaty or Regulation, is punishable by fine, the Commissioner will report the case to the Superintendent, and at the same time cause a plaint to be entered in the Consular Court. The Consul will fix the day of the trial, and inform the Commissioner that he may then appear with the evidence and the witnesses in the case. And the Commissioner, either personally or by deputy, shall take his seat on the bench, and conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution.

When the Treaty or Regulations affix a specific fine for the offence, the Consul shall on conviction give judgment for that amount, the power of mitigating the sentence resting with the Superintendent and Commissioner. If the defendant is acquitted, and the Commissioner does not demur to the decision, the ship or goods, if any be under seizure, shall at once be released, and the circumstances of the case be communicated to the Superintendent. The merchant shall not be put to any expense by delay, but he shall have no claim for compensation on account of hindrance in his business, for loss of interest, or for demurrage. If a difference of opinion exists between the Commissioner and Consul, notice to that effect shall be given to the Superintendent, and copies of the whole proceedings forwarded to Peking for the consideration of their respective high authorities. Pending their decision, the owner of the property must file a bond in the Consular Court to the full value of the proposed fine, which will be sent to the Custom House authorities by the Consul, and the goods or ship will be released.

RULE VII.—If the Custom House authorities and Consul cannot agree as to whether certain duties are leviable or not, action must be taken as Rule V. directs, and the merchant must sign a bond for the value of the duties in question. The Consul will affix his seal to this document, and send it to the Custom House authorities, when the Superintendent will release the goods without receiving the duty; and these two functionaries will respectively send statements of the case to Peking,—one to his Minister, the other to the Foreign Office.

If it shall be decided there that no duty shall be levied, the Custom House authorities will return the merchant's bond to the Consul to be cancelled; but if it be decided that a certain amount of duty is leviable, the Consul shall require the merchant to pay it in at the Custom House.

RULE VIII.—If the Consul and the Custom House authorities cannot agree as to whether confiscation of a ship, or a cargo, or both of them together, being the property of a foreign merchant, shall take place, the case must be referred to Peking for the decision of the Foreign Office, and the Minister of his nation. Pending their decision, the merchant must, in accordance with Rule V., sign a bond for the amount, to which the Consul will affix his seal, and send it for deposit at the Custom House.

As difference of opinion as to the value [of ship or goods] may arise, the valuation of the merchant will be decisive; and the Custom House authorities may, if they see fit, take over either at the price aforesaid.

If after such purchase it be decided that the property seized ought to be confiscated, the merchant must redeem his bond by paying in at the Custom House the original amount of the purchase-money. If the decision be against confiscation, the bond will be returned to the Consul for transmission to the merchant, and the case then be closed. The sum paid to the Custom House authorities for ship or goods being regarded as their proper price, it will not be in the merchant's power, by a tender of the purchase-money, to recover them.

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THE CHEFOO CONVENTION.

Signed, in the English and Chinese languages, at Chefoo, 13th September, 1878.
Ratified by the Emperor of China 17th September, 1876.

The following Convention, though not yet ratified by the Home Government, has been formally approved with the exception of Articles 1 and 3 of Section III.:—

Agreement negotiated between Sir Thomas Wade, K.C.B., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of China, and Li, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Senior Grand Secretary, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, of the First Class of the Third Order of Nobility.

The negotiation between the Ministers above named has its origin in a despatch received by Sir Thomas Wade, in the Spring of the present year, from the Earl of Derby, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 1st January, 1876. This contained instructions regarding the disposal of three questions, first, a satisfactory settlement of the Yünnan affair; secondly, a faithful fulfilment of engagements of last year respecting intercourse between the high officers of the two Governments; thirdly, the adoption of a uniform system in satisfaction of the understanding arrived at in the month of September, 1875 (8th moon of the 1st year of the reign Kwang Su), on the subject of rectification of conditions of trade. It is to this despatch that Sir Thomas Wade has referred himself in discussions on these questions with the Tsung-li Yamên, farther reference to which is here omitted as superfluous. The conditions now agreed to between Sir Thomas Wade and the Grand Secretary are as follow:—

SECTION I.—*Settlement of the Yunnan Case.*

1.—A Memorial is to be presented to the Throne, whether by the Tsung-li Yamên or by the Grand Secretary Li, is immaterial, in the sense of the memorandum prepared by Sir Thomas Wade. Before presentation the Chinese text of the Memorial is to be shown to Sir Thomas Wade.

2.—The Memorial having been presented to the Throne, and the Imperial Decree in reply received, the Tsung-li Yamên will communicate copies of the Memorial and Imperial Decree to Sir Thomas Wade, together with copy of a letter from the Tsung-li Yamên to the Provincial Governments, instructing them to issue a proclamation that shall embody at length the above Memorial and Decree. Sir Thomas Wade will thereon reply to the effect that for two years to come officers will be sent by the British Minister to different places in the provinces to see that the proclamation is posted. On application from the British Minister or the Consul of any port instructed by him to make application, the high officers of the provinces will depute competent officers to accompany those so sent to the places which they go to observe.

3.—In order to the framing of such regulations as will be needed for the conduct of the frontier trade between Burmah and Yünnan, the Memorial submitting the proposed settlement of the Yunnan affair will contain a request that an Imperial Decree be issued directing the Governor-General and Governor, whenever the British Government shall send officers to Yunnan, to select a competent officer of rank to confer with them and to conclude a satisfactory arrangement.

4.—The British Government will be free for five years, from the 1st of January next, being the 17th day of the 11th moon of the 2nd year of the reign Kwang Su,

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to station officers at Ta-li Fu, or at some other suitable place in Yünnan, to observe the conditions of trade; to the end that they may have information upon which to base the regulations of trade when these have to be discussed. For the consideration and adjustment of any matter affecting British officers or subjects, these officers will be free to address themselves to the authorities of the province. The opening of the trade may be proposed by the British Government as it may find best at any time within the term of five years, or upon expiry of the term of five years.

Passports having been obtained last year for a Mission from India into Yünnan, it is open to the Viceroy of India to send such Mission at any time he may see fit.

5.—The amount of indemnity to be paid on account of the families of the officers and others killed in Yünnan on account of the expenses which the Yünnan case has occasioned; and on account of claims of British merchants arising out of the action of officers of the Chinese Government up to the commencement of the present year, Sir Thomas Wade takes upon himself to fix at two hundred thousand Taels, payable on demand.

6.—When the case is closed, an Imperial letter will be written expressing regret for what has occurred in Yünnan. The Mission bearing the Imperial Letter will proceed to England immediately. Sir Thomas Wade is to be informed of the constitution of this Mission for the information of his Government. The text of the Imperial Letter is also to be communicated to Sir Thomas Wade by the Tsung-li Yamên.

SECTION II.—*Official Intercourse.*

Under this heading are included the conditions of intercourse between high officers in the capital and the provinces, and between Consular officers and Chinese officials at the ports; also the conduct of judicial proceedings in mixed cases.

1.—In the Tsung-li Yamên's Memorial, of the 28th September, 1875, the Prince of Kung and the Ministers stated that their object in presenting it had not been simply the transaction of business in which Chinese and Foreigners might be concerned; missions abroad and the question of diplomatic intercourse lay equally within their prayer.

To the prevention of farther misunderstanding upon the subject of intercourse and correspondence, the present conditions of both having caused complaint in the capital and in the provinces, it is agreed that the Tsung-li Yamên shall address a circular to the Legations, inviting Foreign Representatives to consider with them a code of etiquette, to the end that foreign officials in China, whether at the ports or elsewhere, may be treated with the same regard as is shown them when serving abroad in other countries and as would be shown to Chinese agents serving so abroad.

The fact that China is about to establish Missions and Consulates abroad renders an understanding on these points essential.

2.—The British Treaty of 1858, Article XVI., lays down that "Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects shall be arrested and punished by Chinese authorities according to the laws of China."

"British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or any other public functionary authorised thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain."

"Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides."

The words "functionary authorised thereto" are translated in the Chinese text "British Government."

In order to the fulfilment of its Treaty obligations, the British Government has established a Supreme Court at Shanghai, with a special code of rules, which it is now about to revise. The Chinese Government has established at Shanghai a Mixed Court; but the officer presiding over it, either from lack of power or dread of unpopularity, constantly fails to enforce his judgments.

It is now understood that the Tsung-li Yamên will write a circular to the Legations, inviting Foreign Representatives at once to consider with the Tsung-li Yamên the measures needed for the more effective administration of justice at the Ports open to Trade.

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3.—It is agreed that, whenever a crime is committed affecting the person or property of a British subject, whether in the interior or at the open ports, the British Minister shall be free to send officers to the spot to be present at the investigation.

To the prevention of misunderstanding on this point, Sir Thomas Wade will write a Note to the above effect, to which the Tsung-li Yamên will reply, affirming that this is the course of proceeding to be adhered to for the time to come.

It is farther understood that so long as the laws of the two countries differ from each other, there can be but one principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China, namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defendant's nationality; the official of the plaintiff's nationality merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interests of justice. If the officer so attending be dissatisfied with the proceedings, it will be in his power to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case. This is the meaning of the words *hui t'ung*, indicating combined action in judicial proceedings in Article XVI. of the Treaty of Tientsin; and this is the course to be respectively followed by the officers of either nationality.

Section III.—*Trade.*

1.—With reference to the area within which, according to the treaties in force, *lekin* ought not to be collected on foreign goods at the open ports, Sir Thomas Wade agrees to move his Government to allow the ground rented by foreigners (the so-called Concessions) at the different ports, to be regarded as the area of exemption from *lekin*; and the Government of China will thereupon allow I-ch'ang, in the province of Hu-pei; Wu-hu, in An-Hui; Wen-Chôw, in Che-Kiang; and Pei-hai (Pak-hoi), in Kwang-Tung to be added to the number of ports open to trade and to become Consular stations. The British Government will farther be free to send officers to reside at Ch'ung K'ing, to watch the conditions of British trade in Ssu-Ch'uen. British merchants will not be allowed to reside at Ch'ung K'ing, or to open establishments or warehouses there so long as no steamers have access to the port. When steamers have succeeded in ascending the river so far, farther arrangements can be taken into consideration.

It is farther proposed as a measure of compromise that at certain points on the shore of the Great River, namely, Ta-t'ung and Ngan-Ching, in the province of An-Hui; Hu-Kou, in Kiang-Si; Wu-sueh, Lu-chi-kou, and Sha-shih in Hu-Kwang; these being all places of trade in the interior, at which, as they are not open ports, foreign merchants are not legally authorised to land or ship goods, steamers shall be allowed to touch for the purpose of landing or shipping passengers or goods; but in all instances by means of native boats only and subject to the regulations in force affecting native trade.

Produce accompanied by a half-duty certificate may be shipped at such points by the steamers, but may not be landed by them for sale. And at all such points, except in the case of imports accompanied by a transit duty certificate or exports similarly certificated, which will be severally passed free of *lekin* on exhibition of such certificates, *lekin* will be duly collected on all goods whatever by the native authorities. Foreign merchants will not be authorised to reside or open houses of business or warehouses at the places enumerated as ports of call.

2.—At all ports open to trade, whether by earlier or later agreement, at which no settlement area has been previously defined, it will be the duty of the British Consul, acting in concert with his colleagues, the Consuls of other Powers, to come to an understanding with the local authorities regarding the definition of the foreign settlement area.

3.—On opium, Sir Thomas Wade will move his Government to sanction an arrangement different from that affecting other imports. British merchants, when opium is brought into port, will be obliged to have it taken cognisance of by the Customs, and deposited in bond, either in a warehouse or a receiving hulk, until such time as there is a sale for it. The importer will then pay the tariff duty upon it and the purchaser the *lekin*; in order to the prevention of evasion of the duty. The

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amount of *lekin* to be collected will be decided by the different Provincial Governments according to the circumstances of each.

4.—The Chinese Government agrees that Transit Duty Certificates shall be framed under one rule at all ports, no difference being made in the conditions set forth therein; and, that so far as imports are concerned, the nationality of the person possessing and carrying these is immaterial. Native produce carried from an Inland Centre to a Port of Shipment, if *bonâ fide* intended for shipment to a foreign port, may be, by treaty, certificated by the British subject interested, and exempted by payment of the half-duty from all charges demanded upon it *en route*. If produce be not the property of a British subject, or is being carried to a port not for exportation, it is not entitled to the exemption that would be secured it by the exhibition of a Transit Duty Certificate. The British Minister is prepared to agree with the Tsung-li Yamên upon rules that will secure the Chinese Government against abuse of the privilege as affecting produce.

The words *nei-ti*, inland, in the clause of Article VII. of the Rules appended to the Tariff, regarding carriage of imports inland, and of native produce purchased inland, apply as much to places on the sea coasts and river shores, as to places in the interior not open to foreign trade; the Chinese Government having the right to make arrangements for the prevention of abuses thereat.

5.—Article XLV. of the Treaty of 1858 prescribes no limits to the term within which a drawback may be claimed upon duty paid Imports. The British Minister agrees to a term of three years, after expiry of which no drawback shall be claimed.

6.—The foregoing stipulations, that certain ports are to be opened to foreign trade, and that landing and shipping of goods at six places on the Great River is to be sanctioned, shall be given effect to within six months after receipt of the Imperial Decree approving the memorial of the Grand Secretary Li. The date for giving effect to the stipulations affecting exemption of imports from *lekin* taxation within the foreign settlements, and the collection of *lekin* upon opium by the Customs Inspectorate at the same time as the Tariff Duty upon it, will be fixed as soon as the British Government has arrived at an understanding on the subject with other foreign Governments.

7.—The Government of Hongkong having long complained of the interference of the Canton Customs Revenue Cruisers with the junk trade of that Colony, the Chinese Government agrees to the appointment of a Commission to consist of a British Consul, an officer of the Hongkong Government, and a Chinese official of equal rank, in order to the establishment of some system that shall enable the Chinese Government to protect its revenue without prejudice to the interests of the Colony.

Separate Article.

Her Majesty's Government having it in contemplation to send a Mission of Exploration next year by way of Peking through Kan-Su and Koko-Nor, or by way of Ssu-Chu'en, to Thibet, and thence to India, the Tsung-li Yamên, having due regard to the circumstances, will, when the time arrives, issue the necessary passports, and will address letters to the high provincial authorities and to the Resident in Thibet. If the Mission should not be sent by these routes, but should be proceeding across the Indian frontier to Thibet, the Tsung-li Yamên, on receipt of a communication to the above effect from the British Minister, will write to the Chinese Resident in Thibet, and the Resident, with due regard to the circumstances, will send officers to take due care of the Mission; and passports for the Mission will be issued by the Tsung-li Yamên that its passage be not obstructed.

Done at Chefoo, in the province of Shan Tung, this Thirteenth Day of September, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

[L.S.] THOMAS FRANCIS WADE.

[L.S.] CHINESE PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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FRANCE.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

SIGNED IN THE FRENCH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES AT TIENTSIN, 27TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Peking, 25th October, 1860.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being desirous to put an end to the existing misunderstanding between the two Empires, and wishing to re-establish and improve the relations of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the two powers, have resolved to conclude a new treaty based on the common interest of the two countries, and for that purpose have named their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :—

His Majesty the Emperor of the French, Baron Gros, Grand Officer of the Legion Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour of Greece, Commander of the Order of the Conception of Portugal, &c., &c., &c.;

And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, Imperial High Commissioner of the Ta-Tsing Dynasty, Grand Minister of the East Palace, Director-General of the Council of Justice, &c., &c., &c.; and Hwashana, Imperial High Commissioner of the Ta-Tsing Dynasty, President of the Board of Finance, General of the Bordered Blue Banner of the Chinese Banner Force, &c., &c., &c.;

Who, having exchanged their full powers, which they have found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between the subjects of the two Empires, who shall enjoy equally in the respective states of the high contracting parties full and entire protection for their persons and property.

Art. II.—In order to maintain the peace so happily re-established between the two empires it has been agreed between the high contracting parties that, following in this respect the practice amongst Western nations, the duly accredited diplomatic agents of His Majesty the Emperor of the French to His Majesty the Emperor of China shall have the right of resorting to the capital of the empire when important affairs call them there. It is agreed between the high contracting parties that if any one of the powers having a treaty with China obtains for its diplomatic agents the right of permanently residing at Peking France shall immediately enjoy the same right.

The diplomatic agents shall reciprocally enjoy, in the place of their residence, the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law, that is to say, that their persons, their families, their houses, and their correspondence, shall be inviolable, that they may take into their service such employés, couriers, interpreters, servants, etc., etc., as shall be necessary to them.

The expense of every kind occasioned by the diplomatic missions of France in China shall be supported by the French Government. The diplomatic agents which

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it shall please the Emperor of China to accredit to His Majesty the Emperor of the French, shall be received in France with all the honours and prerogatives which the diplomatic agents of other nations accredited to the court of His Majesty the Emperor of the French enjoy.

Art. III.—The official communications of the French diplomatic and consular agents with the Chinese authorities shall be written in French, but shall be accompanied, to facilitate the service, by a Chinese translation, as exact as possible, until such time as the Imperial Government of Peking, having interpreters speaking and writing French correctly, diplomatic correspondence shall be conducted in this language by the French agents and in Chinese by the officers of the empire. It is agreed that until then, and in case of difference in the interpretation, in reference to the French text and the Chinese text of the clauses heretofore agreed upon in the conventions made by common accord, it shall always be the original text and not the translation which shall be held correct. This provision applies to the present treaty, and in the communications between the authorities of the two countries it shall always be the original text and not the translation which shall be held correct.

Art. IV.—Henceforth the official correspondence between the authorities and the officers of the two countries shall be regulated according to their respective ranks and conditions and upon the basis of the most absolute reciprocity. This correspondence shall take place between the high French officers and the high Chinese officers, in the capital or elsewhere, by dispatch or communication; between the French subordinate officers and the high authorities in the provinces, on the part of the former by statement, and on the part of the latter by declaration.

Between the officers of lower orders of the two nations, as above provided on the footing of a perfect equality.

Merchants and generally all persons not having an official character shall on both sides use the form of representation in all documents addressed to or intended for the notice of the respective authorities.

Whenever a French subject shall have recourse to the Chinese authority, his representation shall first be submitted to the Consul, who, if it appears to him reasonable and properly addressed, shall forward it; if it be otherwise, the Consul shall cause the tenor to be modified or refuse to transmit it. The Chinese, on their part, when they have to address a consulate, shall follow a similar course towards the Chinese authority, who shall act in the same manner.

Art. V.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French may appoint Consuls or Consular Agents in the coast and river ports of the Chinese empire named in Article VI. of the present treaty to conduct the business between the Chinese authorities and French merchants and subjects and to see to the strict observance of the stipulated rules. These officers shall be treated with the consideration and regard which are due to them. Their relations with the authorities of the place of their residence shall be established on the footing of the most perfect equality. If they shall have to complain of the proceedings of the said authorities they may address the superior authority of the province direct, and shall immediately advise the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor thereof.

In case of the absence of the French Consul, captains and merchants shall be at liberty to have recourse to the intervention of the Consul of a friendly power, or, if this be impossible, they shall have recourse to the chief of the Customs, who shall advise as to the means of assuring to the said captains and merchants the benefit of the present treaty.

Art. VI.—Experience having demonstrated that the opening of new ports to foreign commerce is one of the necessities of the age, it has been agreed that the ports of Kiung-chow and Chao-chow in the province of Kwangtung, Taiwan and Tamsui in the island of Formosa (province of Fohkien); Tang-chow in the province of Shantung, and Nanking in the province of Kiangsu, shall enjoy the same privileges as Canton, Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, and Foochow. With regard

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Nanking, the French agents in China shall not deliver passports to their nationals for this city until the rebels shall have been expelled by the Imperial troops.

Art. VII.—French subjects and their families may establish themselves and trade or pursue their avocation in all security, and without hindrance of any kind, in the ports and cities enumerated in the preceding article.

They may travel freely between them if they are provided with passports, but it is expressly forbidden to them to trade elsewhere on the coast in search of clandestine markets, under pain of confiscation of both the ships and goods used in such operations, and this confiscation shall be for the benefit of the Chinese Government, who, however, before the seizure and confiscation can be legally pronounced, must advise the French Consul at the nearest port.

Art. VIII.—French subjects who wish to go to interior towns, or ports not open to foreign vessels, may do so in all security, on the express condition that they are provided with passports written in French and Chinese, legally delivered by the diplomatic agents or consuls of France in China and *visé* by the Chinese authorities.

In case of the loss of his passport, the French subject who cannot present it when it is legally required of him, shall, if the Chinese authorities of the place refuse him permission to remain a sufficient time to obtain another passport from the consul, be conducted to the nearest consulate and shall not be maltreated or insulted in any way.

As is stipulated in the former treaties, French subjects resident or sojourning in the ports open to foreign trade may travel without passports in their immediate neighbourhood and there pursue their occupations as freely as the natives, but they shall not pass certain limits which shall be agreed upon between the consul and the local authority. The French agents in China shall deliver passports to their nationals only for the places where the rebels are not established at the time the passport shall be demanded.

These passports shall be delivered by the French authorities only to persons who offer every desirable guarantee.

Art. IX.—All changes made by common consent with one of the signatory powers of the treaties with China on the subject of amelioration of the tariff now in force, or which may hereafter be in force, as also all rights of customs, tonnage, importation, transit, and exportation, shall be immediately applicable to French trade and merchants by the mere fact of their being placed in execution.

Art. X.—Any French subject who, conformably to the stipulations of Article VI. of the present treaty, shall arrive at one of the ports open to foreign trade, may, whatever may be the length of his sojourn, rent houses and warehouses for the disposal of his merchandise, or lease land and himself build houses and warehouses. French subjects may, in the same manner, establish churches, hospitals, religious houses, schools, and cemeteries. To this end the local authority, after having agreed with the Consul, shall designate the quarters most suitable for the residence of the French and the sites on which the above-mentioned structures may have place.

The terms of rents and leases shall be freely discussed between the interested parties and regulated, as far as possible, according to the average local rates.

The Chinese authorities shall prevent their nationals from exacting or requiring exorbitant prices, and the Consul on his side shall see that French subjects use no violence or constraint to force the consent of the proprietors. It is further understood that the number of houses and the extent of the ground to be assigned to French subjects in the ports open to foreign trade shall not be limited, and that they shall be determined according to the needs and convenience of the parties. If Chinese subjects injure or destroy French churches or cemeteries the guilty parties shall be punished with all the rigour of the laws of the country.

Art. XI.—French subjects in the ports open to foreign trade may freely engage, on the terms agreed upon between the parties, or by the sole intervention of the Consul, compradores, interpreters, clerks, workmen, watermen, and servants. They shall also have the right of engaging teachers in order to learn to speak and write

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the Chinese language and any other language or dialect used in the empire, as also to secure their aid in scientific or literary works. Equally they may teach to Chinese subjects their own or foreign languages and sell without obstacle French books or themselves purchase Chinese books of all descriptions.

Art. XII.—Property of any kind appertaining to French subjects in the Chinese empire shall be considered by the Chinese inviolable and shall always be respected by them. The Chinese authorities shall not, under any circumstances whatever, place French vessels under embargo nor put them under requisition for any service, be it public or private.

Art. XIII.—The Christian religion having for its essential object the leading of men to virtue the members of all Christian communities shall enjoy entire security for their persons and property and the free exercise of their religion, and efficient protection shall be given to missionaries who travel peaceably in the interior furnished with passports provided for in Article VIII.

No hindrance shall be opposed by the authorities of the Chinese Empire to the recognised right of every individual in China to embrace, if he so pleases, Christianity and to follow its practices without being liable to any punishment therefor.

All that has previously been written, proclaimed, or published in China by order of the Government against the Christian religion is completely abrogated and remains null and void in all provinces of the empire.

Art. XIV.—No privileged commercial society shall henceforward be established in China, and the same shall apply to any organised coalition having for its end the exercise of a monopoly on trade. In case of the contravention of the present article the Chinese Authorities, on the representation of the Consul or Consular Agent, shall advise as to the means of dissolving such associations, of which they are also bound to prevent the existence by the preceding prohibitions, so as to remove all that may stand in the way of free competition.

Art. XV.—When a French vessel arrives in the waters of one of the ports open to foreign trade she shall be at liberty to engage any pilot to take her immediately into the port, and, in the same manner, when, having discharged all legal charges, she shall be ready to put to sea, she shall not be refused pilots to enable her to leave the port without hindrance or delay.

Any individual who wishes to exercise the profession of pilot for French vessels may, on the presentation of three certificates from captains of ships, be commissioned by the French Consul in the same manner as shall be in use with other nations.

The remuneration payable to pilots shall be equitably regulated for each particular port by the Consul or Consular Agent, who shall fix it having regard to the distance and circumstances of the navigation.

Art. XVI.—After the pilot has brought a French trading ship into the port, the Superintendent of Customs shall depute one or two officers to guard the ship and prevent fraud. These officers may, according to their convenience, remain in their own boat or stay on board the ship.

Their pay, food, and expenses shall be a charge on the Chinese Customs, and they shall not demand any fee or remuneration whatever from the captain or consignee. Every contravention of this provision shall entail a punishment proportionate to the amount exacted, the which also shall be returned in full.

Art. XVII.—Within the twenty-four hours following the arrival of a French merchant vessel in one of the ports open to foreign trade, the captain, if he be not unavoidably prevented, and in his default the supercargo or consignee, shall report at the French Consulate and place in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers, the bills of lading, and the manifest. Within the twenty-four hours next following the Consul shall send to the Superintendent of Customs a detailed note indicating the name of the vessel, the articles, the tonnage, and the nature of the cargo; if, in consequence of the negligence of the captain this cannot be accomplished within the forty-eight hours following the arrival of the vessel, the captain shall be liable to a penalty of 50 dollars for each day's delay, to the profit of the Chinese Government; but the said penalty shall in no case exceed the sum of 200 dollars.

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Immediately after the reception of the consular note the Superintendent of Customs shall give a permit to open hatches. If the captain before having received the said permit shall have opened hatches and commenced to discharge, he may be fined 500 dollars, and the goods discharged may be seized, the whole to the profit of the Chinese Government.

Art. XVIII.—French captains and merchants may hire whatever boats and lighters they please for the transport of goods and passengers, and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the intervention of the Chinese authority and, consequently, without its guarantee in case of accident, fraud, or disappearance of the said boats. The number of these boats shall not be limited, nor shall a monopoly in respect either of the boats or of the carriage of merchandise by porters be granted to any one.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a French merchant shall have merchandise to load or discharge he shall first remit a detailed note of it to the Consul or Consular Agent, who will immediately charge a recognised interpreter of the Consulate to communicate it to the Superintendent of Customs. The latter shall at once deliver a permit for shipping or landing the goods. He will then proceed to the verification of the goods in such manner that there shall be no chance of loss to any party.

The French merchant must cause himself to be represented (if he does not prefer to attend himself) at the place of the verification by a person possessing the requisite knowledge to protect his interests at the time when the verification for the liquidation of the dues is made, otherwise any after claim will be null and of no effect.

With respect to goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine the goods, and the highest price which shall be offered by any of them shall be assumed as the value of the said goods.

Duties shall be charged on the net weight, the tare will therefore be deducted.

If the French merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officer on the amount of tare, each party shall choose a certain number of chests and bales from among the goods respecting which there is a dispute; these shall be first weighed gross, then tared, and the average tare of these shall be taken as the tare for all the others.

If during the course of verification any difficulty arises which cannot be settled the French merchant may claim the intervention of the Consul, who will immediately bring the subject of dispute to the notice of the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to arrive at an amicable arrangement, but the claim must be made within twenty-four hours; otherwise it will not receive attention. So long as the result of the dispute remains pending the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter in his books, thus leaving every latitude for the examination and solution of the difficulty.

On goods imported which have sustained damage a reduction of duties proportionate to their depreciation shall be made. This shall be equitably determined, and, if necessary, in the manner above stipulated for the fixing of *ad valorem* duties.

Art. XX.—Any vessel having entered one of the ports of China and which has not yet used the permit to open hatches mentioned in Article XIX., may, within two days of arrival, quit this port and proceed to another without having to pay either tonnage dues or customs duties, but will discharge them ultimately in the port where sale of the goods is effected.

Art. XXI.—It is established, by common consent, that import duties shall be discharged by the Captains or French merchants after the landing and verification of the goods. Export duties shall in the same manner be paid on the shipment of the goods. When all tonnage dues and Customs duties shall have been paid in full by a French vessel the Superintendent of Customs shall give a general quittance, on the exhibition of which the Consul shall return the ship's papers to the Captain, and permit him to depart on his voyage. The Superintendent of Customs shall name one or several banks, who shall be authorised to receive the sum due by French merchants on account of the Government, and the receipt of these banks for all payments which have been made to them shall be considered as receipts of the

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Chinese Government. These payments may be made in ingots or in foreign money the relative value of which to sycee shall be determined by agreement between the Consul or Consular agent and the Superintendent of the Customs in the different ports, according to time, place, and circumstances.

Art. XXII.—*After the expiration of the two days named in Art. XX, and before proceeding to discharge her cargo, every vessel shall pay tonnage-dues according to the following scale:—Vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and upwards at the rate of four mace per ton; vessels of less than one hundred and fifty tons measurement at the rate of one mace per ton.

Any vessel clearing from any of the open ports of China for any other of the open ports, or trading between China and such ports in Cochin-China as belong to France, or any port in Japan, shall be entitled, on application of the master, to a special certificate from the Superintendent of Customs, on exhibition of which the said vessel shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of her port-clearance; but after the expiration of four months she shall be required to pay tonnage-dues again.

Small French vessels and boats of every class, whether with or without sails, shall be reckoned as coming within the category of vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under, and shall pay tonnage-dues at the rate of one mace per ton once in every four months.

Native craft chartered by French merchants shall in like manner pay tonnage-dues once in every four months.

Art. XXIII.—All French goods, after having discharged the Customs duties according to the tariff in one of the ports of China, may be transported into the interior without being subjected to any further charge except the transit dues according to the amended scale now in force, which dues shall not be augmented in the future.

If the Chinese Customs Agents, contrary to the tenour of the present Treaty, make illegal exactions, or levy higher dues, they shall be punished according to the laws of the empire.

Art. XXIV.—Any French vessel entered at one of the ports open to foreign trade and wishing to discharge only a part of its goods there, shall pay Customs dues only for the part discharged; it may transport the remainder of its cargo to another port and sell it there. The duty shall then be paid.

French subjects, having paid in one port the duties on their goods, wishing to re-export them and send them for sale to another port, shall notify the Consul or Consular Agent. The latter shall inform the Superintendent of Customs, who, after having verified the identity of the goods and the perfect integrity of the packages, shall send to the claimants a declaration attesting that the duties on the said goods have been paid. Provided with this declaration the French merchants on their arrival at the other port shall only have to present it through the medium of the Consul or Superintendent of Customs, who will deliver for this part of the cargo, without deduction or charges, a permit for discharge free of duty; but if the authorities discover fraud or anything contraband amongst the goods so re-exported, these shall be, after verification, confiscated to the profit of the Chinese government.

Art. XXV.—Transhipment of goods shall take place only by special permission and in case of urgency; if it be indispensable to effect this operation the Consul shall be referred to, who will deliver a certificate, on view of which the transhipment shall be authorised by the Superintendent of Customs. The latter may always delegate an employé of his administration to be present.

Every unauthorised transhipment, except in case of peril by delay, will entail the confiscation, to the profit of the Chinese government, of the whole of the goods illicitly transhipped.

Art. XXVI.—In each of the ports open to foreign trade the Superintendent of Customs shall receive for himself, and shall deposit at the French Consulate, legal

* Substituted for the original article in 1865.

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scales for goods and silver, the weights and measures agreeing exactly with the weights and measures in use at the Canton Custom-house, and bearing a stamp and seal certifying this authority. These scales shall be the base of all liquidations of duties and of all payments to be made to the Chinese Government. They shall be referred to in case of dispute as to the weights and measures of goods, and the decree shall be according to the results they show.

Art. XXVII.—Import and export duties levied in China on French commerce shall be regulated according to the tariff annexed to the present treaty under the seal and signature of the respective plenipotentiaries. This tariff may be revised every seven years in order to be in harmony with the charges brought about by time in the value of the products of the soil or industry of the two empires.

By the payment of these duties, the amount of which it is expressly provided shall not be increased nor augmented by any kind of charge or surtax whatever, French subjects shall be free to import into China, from French or foreign ports, and equally to export from China to any destination, all goods which shall not be, at the date of the signing of the present treaty and according to the classification of the annexed tariff, the object of a special prohibition or of a special monopoly. The Chinese Government renouncing therefore the right of augmenting the number of articles reputed contraband or subjects of a monopoly, any modification of the tariff shall be made only after an understanding has been come to with the French government and with its full and entire consent.

With regard to the tariff, as well as every stipulation introduced or to be introduced in the existing treaties, or those which may hereafter be concluded, it remains well and duly established that merchants and in general all French citizens in China shall always have the same rights and be treated in the same way as the most forwarded nation.

Art. XXVIII.—The publication of the regular tariff doing away henceforth with all pretext for smuggling, it is not to be presumed that any act of this nature may be committed by French vessels in the ports of China. If it should be otherwise, all contraband goods introduced into these ports by French vessels or merchants, whatever their value or nature, as also all prohibited goods fraudulently discharged, shall be seized by the local authority and confiscated to the profit of the Chinese Government. Further, the latter may, if it see fit, interdict the re-entry to China of the vessel taken in contravention and compel it to leave immediately after the settlement of its accounts.

If any foreign vessel fraudulently make use of the French flag the French Government shall take the necessary measures for the repression of this abuse.

Art. XXIX.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French may station a vessel of war in the principal ports of the empire where its presence may be considered necessary to maintain good order and discipline amongst the crews of merchant vessels and to facilitate the exercise of the Consular authority; all necessary measures shall be taken to provide that the presence of these vessels of war shall entail no inconvenience, and their commanders shall receive orders to cause to be executed the provisions of Article XXXIII. in respect of the communications with the land and the policing of the crews. The vessels of war shall be subject to no duty.

Art. XXX.—Every French vessel of war cruising for the protection of commerce shall be received as a friend and treated as such in all the ports of China which it shall enter. These vessels may there procure the divers articles of refitting and victualling of which they shall have need and if they have suffered damage, may repair there and purchase the materials necessary for this, the whole without the least opposition.

The same shall apply to French trading ships which in consequence of great damage or any other reason may be compelled to seek refuge in any port whatsoever of China.

If a vessel be wrecked on the coast of China the nearest Chinese authority, on being informed of the occurrence, shall immediately send assistance to the crew, provide for their present necessities, and take the measures immediately necessary,

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for the salvage of the ship and the preservation of the cargo. The whole shall then be brought to the knowledge of the nearest Consul or Consular Agent, in order that the latter, in concert with the competent authority, may provide means for the relief of the crew and the salvage the *débris* of the ship and cargo.

Art. XXXI.—Should China be at war with another power, this circumstance shall not in any way interfere with the free trade of France with China or with the opposing nation. French vessels may always, except in the case of effective blockade, sail without obstacle from the ports of the one to the ports of the other, trade in the ordinary manner, and import and export every kind of merchandise not prohibited.

Art. XXXII.—Should sailors or other persons desert from French ships-of-war, or leave French trading vessels, the Chinese authority, on the requisition of the Consul, or failing the Consul that of the Captain, shall at once use every means to discover and restore the aforesaid fugitives into the hands of one or the other of them.

In the same manner, if Chinese deserters or persons accused of any crime take refuge in French houses or on board of French vessels, the local authority shall address the Consul, who, on proof of the guilt of the accused, shall immediately take the measures necessary for their extradition. Each party shall carefully avoid concealment and connivance.

Art. XXXIII.—When sailors come on shore they shall be under special disciplinary regulations framed by the Consul and communicated to the local authority, in order to prevent as far as possible all occasion of quarrel between French sailors and the people of the country.

Art. XXXIV.—In case of French trading vessels being attacked or pillaged by pirates within Chinese waters, the civil and military authorities of the nearest place, upon learning of the occurence shall actively pursue the authors of the crime and shall neglect nothing to secure their arrest and punishment according to law. The pirated goods, in whatever place or state they may be found, shall be placed in the hands of the Consul, who shall restore them to the owners. If the criminals cannot be seized, or the whole of the stolen property cannot be recovered, the Chinese officials shall suffer the penalty inflicted by the law in such circumstances, but they shall not be held pecuniarily responsible.

Art. XXXV.—When a French subject shall have a complaint to make or claim to bring against a Chinese, he shall first state his case to the Consul, who, after having examined the affair, will endeavour to arrange it amicably. In the same manner when a Chinese has to complain of a French subject, the Consul shall attentively hear his claim and endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But if in either case this be impossible, the Consul shall require the assistance of a competent Chinese official, and these two, after having conjointly examined the affair, shall decide it equitably.

Art. XXXVI.—If hereafter French citizens suffer damage, or are the objects of any insult or vexation on the part of Chinese subjects, the latter shall be pursued by the local authority, who shall take the necessary measures for the defence and protection of French subjects; if ill-doers or any vagrant part of the population commence to pillage, destroy, or burn the houses or warehouses of French subjects or any other of their establishments, the same authority, either on the requisition of the Consul or of his own motion shall send as speedily as possible an armed force to disperse the riot and to arrest the criminals, and shall deliver the latter up to the severity of the law; the whole without prejudice to the claims of the French subjects to be indemnified for proved losses.

Art. XXXVII.—If Chinese become, in future, indebted to French captains or merchants and involve them in loss by fraud or in any other manner, the latter shall no longer avail themselves of the combination which existed under the former state of things; they may address themselves only through the medium of their Consul to the local authority, who shall neglect nothing, after having examined the affair, to compel the defaulters to satisfy their engagements according to the laws of the country. But, if the debtor cannot be found, if he be dead, or bankrupt, and is not able to pay, the French merchants cannot claim as against the Chinese authority.

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In case of fraud or non-payment on the part of French merchants, the Consul shall, in the same manner, afford every assistance to the claimants, but neither he nor his government shall in any manner be held responsible.

Art. XXXVIII.—If unfortunately any fight or quarrel occurs between French and Chinese subjects, as also if during the course of such quarrel one or more persons be killed or wounded, by firearms or otherwise, the Chinese shall be arrested by the Chinese authority, who will be responsible, if the charge be proved, for their punishment according to the laws of the country. With regard to the French they shall be arrested at the instance of the Consul, who shall take the necessary measures that they may be dealt with in the ordinary course of French law in accordance with the forms and practice which shall be afterwards decided by the French Government.

The same course shall be observed in all similar circumstances not enumerated in the present convention, the principle being that for the repression of crimes and offences committed by them in China, French subjects shall be dealt with according to the laws of France.

Art. XXXIX.—Disputes or differences arising between French subjects in China shall, equally, be settled by the French authorities. It is also stipulated that the Chinese authorities shall not in any manner interfere in any dispute between French subjects and other foreigners. In the same way they shall not exercise any authority over French vessels; these are responsible only to the French authorities and the captain.

Art. XL.—If the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall consider it desirable to modify any of the clauses of the present treaty it shall be at liberty to open negotiations to this effect with the Chinese Government after an interval of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications. It is also understood that no obligation not expressed in the present convention shall be imposed on the Consuls or Consular Agents nor on their nationals, but, as is stipulated, French subjects shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, immunities, and guarantees whatsoever which have been or shall be accorded by the Chinese Government to other powers.

Art. XLI.—His Majesty the Emperor of the French, wishing to give to His Majesty the Emperor of China a proof of his sentiments, agrees to stipulate in separate articles, having the same force and effect as if they were inserted in the present treaty, the arrangements come to between the two governments on the matters antecedent to the events at Canton and the expenses caused by them to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Art. XLII.—The ratifications of the present treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, shall be exchanged at Peking within one year after the day of signature, or sooner if possible.

After the exchange of the ratifications the treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of all the superior authorities of the Empire in the provinces and in the capital, in order that its publication may be well established.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed their seals thereto.

Done at Tientsin, in four copies, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Grace one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding to the seventeenth day of the fifth moon of the eighth year of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] BARON GROS.

„ [L.S.] KWEI-LIANG.

[L.S.] HWASHANA.

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Separate and Secret Articles completing the Treaty concluded between His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of China, at Tientsin, in the Province of Chihli, 27th June, 1858.

Art. I.—The magistrate of Si-lin Hien, guilty of the murder of the French missionary Auguste Chappedelaine, shall be degraded and declared incapable henceforth of holding any office.

Art. II.—His Excellency the Minister of France in China shall be notified by official communication of the execution of this measure, which shall also be duly published in explanatory terms in the *Peking Gazette.*

Art. III.—An indemnity shall be paid to the French subjects and others under the protection of France whose property was pillaged or burnt by the populace of Canton before the taking of that town by the allied troops of France and England. This indemnity shall be divided amongst them *pro rata* to their losses.

Art. IV.—The expenses occasioned by the large armaments which the obstinate refusal of the Chinese authorities to accord to France the satisfaction and indemnity claimed has rendered necessary shall be paid to the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of the French by the Customs at Canton.

These indemnities and military expenses amount to a sum of about two million taels (Tls. 2,000,000): this amount shall be paid into the hands of the Minister of France in China, who shall give a discharge for it. This sum of two million taels shall be paid in yearly instalments of one-sixth for six years to His Excellency the Minister of France in China by the Canton Customs; payment may be made in money or in Customs bonds, which shall be received by that administration in payment of export and import duties, and for a tenth only of the sum which would have to be paid, that is to say, if a merchant owes, for example, to the Canton Customs a sum of ten thousand taels for import or export duties he may pay nine thousand in money and one thousand in the bonds.

The first sixth shall be paid during the course of the year following the signature of the present treaty, counting from the date of signature.

The Customs of Canton will not, if they so desire, be bound to accept in payment of duties more than the sixth of the bonds issued, that is, not more than a sum of 333,333 taels $\frac{33}{100}$. A mixed commission named at Canton by the Chinese authorities and the Minister of France shall decide in advance the mode of issuing these bonds and the rules which shall determine their form, value, and mode of destruction when they shall have served their purpose.

Art. V.—The French troops shall evacuate Canton as soon as possible after the integral payment of the sum of two million taels stipulated above; but in order to hasten the departure of these troops, Customs bonds may be issued in advance for a series of six years and lodged with the Legation of France in China.

Art. VI.—The above Articles shall have the same force and value as if they were embodied word for word in the treaty, of which they form a part, and the respective plenipotentiaries have signed them, &c.

Done at Tientsin, 27th June, 1858.

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CONVENTION OF PEACE BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

Signed at Peking, 25th October, 1860.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor of China and the Emperor of the French, being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed, and to effect a peaceable settlement of the points in which their Governments disagree, have for this purpose appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince of Kung, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, Baron Gros, who, having communicated to each other their full powers, and finding the same to be in proper order, now append the Articles of the Convention, as by them determined.

Art. I.—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China deeply regrets that the Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, when on his way, in 1859, to Peking, for the purpose of exchanging Treaty Ratifications, should have been obstructed on his arrival at Taku by the soldiers that were there.

Art. II.—The Representative of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French when visiting Peking to exchange Treaty Ratifications, shall, whether on the way or at the capital, be treated by all Chinese officials with the highest consideration.

[Literally, "shall receive from all Chinese officials the most polite and most considerate treatment due to an Ambassador, so that he may without prejudice assert his position, authority, or rights."]

Art. III.—The provisions of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858, and of the Supplementary Articles, except in so far as modified by the present Convention, shall without delay come into operation, as soon as the Ratifications of the Treaty aforesaid shall have been exchanged.

Art. IV.—The fourth Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, by which it was provided that an Indemnity of Two Millions of Taels should be paid by the Chinese Government, is hereby annulled; and it is agreed, in the stead thereof, that the amount of the Indemnity shall be Eight Millions of Taels. [Of that sum] the Canton Customs last year paid Three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three Taels; the remainder (Tls. 7,666,666) shall be collected from the various Custom Houses, which shall pay quarterly one-fifth of the duties received by them, and the first quarterly payment shall be due on the 31st December, 1860. The payments may be in either Hai-kwan Sycee or foreign coin, and shall be made to either the Representative of France resident in China, or the officer by him deputed. But, on or before the 30th November, there shall be paid at Tientsin a sum of Five hundred thousand Taels. The French Representative and the Chinese High officers shall hereafter respectively appoint deputies to consult together and arrange the manner in which the instalments are to be paid and receipts granted.

Art. V.—The money to be paid by China is on account of French military expenditure, and losses sustained by French merchants and others under French protection, whose hongs and chattels at Canton were burnt and plundered by the populace. The French Government will at a future period divide the money in fair proportion among such sufferers,—the amount to be appropriated for the losses and injuries incurred by such French subjects and others protected, to be One Million of Taels. The remainder will be retained for military expenses.

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Art. VI.—It shall be promulgated throughout the length and breadth of the land, in the terms of the Imperial Edict of the 20th February, 1846, that it is permitted to all people in all parts of China to propagate and practice the "teachings of the Lord of Heaven," to meet together for the preaching of the doctrine, to build churches and to worship; further, all such as indiscriminately arrest [Christians] shall be duly punished; and such churches, schools, cemeteries, lands, and buildings, as were owned on former occasions by persecuted Christians shall be paid for, and the money handed to the French Representative at Peking, for transmission to the Christians in the localities concerned. It is, in addition, permitted to French Missionaries to rent and purchase land in all the provinces, and to erect buildings thereon at pleasure.

Art. VII.—On the day on which the Ministers of the two countries affix their seals and signatures, the port of Tientsin, in the province of Chih-li, shall be opened to trade on the same conditions as the other ports. The provisions of the present Convention shall take effect from the day on which it is signed, no separate Ratification of the same being necessary; they shall be observed and enforced just as if forming part of the text of the Treaty of Tientsin. And on the receipt of Five hundred thousand Taels at Tientsin, the French forces, Naval and Military, shall retire from Tientsin and occupy the two ports of Taku and Yen-tai (Chefoo), where they are to remain until the payment in full of the Indemnity,—upon which the French forces, at whatever places stationed, shall one and all be withdrawn from Chinese territory; but the Naval and Military Commanders in Chief may encamp soldiers for the winter in Tientsin, and on the payment of the ready money indemnity [? the Taels 500,000 to be paid 30th November, at Tientsin] the force shall retire from Tientsin.

Art. VIII.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, Chusan shall at once be evacuated by the French forces now stationed there; and on the payment in full of the sum of Five hundred thousand Taels for which this Convention provides—with the exception of [that portion of] the force which being about to winter at Tientsin, will remain there for a time, and which it is considered inconvenient to at once withdraw, as is stated in the seventh Article, the various forces occupying Tientsin shall be withdrawn from that city, and shall retire to the Taku forts, the North Coast of Tang-chow, and the city of Canton, where they will be stationed until the Indemnity of Eight Millions of Taels, guaranteed by this Convention, shall have been paid in full; the occupant forces, as above referred to, shall be entirely withdrawn.

Art. IX.—On the exchange of the Ratifications of the Treaty of 1858, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China will, by Decree, notify to the High Authorities of every Province, that Chinese choosing to take service in the French Colonies, or other ports beyond the sea, are at perfect liberty to enter into engagements with French subjects for that purpose, and to ship themselves and their families on board any vessel at any of the open ports of China; also that the High Authorities aforesaid shall, in concert with the Representative in China of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French, frame such regulations for the protection of Chinese emigrating as above, as the circumstances of the different ports may demand.

Art X.—A mistake having crept into the text of the 22nd Article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin in the year 1858, to the effect that Tonnage Dues would be charged on French ships over one hundred and fifty tons burthen at the rate of Five Mace per ton, it is now agreed that on vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons Tonnage Dues shall be levied at the rate of Four Mace per ton: on vessels of less than one hundred and fifty tons, One mace per ton shall be collected. From henceforth, French vessels entering port shall each and all pay Tonnage Dues in accordance with the rates hereby fixed.

Signed and Sealed at Peking, by the Plenipotentiaries of China and France, on the 25th day of October, in the year 1860, being the 12th day of the 2nd month of the 10th year of the reign of Hien-Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] BARON GROS.
" [L.S.] PRINCE KUNG.

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GERMANY.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND CHINA.

SIGNED IN THE GERMAN, FRENCH, AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN, 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1861.

Ratifications exchanged at Shanghai, 14th January, 1863.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the States of the German Customs' Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the free Hanseatic Towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, for himself, as also on behalf of the other members of the German Zollverein, that is to say:—The Crown of Bavaria, the Crown of Saxony, the Crown of Hanover, the Crown of Wurtemberg, the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Electorate of Hesse, the Grand Duchy of Hesse, the Duchy of Brunswick, the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, the Duchies of Saxe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duchy of Nassau, the Principalities Waldeck and Payamont, the Duchies Anhalt, Dessau, Koethen, and Anhalt Bernburg, the Principalities Lippe, the Principalities Schwarzburg Sondershousen and Schwarzburg Audolotadz, Reuss the Elder, and Reuss the Younger Line, the Free City of Frankfort, the Grand Baillewick Meisenheim of the Landgravate Hesse, the Baillewick Hamburg of the Landgravate Hesse, and:—The Grand Duchies Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Senates of the Hanseatic Towns, Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, *of the one part, and His Majesty the Emperor of China* of the other part, being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the said States and China, have resolved to confirm the same by a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, mutually advantageous to the subjects of both High Contracting Parties, and for that purpose have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia, Frederick Albrecht Count of Eulenburg, Chamberlain, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Red Eagle, Knight of St. John, &c., &c., &c. And His Majesty the Emperor of China, Cheong-meen, a member of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, Director-General of Public Supplies, and Imperial Commissioner; and Chong-hee, Honorary under-Secretary of State, Superintendent of the three Northern Ports, and Deputy Imperial Commissioner, who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found the same in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and unchanging friendship between the contracting States. The subjects of both States shall enjoy full protection of person and property.

Art. II.—His Majesty the King of Prussia may, if he see fit, accredit a diplomatic agent to the Court of Peking, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, may in like manner, if he see fit, nominate a diplomatic agent to the Court of Berlin.

The diplomatic agent nominated by His Majesty the King of Prussia shall also represent the other contracting German States, who shall not be permitted to be represented at the Court of Peking by diplomatic agents of their own. His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the diplomatic agent, so appointed by His Majesty the King of Prussia, may, with his family and establishment, permanently reside at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the Prussian Government.

Art. III.—The diplomatic agents of Prussia and China shall, at their respective residences, enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to them by international law.

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Their persons, their families, their residence, and their correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants, and attendants, without any kind of molestation.

All expenses occasioned by the diplomatic missions shall be borne by the respective governments.

The Chinese Government agrees to assist His Prussian Majesty's diplomatic agent, upon his arrival at the capital, in selecting and renting a suitable house and other buildings.

Art. IV.—The contracting German States may appoint a Consul General, and for each port or city opened to foreign commerce, a Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent as their interests may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nations.

In the event of the absence of a German Consular Officer, the subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to apply to the Consul of a friendly Power, or, in case of need, to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall use all efforts to secure to them the privileges of this treaty.

Art. V.—All official communications addressed by the diplomatic agent of His Majesty the King of Prussia, or by the Consular Officers of the contracting German States, to the Chinese authorities, shall be written in German. At present and until otherwise agreed, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation; but it is hereby mutually agreed, that in the event of a difference of meaning appearing between the German and Chinese text, the German governments shall be guided by the sense expressed in the German text.

In like manner shall all official communications addressed by the Chinese authorities to the Ambassadors of Prussia, or to the Consuls of the contracting German States, be written in Chinese, and the Chinese authorities shall be guided by this text. It is further agreed that the translations may not be adduced as a proof in deciding differences.

In order to avoid future differences, and in consideration that all diplomatists of Europe are acquainted with the French language, the present treaty has been executed in the German, the Chinese, and the French languages. All these versions have the same sense and signification; but the French text shall be considered the original text of the treaty, and shall decide wherever the German and Chinese versions differ.

Art. VI.—The subjects of the contracting German States may, with their families, reside, frequent, carry on trade or industry, in the ports, cities, and towns of Canton, Swatow or Chao-chow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Tangchow or Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chinkiang, Kiukiang, Hankow, Kiungchow (Hainan), and at Taiwan and Tamsui in the Island of Formosa. They are permitted to proceed to and from these places with their vessels and merchandise, and within these localities to purchase, rent, or let houses or land, build or open churches, church-yards, and hospitals.

Art. VII.—Merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States may not enter other ports than those declared open in this treaty. They must not, contrary to law, enter other ports, or carry on illicit trade along the coast. All vessels detected in violating this stipulation, shall, together with their cargo, be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. VIII.—Subjects of the contracting German States may make excursions in the neighbourhood of the open ports to a distance of one hundred li, and for a time not exceeding five days.

Those desirous of proceeding into the interior of the country must be provided with a passport, issued by their respective Diplomatic or Consular authorities, and countersigned by the local Chinese authorities. These passports must upon demand be exhibited.

The Chinese authorities shall be at liberty to detain merchants or travellers, subjects of any of the contracting German States, who may have lost their passport,

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until they have procured new ones, or to convey them to the next consulate; but they shall not be permitted to subject them to ill-usage or allow them to be ill-used.

It is, however, distinctly understood that no passports may be given to places at present occupied by the rebels, until peace has been restored.

Art. IX.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall be permitted to engage compradores, interpreters, writers, workmen, sailors, and servants from any part of China, upon a compensation agreed to by both parties, as also to hire boats for the transport of persons and merchandise. They shall also be permitted to engage Chinese for acquiring the Chinese language or dialects, or to instruct them in foreign languages. There shall be no restriction in the purchasing of German or Chinese books.

Art. X.—Persons professing or teaching the Christian religion shall enjoy full protection of their persons and property, and be allowed free exercise of their religion.

Art. XI.—Any merchant-vessel of any of the contracting German States arriving at any of the open ports, shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues and duties, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be permitted to select a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XII.—Wherever a vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States has entered a harbour, the Superintendent of Customs may, if he see fit, depute one or more Customs' officers to guard the ship, and to see that no merchandise is smuggled. These officers shall live in a boat of their own, or stay on board the ship, as may best suit their convenience. Their salary, food, and expenses shall be defrayed by the Chinese Customs' authorities, and they shall not be entitled to any fees whatever from the master or consignee. Every violation of this regulation shall be punished proportionately to the amount exacted, which shall be returned in full.

Art. XIII.—Within twenty-four (24) hours after the arrival of the ship, the master, unless he be prevented by lawful causes, or in his stead the supercargo or the consignee, shall lodge in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers and copy of the manifest.

Within a further period of twenty-four (24) hours the Consul will report to the Superintendent of Customs the name of the ship, the number of the crew, her registered tonnage, and the nature of the cargo.

If owing to neglect on the part of the master the above rule be not complied with within forty-eight hours after the ship's arrival, he shall be liable to a fine of fifty (50) dollars for every day's delay; the total amount of penalty, however, shall not exceed two hundred (200) dollars.

Immediately after the receipt of the report, the Superintendent of Customs shall issue a permit to open hatches.

If the master shall open the hatches and begin to discharge the cargo without said permit, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be liable to confiscation.

Art. XIV.—Whenever a merchant, subject of any of the contracting German States, has cargo to land or ship, he must apply to the Superintendent of Customs for a special permit. Merchandise landed or shipped without such permit shall be subject to forfeiture.

Art. XV.—The subjects of the contracting German States shall pay duties on all goods imported or exported by them at the ports open to foreign trade according to the tariff appended to this treaty; but in no case shall they be taxed with higher duties than, at present or in future, subjects of the most favoured nations are liable to.

The commercial stipulations appended to this treaty shall constitute an integral part of the same, and shall therefore be considered binding for both the high contracting parties.

Art. XVI.—With respect to articles subject to an *ad valorem* duty, if the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers as to their value, then each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine and appraise the goods, and the highest price at which any of these merchants might declare himself willing to purchase them shall be assumed as the value of the goods.

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Art. XVII.—Duties shall be charged upon the net weight of each article, tara therefore to be deducted. If the German merchant cannot agree with the Chinese officers on the exact amount of tare, then each party shall choose from among the goods, respecting which there is a difference, a certain number of chests or bales, which being first weighed gross, shall afterwards be tared, and the tare fixed accordingly. The average tare upon these chests or bales shall constitute the tare upon the whole lot of packages.

Art. XVIII.—If in the course of verification there arise other points of dispute, which cannot be settled, the German merchant may appeal to his Consul, who will communicate the particulars of the differences of the case to the Superintendent of Customs, and both will endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement. But the appeal to the Consul must be made within twenty-four hours, or it will not be attended to.

As long as no settlement be come to, the Superintendent of Customs shall not enter the matter at issue in his books, in order that by such entry a thorough investigation and the final settlement of the differences be not prejudiced.

Art. XIX.—Should imported goods prove to be damaged, a fair reduction of duty shall be allowed, in proportion to their deterioration. If any disputes arise, they shall be settled in the same manner as agreed upon in Art. XVI. of this treaty having reference to articles which pay duty *ad valorem*.

Art. XX.—Any merchant vessel belonging to one of the contracting German States having entered any of the open ports, and not yet opened the hatches, may quit the same within forty-eight hours after her arrival, and proceed to another port, without being subject to the payment of tonnage-dues, duties, or any other fees or charges; but tonnage-dues must be paid after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours.

Art. XXI.—Import duties shall be considered payable on the landing of the goods, and duties of export on the shipping of the same. When all tonnage-dues and duties shall have been paid, the Superintendent of Customs shall give a receipt in full (port-clearance), which being produced at the Consulate, the Consular Officer shall then return to the captain the ship's papers, and permit him to depart on his voyage.

Art. XXII.—The Superintendent of Customs will point out one or more bankers, authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the duties on its behalf. The receipts of these bankers shall be looked upon as given by the Chinese Government itself. Payment may be made in bars or in foreign coin, whose relative value to the Chinese Sycee silver shall be fixed by special agreement, according to circumstances, between the Consular Officers and the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXIII.—Merchant-vessels belonging to the contracting German States of more than one hundred and fifty tons burden, shall be charged four mace per ton: merchant-vessels of one hundred and fifty tons and under, shall be charged at the rate of one mace per ton.

The captain or consignee having paid the tonnage-dues, the Superintendent of Customs shall give them a special certificate, on exhibition of which the ship shall be exempted from all further payment of tonnage-dues in any open port of China which the captain may visit for a period of four months, to be reckoned from the date of the port-clearance mentioned in Art. XXI.

Boats employed by subjects of the contracting German States in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, articles of provisions, or articles not subject to duties, shall not be liable to tonnage-dues. Any boat of this kind, however, conveying merchandize subject to duty, shall come under the category of vessels under one hundred and fifty tons, and pay tonnage-dues at the rate of one mace per register ton.

Art. XXIV.—Goods on which duties have been paid in any of the ports open to foreign trade, upon being sent into the interior of the country, shall not be subject to any but transit duty. The same shall be paid according to the tariff now existing and may not be raised in future. This also applies to goods sent from the interior of the country to any of the open ports.

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All transit duties on produce brought from the interior to any of the open ports, or importations sent from any of the open ports into the interior of China, may be paid once for all.

If any of the Chinese officers violate the stipulations of this article by demanding illegal or higher duties than allowed by law, they shall be punished according to Chinese law.

Art. XXV.—If the master of a merchant vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, having entered any of the open ports, should wish to land only a portion of his cargo, he shall only pay duties for the portion so landed. He may take the rest of the cargo to another port, pay duties there, and dispose of the same.

Art. XXVI.—Merchants of any of the contracting German States, who may have imported merchandize into any of the open ports and paid duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same, shall be entitled to make application to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall cause examination to be made to satisfy himself of the identity of the goods and of their having remained unchanged.

On such duty-paid goods the Superintendent of Customs shall, on application of the merchant wishing to re-export them to any other open port, issue a certificate, testifying the payment of all legal duties thereon.

The Superintendent of Customs of the port to which such goods are brought shall, upon presentation of said certificate, issue a permit for the discharge and landing of them free of all duty, without any additional exactions whatever. But if, on comparing the goods with the certificate, any fraud on the revenue be detected, then the goods shall be subject to confiscation.

But if the goods are to be exported to a foreign port, the Superintendent of Customs of the port from which they are exported shall issue a certificate, stating that the merchant who exports the goods has a claim on the Customs equal to the amount of duty paid on the goods. This certificate shall be a valid tender to the Customs in payment of import or export duties.

Art. XXVII.—No transhipment from one vessel to another can be made without special permission of the Superintendent of Customs, under pain of confiscation of the goods so transhipped, unless it be proved that there was danger in delaying the transhipment.

Art. XXVIII.—Sets of standard weights and measures, such as are in use at the Canton Custom House, shall be delivered by the Superintendent of Customs to the Consul at each port open to foreign trade. These measures, weights, and balances shall represent the ruling standard on which all demands and payment of duties are made and in case of any dispute they shall be referred to.

Art. XXIX.—Penalties enforced, or confiscations made for violation of this Treaty, or for the appended regulations, shall belong to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXX.—Ships-of-war belonging to the contracting German States cruising about for the protection of trade, or being engaged in the pursuit of pirates, shall be at liberty to visit, without distinction, all ports within the dominions of the Emperor of China. They shall receive every facility for the purchase of provisions, the procuring of water, and for making repairs. The commanders of such ships shall hold intercourse with the Chinese authorities on terms of equality and courtesy. Such ships shall not be liable to the payment of duties of any kind.

Art. XXXI.—Merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, from injury sustained, or from other causes, compelled to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any port within the dominions of the Emperor of China without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties on the goods, if only landed for the purpose of making the necessary repairs of the vessel, and remaining under the supervision of the Superintendent of Customs. Should any such vessel be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China, the Chinese authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The crew thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and if necessary, shall be furnished with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

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Art. XXXII.—If sailors or other individuals of ships-of-war or merchant vessels belonging to any of the contracting German States, desert their ships and take refuge in the dominions of the Emperor of China, the Chinese authorities shall, upon due requisition by the Consular Officer, or by the captain, take the necessary steps for the detention of the deserter, and hand him over to the Consular Officer or to the captain.

In like manner, if Chinese deserters or criminals take refuge in the houses or on board ships belonging to subjects of the contracting German States, the local Chinese authorities shall apply to the German Consular Officer, who will take the necessary measures for apprehending the said deserter or criminal, and deliver him up to the Chinese authorities.

Art. XXXIII.—If any vessel belonging to any of the contracting German States, while within Chinese waters, be plundered by pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese authorities to use every means to capture and punish the said pirates, to recover the stolen property where and in whatever condition it may be, and to hand the same over to the Consul for restoration to the owner. If the robbers or pirates cannot be apprehended, or the property taken cannot entirely be recovered, the Chinese authorities shall then be punished in accordance with the Chinese law, but they shall not be held pecuniarily responsible.

Art. XXXIV.—If subjects of any of the contracting German States have any occasion to address a communication to the Chinese authorities, they must submit the same to their Consular Officer, to determine if the matter be just, and the language be proper and respectful, in which event he shall transmit the same to the proper authorities, or return the same for alterations. If Chinese subjects have occasion to address a Consul of one of the contracting German States, they must adopt the same course, and submit their communication to the Chinese authorities, who will act in like manner.

Art. XXXV.—Any subject of any of the contracting German States having reason to complain of a Chinese, must first proceed to the Consular Officer and state his grievance. The Consular Officer having inquired into the merits of the case, will endeavour to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a subject of any of the contracting German States, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint and endeavour to bring about a friendly settlement. If the dispute, however, is of such a nature that the Consul cannot settle the same amicably, he shall then request the assistance of the Chinese authorities, that they may conjointly examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. XXXVI.—The Chinese authorities shall at all times afford the fullest protection to the subjects of the contracting German States, especially when they are exposed to insult or violence. In all cases of incendiarism, robbery, or demolition, the local authorities shall at once dispatch an armed force to disperse the mob, to apprehend the guilty, and to punish them with the rigour of the law. Those robbed or whose property has been demolished, shall have a claim upon the despoilers of their property for indemnification, proportioned to the injury sustained.

Art. XXXVII.—Whenever a subject of His Majesty of China fails to discharge the debts due to a subject of one of the contracting German States or fraudulently absconds, the Chinese authorities, upon application, by the creditor, will do their utmost to effect his arrest and to enforce payment of the debt. In like manner the authorities of the contracting German States should do their utmost to enforce the payment of debts of their subjects towards Chinese subjects, and to bring to justice any who fraudulently abscond. But in no case shall either the Chinese Government or the governments of the contracting German States be held responsible for the debts incurred by their respective subjects.

Art. XXXVIII.—Any subject of His Majesty the Emperor of China, having committed a crime against a subject of one of the contracting German States, shall be apprehended by the Chinese authorities and punished according to the laws of China.

In like manner, if a subject of one of the contracting German States is guilty of a crime against a subject of His Majesty of China, the Consular Officer shall arrest him and punish him according to the laws of the State to which he belongs.

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Art. XXXIX.—All questions arising between subjects of the contracting German States in reference to the right of property or person shall be submitted to the jurisdiction of the authorities of their respective States. In like manner will the Chinese authorities abstain from interfering in differences that may arise between subjects of one of the contracting German States and foreigners.

Art. XL.—The contracting parties agree that the German States and their subjects shall fully and equally participate in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the government or subjects of any other nation. All changes made in favour of any nation in the tariff, in the customs' duties, in tonnage and harbour dues, in import, export, or transit duties, shall, as soon as they take effect, immediately and without a new treaty be equally applied to the contracting German States and to their merchants, shipowners, and navigators.

Art. XLI.—If in future the contracting German States desire a modification of any stipulation contained in this treaty, they shall be at liberty, after the lapse of ten years, dated from the day of the ratification of this treaty, to open negotiations to that effect. Six months before the expiration of the ten years it must be officially notified to the Chinese Government that modifications of the treaty are desired, and in what these consist. If no such notification is made, the treaty remains in force for another ten years.

Art. XLII.—The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications be exchanged within one year, dated from the day of signature; the exchange of the ratifications to take place at Shanghai or Tientsin, at the option of the Prussian Government. Immediately after the exchange of ratifications has taken place, the treaty shall be brought to the knowledge of the Chinese authorities, and be promulgated in the capital and throughout the provinces of the Chinese Empire, for the guidance of the authorities.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the high contracting powers, have signed and sealed the present treaty.

Done in four copies, at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding with the Chinese date the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

The preceding treaty has been ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Shanghai January 14th, 1863.

Separate Articles.

Art. I.—In addition to a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded this day between Prussia, the other states of the German Customs Union, the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part, which treaty shall take effect after exchange of the ratifications within twelve months from its signature, and which stipulates that His Majesty the King of Prussia may nominate a diplomatic agent at the Court of Peking with a permanent residence at that Capital, it has been convened between the respective Plenipotentiaries of these States, that, owing to and in consideration of disturbances now reigning in China, His Majesty the King of Prussia shall wait the expiration of five years after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty, before he deputes a diplomatic agent to take his fixed residence at Peking.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their signatures and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, this second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eighth day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year in the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

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Art. II. - In addition to a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between Prussia, the other States of the German Customs Union, the grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg Strelitz, and the Hanseatic towns of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg on the one part, and China on the other part.

It has been separately agreed that the Senates of the Hanseatic towns shall have the right to nominate for themselves a Consul of their own at each of the Chinese ports open for commerce and navigation.

The separate article shall have the same force and validity as if included and by word in the above-mentioned treaty.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this present separate article, and affixed their seals.

Done in four copies at Tientsin, the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, corresponding to the Chinese date of the twenty-eight day of the seventh moon of the eleventh year in the reign of Hien Fung.

(Signed) [L.S.] COUNT EULENBURG.
„ [L.S.] CHONG MEEN.
„ [L.S.] CHONG HEE.

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RUSSIA.

CONVENTION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE RUSSIAN, FRENCH, AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT PEKING, ON THE 14TH NOVEMBER, 1860.

Ratified at St. Petersburg, 20th December, 1860.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of China and Russia, having made themselves fully acquainted with the terms of the Treaty concluded in the year 1858, propose to establish certain regulations with a view to the consolidation of amity, commerce, and alliance between the two States, and in order to provide against all misunderstanding and disputes, and for this purpose have appointed Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, His Imperial Highness the Prince Kung; His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, His Excellency Privy Councillor *F-ko-na-te-yay-fuh*:*—who, and after communicating to each other their full powers, have conjointly agreed upon the following convention.

Art. I. - In accordance with the first article of the Treaty concluded at Gaehwan (Ay-Kom, on the Amoor) on the 2nd of June, 1858, and the ninth article of the Treaty concluded at Tientsin, on the 13th of June of the same year, it is agreed that the Eastern boundaries, separating Russian from Chinese territory, shall be as follows:—From the junction of the rivers Shih-lih-ngih-urh (Songary River) and Koona:—that is to say, down the Amoor to its junction with the Usuri, the country to the North belongs to Russia, and that to the South, as far as the mouth of the Usuri, to China; from the mouth of the Usuri, southwards, to Lake Hin-Ka, the rivers Usuri and Songatchan shall be the boundaries,—that is to say, the tract of country east of the said rivers belongs to Russia, and that west of the same to China; from the source of the Songatchan, the boundary shall traverse Lake Hin-Ka in a right line from the Songatchan to the Pih-ling; and from the mouth of the Pih-ling, it shall follow the range of mountains to the Houptou's mouth, from which it shall pass to the mouth of the Toumen, running along the Houchun and the Hae-chung-keen range,—that is to say, the country east of the boundary line thus indicated (from Lake Hin-Ka to the mouth of the Toumen) belongs to Russia, and that lying to the west thereof to China. From the point at which the frontiers of the two countries meet at the Foumen to the mouth of the said river, there shall be neutral territory, separating the Russian from the Chinese possession, 20 *li* in width. Further, in accordance with the ninth article of the Tientsin Treaty, it is agreed that a chart shall be made, in which the portion coloured red shall indicate the frontiers, and on which shall be written the Russian words "*A-pa-wa-kih-ta-yay-jene-keae-e-yih-gih-la-ma-na-wo-pa-la-sa-too-woo*," in order to facilitate accurate reference; and the said charts shall be duly authenticated by the seals and signatures of the High Ministers of the two countries.

The tract of country above referred to is unoccupied waste land. Should Chinese squatters be found in any part of it, or should any portions be used by Chinese as fishing or hunting grounds, Russia shall not take possession of such, but the Chinese shall be allowed to fish and to hunt as they have been wont to do.

From the time of setting up the boundary marks there shall never be any changes made; and Russia engages not to encroach upon the Chinese territory in the vicinity of the frontiers, nor will ground be seized in any other part of China.

* This is the Chinese expression for Ignatieff, the Russian Plenipotentiary's name.—Translator.

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Art. II.—Following the range of hills along the Amoor's course, the long established Chinese frontier posts, and the marks put down in the 6th year of Yung-ching's reign (1728) at Sha-peen Ta-pa-ha, (in the vicinity of Tarbagatai), it is agreed that, where these marks terminate, the Western boundaries, not yet laid down, shall commence; they shall extend westward to the Lake Tse-sang-cho-urh, from which, after running in a south-westerly direction along the Tih-mih-urh Too-choo-rh of the Tee-shan-range, they shall go southwards to Khokand.

Art. III.—Should there hereafter occur disputes or misunderstandings in respect of frontier boundaries, it is agreed that they shall be determined by the two articles that precede. With reference to the placing of boundary marks in the tracts of country lying on the East, between Lake Hin-Ka and the Toumen, and, on the West, between Sha-peen Ta-pa-ya and Khokand, it is agreed that trustworthy officers shall be appointed by the two governments for that purpose. For the placing of the marks along the eastern frontiers the officers appointed shall meet at the mouth of the Usuri in May, 1861; and for similar duty on the Western frontiers, officers shall meet at Tarbagatai,—but the time of meeting it is unnecessary to fix. The officers appointed for the above work shall act with all fairness and justice; and, as in accordance with the boundaries indicated in the First and Second articles of this convention, they shall make four charts, two of which shall be Russian and two either Manchurian or Chinese, and the said charts having been duly signed and sealed by the officers in question, shall be deposited, two (one in Russian and one in Manchurian or Chinese) in Russia, and two (one in Russian and one in Manchurian or Chinese) in China. On the interchange of these charts, they shall be appended hereto as forming part of this article.

Art. IV.—At all places along the frontier agreed upon in the First article of this convention, Russian and Chinese subjects may hold intercourse at pleasure. There shall not in any case, be duties levied; and all frontier officers shall afford protection to merchants quietly carrying on trade.

In order to greater precision, the substance of the second article of Gac-hwan (Ay-Kom), is hereby again enunciated.

Art. V.—Russian merchants, in addition to trading at Kiachta, may, when passing in the old established manner from Kiachta to Peking, dispose of sundries at Koo-lun and Chang-kia-how. A [*Russian*] Consul with a limited retinue may be stationed at Koo-lun, he shall himself supervise the building of a consulate, but the site, the number of buildings, and the land for pasturage of cattle, shall all be determined by the high officers stationed at Koo-lun.

Chinese merchants, desirous of so doing, are at liberty to repair to Russia, and there carry on trade.

Russian merchants visiting the Chinese marts shall be under no restrictions, whether as to the time at which they may visit such places or the duration of their stay; but the number of merchants at any one place shall not exceed two hundred. The Russian officers stationed on the frontiers shall supply each party of merchants with a passport, in which shall be specified the name of the chief merchant, the number of people that accompany him, and the place about to be visited by them for trade. The merchants shall themselves provide funds for the expenditure attendant on their business and for the purchase of food and cattle.

Art. VI.—In the establishment of trade, the same regulations, shall be applied at Kashgar as at Ili and Tarbagatai. At Kashgar, China agrees to make a grant of land whereon to build residences, warehouses, and churches, in order to suit the convenience of such Russian merchants as may live there; ground shall likewise be granted for burial purposes, and, as at Ili and Tarbagatai, a tract of pasture land for cattle. The high officer stationed at Kashgar shall be officially directed to determine the amount of grounds to be granted for the purpose, and to make the other requisite arrangements.

Should people from the outside enter the Russian concession at Kashgar, and plunder the property of Russian merchants trading there, China will not take any action in the matter.

Art. VII.—The merchants of both countries may trade as they please at the various marts, and shall not be subjected to any obstructions on the part of the officials; the

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may at pleasure frequent the shops and markets for trade and barter, and they may there make ready money payments, or if they trust each other, open credit accounts; and as to the time that the merchants of the one may sojourn in the other country, the only limit shall be the merchants' own pleasure and convenience.

Art. VIII.—Russian merchants in China, and Chinese merchants in Russia, shall receive due protection from the government of the country.

In order to the due control of merchants, and to provide against misunderstandings and disputes, Russian Consuls, &c., may be stationed at the various trading marts; and, in addition to those at Ili and Tarbagatai, Consuls shall be appointed for Kashgar and Koo-lun. China is at liberty to station Consuls at St. Petersburg, or at such other places in Russia as she may see fit. Such Consuls, whether Russian or Chinese, shall reside in houses to be built by their government; but they may likewise, without obstruction, rent houses belonging to the people of the places at which they may chance to be stationed.

The Consuls and the local officials shall correspond and hold intercourse on terms of equality, provided for by the second article of the Tientsin Treaty. In matters in which the merchants of both countries are concerned, the officers of the two governments shall take conjoint action; criminals shall be punished in accordance with the laws of their country, as directed by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty.

In all cases of disputes originating in the non-payment of money due in mercantile transactions, the parties concerned shall themselves call in arbitrators, the Russian Consuls and the Chinese local officials shall merely take such action as may tend to bring about an amicable settlement, and shall not in any way be called upon or held responsible for the payment of bad debts.

At the trading marts the merchants may register, at the offices of the Consuls and local authorities, agreements in reference to property and houses. In such cases, should either of the principals refuse to carry out the terms of the registered agreement, the Consuls and officials shall enforce their fulfilment.

In cases other than those arising from mercantile transactions, as quarrels and such like small matters, the Consuls and local officers shall act conjointly in the examination, and shall punish the guilty parties respectively, as under their several jurisdictions.

Russians secreting themselves in Chinese houses, or absconding to the interior of China, shall, on the requisition of the Consul, be sought for and sent back by the Chinese authorities; and Russian officials shall act reciprocally in the event of Chinese hiding in Russian houses, or escaping to Russian territory.

In such serious cases as murder, robbery, wounding, conspiracy to kill, incendiarism, &c., &c., the guilty party, if Russian, shall be delivered for punishment to the Russian authorities; if Chinese, he may be punished as the laws direct, by the Chinese authorities, either at the place where the crime was committed, or at such other place as the Chinese officials may deem proper. In all cases, great or little, the Consuls and local officials shall each deal with their own countrymen; they shall not in an irregular manner arrest, detain, or punish [people not subject to their jurisdiction].

Art. IX.—As compared with former years trade is now much increased, and moreover, new boundaries have been laid down. Thus, the condition of affairs differs much from what it was at the times of making the Treaties of Nipchu* and Kiachta, and the supplementary stipulations of succeeding years; and circumstances that gave rise to disputes between the various frontier officers no longer remain the same. Such changes, in existing regulations, as are necessitated [by the altered state of affairs] are hereby included in newly drawn up stipulations.

Heretofore official communications treating of frontier business have only passed between the High Official at Koo-lun and the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? the Governor) of Kiachta, and between the Governor-General of Western Siberia and the Tartar General stationed at Ili. For the future, in addition to the officers just named, frontier business may be transacted by the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor and Tung-hae-peen (Eastern Sea-shore) provinces in communication with the Tartar General, stationed in Hih-lung-keang and Kee-lin.

* In Latitude 51.40 N.

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Matters in which Kiachta is concerned shall be attended to by Ko-me-sa-urh (? Commissioner or Commissary) stationed on the Kiachta frontier, in communication with the officer of the board at Kiachta. All [such communications, &c.] shall be in accordance with the provisions of the eighth article of this convention.

The said Generals, Governors, and other officers shall correspond on terms of equality, in accordance with the second article of the Tientsin Treaty. Moreover, if the despatches written refer to business that ought not be entered upon, no attention shall be paid to them.

In respect of frontier business of great importance, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia shall communicate thereon with either the Privy Council or the Foreign Office.

Art. X.—All frontier business, whether of importance or otherwise, shall be managed by conjoint action on the part of the frontier officers, as laid down in the eighth article of this convention; and, as provided for by the seventh article of the Tientsin Treaty, offenders shall be tried and punished in accordance with the laws of that one of the two countries to which they may belong.

Should cattle stray or be decoyed across the frontier boundaries, the officer of the locality, on being informed of the fact by official communication, shall, without delay, dispatch people to search for them; they shall likewise give full information to the soldiery at the frontier posts, who shall be bound to recover and send back such cattle, whether straying or stolen, in accordance with the numbers reported in the original communication; and who, should they fail to restore the property that is missing, shall be punished, as the laws direct, in a manner proportionate to the value of what is lost. No claim for compensation shall be entertained.

In the event of runaways crossing the frontier, measures shall be taken for their discovery and arrest immediately upon the receipt of an official requisition to that effect; and on the arrest having been effected, the prisoners, with whatever property may be found in their possession, shall be handed over to the nearest frontier officer, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the place from which such persons may have absconded.

The runaways, while on the return journey under arrest, shall be supplied with food, and, if naked, with clothes; and they shall neither be maltreated nor insulted by the soldiers. Runaways arrested prior to the receipt of any such official requisition, shall also be dealt with in like manner.

Art. XI.—Answers shall be returned to communications transmitted through intermediate officers by the High Officials on the frontiers. The despatches of the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governor) of Kiachta shall be handed to the Ko-me-sa-urh (? Commissioner or Commissary General) of Kiachta for transmission to the officer of the board. The despatches of the High Officer stationed at Koo-lun shall be handed to the officer of the board for transmission to the Ko-me-sa-urh of Kiachta. The despatches of the Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh of the Amoor province shall be forwarded to the Tartar General at Hih-lung-keang through the Adjutant General, who shall likewise transmit the despatches of the Kee-lin General. Despatches passing between the Koo pih-urh na-to-urh of the Tung hae-peen province and the General stationed at Kee-lin, shall be transmitted through the officers at the frontier ports of Hon-chun in the Usuri territory. Communications between the Governor General of Western Siberia and the General stationed at Ili, shall be transmitted through the Russian Consul at Ili. Whenever the business in question is of great importance, official messengers shall be employed. The Governor-General of Eastern and Western Siberia and the various Koo-pih-urh-na-to-urh (? Governors of Provincial Districts), together with the High Officer at Koo-lun, and the Tartar General stationed at Hih-lung-koang, Kee-lin, and Ili, in the transmission of official communications, may entrust them to trustworthy Russian officers.

Art. XII.—As was stipulated for in the eleventh article of the Tientsin Treaty, the time allowed for the conveyance of official documents and parcels from Kiachta to Peking is hereon defined.

Letters shall be forwarded once a month, parcels and boxes from Kiachta to Peking shall be forwarded once every two months, and quarterly from Peking to Kiachta.

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Official documents shall not be more than twenty, nor parcels more than forty days *en route*; and as regards parcels, there shall never be more than twenty packages forwarded at a time, and no single package shall exceed 120 catties in weight. Letters shall not be delayed, but shall be forwarded on the day they are handed in for despatch. In the event of any delay or neglect the culpable parties shall be visited with severe punishment.

Couriers, in charge of letters or parcels between Kiachta and Peking, shall call at the Koo-lun consulate, and deliver to the Consul all letters or parcels to his address, and they shall likewise take charge of whatever despatches or parcels the Consul may hand to them.

Whenever parcels are despatched from Kiachta or Koo-lun, the High officer at Koo-lun must be supplied with a list of the same; in like manner, when despatching parcels from Peking, the Foreign Office shall be supplied with a list. Such lists shall specify the number and weights of the packages, as also the date of their being despatched; and on the outside of each package shall be written, in Russian and Manchurian or Chinese characters, its weight, &c.

Merchants forwarding letters and parcels for purposes of trade, if willing to hire porters themselves and to make other arrangements, shall be at liberty to do so; having obtained permission, after the report of the circumstances, from the local authorities, to obviate the [undue] incurring of expense by the Government.

Art. XIII.—Official communications passing between the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Privy Council, or between the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and the Privy Council or Foreign Office, shall be forwarded by the regular post, and shall be under no restrictions in respect of time; and should any delay or detention be apprehended, in cases of importance, trustworthy Russian Officers may be charged with the speedy conveyance of such despatches.

While resident at Peking despatches on important business, for or from the Russian Minister, may be transmitted by officers appointed by the Russian Government. Officers conveying such despatches shall not at any place be delayed or detained, and in every instance, such bearers of despatches shall be Russians.

As regards the movements of such despatch-bearers, if travelling from Kiachta to Peking, the Ko-me-sa urh shall notify the officer of the Board on the day preceding their departure. In like manner, if starting from Peking, a day's notice shall be given to the Board of War.

Art. XIV.—Should any of the arrangements in respect of land commerce hereinafter prove inconvenient to both parties, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and the Chinese High officer of the Frontiers shall consult together, and determine the matter in accordance with the articles of this Convention; but new demands must not be preferred. There shall be no further departure from the provisions of the Twelfth article of the Tientsin Treaty.

Art. XV.—On the termination of the present conference, the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary shall translate the original text of this convention into the Chinese language, and shall furnish the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary with a copy of the Chinese translation, duly authenticated by signature and seal, who, on his side, shall likewise translate into Chinese the original text of the convention, and shall supply the Chinese Minister Plenipotentiary with a copy of the same, in the manner duly authenticated by seal and signature.

The articles of the present convention, without waiting for the ratification of the same by their Imperial Majesties the Emperors of the two countries, shall be in force, and for ever observed, from the day on which the translations into Chinese of the original text shall have been interchanged by the Ministers Plenipotentiary, who shall each forthwith issue whatever commands may be necessary for the carrying into effect of the provisions of the convention.

Signed and sealed on the 2nd day of the 10th moon of the 10th year of Hien Fung, *i.e.*, the 2nd day of the month No-ya-poo-urh, in the year 1860 [4th November, 1860].

[L.S.] NICHOLAS IGNATIEFF.
[L.S.] PRINCE OF KUNG.

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UNITED STATES.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN, 18TH JUNE, 1858.

Ratifications exchanged at Pehtang, 16th August, 1859.

The United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, desiring to maintain firm, lasting, and sincere friendship, have resolved to renew, in a manner clear and positive, by means of a Treaty or general convention of peace, amity, and commerce, the rules which shall in future be mutually observed in the intercourse of their respective countries; for which most desirable object the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their Plenipotentiaries, to wit: the President of the United States of America, William B. Reed, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Kweiliang, a member of the Privy Council and Superintendent of the Board of Punishment; and Hwashana, President of the Board of Civil Office, and Major-General of the Bordered Blue Banner Division of the Chinese Bannermen, both of them being Imperial Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries; and the said Ministers, in virtue of the respective full powers they have received from their governments, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I.—There shall be, as there has always been, peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire, and between their people, respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause, so as to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly, or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings.

Art. II.—In order to perpetuate friendship, on the exchange of ratifications by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China, this Treaty shall be kept and sacredly guarded in this way, viz.: The original Treaty, as ratified by the President of the United States, shall be deposited at Peking, the capital of his Majesty the Emperor of China, in charge of the Privy Council; and, as ratified by his Majesty the Emperor of China, shall be deposited at Washington, the capital of the United States, in charge of the Secretary of State.

Art. III.—In order that the people of the two countries may know and obey the provisions of this Treaty, the United States of America agree, immediately on the exchange of ratifications, to proclaim the same and publish it by proclamation in the Gazettes where the laws of the United States of America are published by authority; and his Majesty the Emperor of China, on the exchange of ratifications, agrees immediately to direct the publication of the same at the capital and by the governors of all the provinces.

Art. IV.—In order further to perpetuate friendship, the Minister or Commissioner, or highest diplomatic representative of the United States of America in China, shall at all times have the right to correspond on terms of perfect equality and confidence with the officers of the Privy Council at the capital, or with the Governor-General of Two Kwang, of Fuhkien and Chekiang, or of the Two Kiang; and whenever he desires to have such correspondence with the Privy Council at the capital he shall have the right to send it through either of the said Governors-General, or by general post; and all such communications shall be most carefully respected. The Privy Council and Governors-General, as the case may be, shall in all cases consider and acknowledge such communications promptly and respectfully.

Art. V.—The Minister of the United States of America in China, whenever he has business, shall have the right to visit and sojourn at the capital of his Majesty the

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Emperor of China, and there confer with a member of the Privy Council, or any other high officer of equal rank deputed for that purpose, on matters of common interest and advantage. His visits shall not exceed one in each year, and he shall complete his business without unnecessary delay. He shall be allowed to go by land or come to the mouth of the Peiho, into which he shall not bring ships-of-war, and he shall inform the authorities at that place in order that boats may be provided for him to go on his journey. He is not to take advantage of this stipulation to request visits to the capital on trivial occasions. Whenever he means to proceed to the capital he shall communicate in writing his intention to the Board of Rites at the capital, and thereupon the said Board shall give the necessary directions to facilitate his journey, and give him necessary protection and respect on his way. On his arrival at the capital he shall be furnished with a suitable residence prepared for him, and he shall defray his own expenses; and his entire suite shall not exceed twenty persons exclusive of his Chinese attendants, none of which shall be engaged in trade.

Art. VI.—If at any time His Majesty the Emperor of China shall, by treaty voluntarily made, or for any other reason, permit the representative of any friendly nation to reside at his capital for a long or short time, then, without any further consultation or express permission, the representative of the United States in China shall have the same privilege.

Art. VII.—The superior authorities of the United States and of China in correspondence together shall do so on terms of equality and in form of mutual communication *(chau- hwui)*. The Consuls and the local officers, civil and military, in corresponding together shall likewise employ the style and form of mutual communication *(chau-hwui)*. When inferior officers of the one government address the superior officers of the other they shall do so in the style and form of memorial *(shin-shin)*. Private individuals, in addressing officers shall employ the style of petition *(pin-ching)*. In no case shall any terms or styles be used or suffered which shall be offensive or disrespectful to either party. And it is agreed that no presents, under any pretext or form whatever, shall ever be demanded of the United States by China, or of China by the United States.

Art. VIII.—In all future personal intercourse between the representative of the United States of America and the Governors-General or Governors, the interviews shall be held at the official residence of the said officers, or at their temporary residence, or at the residence of the representative of the United States of America, whichever may be agreed upon between them; nor shall they make any pretext for declining these interviews. Current matters shall be discussed by correspondence, so as not to give the trouble of a personal meeting.

Art. IX.—Whenever national vessels of the United States of America, in cruising along the coast and among the ports opened for trade for the protection of the commerce of their country, or for the advancement of science, shall arrive at or near any of the ports of China, commanders of said ships and the superior local authorities of Government shall, if it be necessary, hold intercourse on terms of equality and courtesy, in token of the friendly relations of their respective nations; and the said vessels shall enjoy all suitable facilities on the part of the Chinese Government in procuring provisions or other supplies, and making necessary repairs. And the United States of America agree that in case of the shipwreck of any American vessel, and its being pillaged by pirates, or in case any American vessel shall be pillaged or captured by pirates on the seas adjacent to the coast, without being shipwrecked, the national vessels of the United States shall pursue the said pirates, and if captured deliver them over for trial and punishment.

Art. X.—The United States of America shall have the right to appoint Consuls and other commercial agents for the protection of trade, to reside at such places in the dominions of China as shall be agreed to be opened, who shall hold official intercourse and correspondence with the local officers of the Chinese Government (a Consul, or a Vice-Consul in charge taking rank with an intendant of circuit or a prefect), either personally or in writing, as occasion may require, on terms of equality and reciprocal respect. And the Consuls and local officers shall employ the style of mutual

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communication. If the officers of either nation are disrespectfully treated, or aggrieved in any way by the other authorities, they have the right to make representation of the same to the superior officer of the respective Governments, who shall see that full inquiry and strict justice shall be had in the premises. And the said Consul and agents shall carefully avoid all acts of offence to the officers and people of China. On the arrival of a Consul duly accredited at any port in China, it shall be the duty of the Minister of the United States to notify the same to the Governor-General of the province where such port is, who shall forthwith recognize the said Consul and grant him authority to act.

Art. XI.—All citizens of the United States of America in China, peaceably attending to their affairs, being placed on a common footing of amity and good will with subjects of China, shall receive and enjoy for themselves and everything appertaining to them the protection of the local authorities of Government, who shall defend them from all insult or injury of any sort. If their dwellings or property be threatened or attacked by mobs, incendiaries, or other violent or lawless persons, the local officers, on requisition of the Consul, shall immediately despatch a military force to disperse the rioters, apprehend the guilty individuals, and punish them with the utmost rigour of the law. Subjects of China guilty of any criminal act towards citizens of the United States shall be punished by the Chinese authorities according to the laws of China, and citizens of the United States, either on shore or in any merchant vessel, who may insult, trouble, or wound the persons or injure the property of Chinese, or commit any other improper act in China, shall be punished only by the Consul or other public functionary thereto authorized, according to the laws of the United States. Arrest in order to trial may be made by either the Chinese or the United States authorities.

Art. XII.—Citizens of the United States, residing or sojourning at any of the ports open to foreign commerce, shall be permitted to rent houses and places of business, or hire sites on which they can themselves build houses or hospitals, churches, and cemeteries. The parties interested can fix the rents by mutual and equitable agreement; the proprietors shall not demand an exorbitant price, nor shall the local authorities interfere, unless there be some objections offered on the part of the inhabitants respecting the place. The legal fees to the officers for applying their seal shall be paid. The citizens of the United States shall not unreasonably insist on particular spots, but each party shall conduct themselves with justice and moderation. Any desecration of the cemeteries by natives of China shall be severely punished according to the law. At the places where the ships of the United States anchor, or their citizens reside, the merchants, seamen, or others can freely pass and repass in the immediate neighbourhood; but in order to the preservation of the public peace, they shall not go into the country to the villages and marts to sell their goods unlawfully, in fraud of the revenue.

Art. XIII.—If any vessel of the United States be wrecked or stranded on the coast of China and be subjected to plunder or other damage, the proper officers of the Government, on receiving information of the fact, shall immediately adopt measures for its relief and security; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be enabled to repair at once to the nearest port, and shall enjoy all facilities for obtaining supplies of provisions and water. If the merchant vessels of the United States, while within the waters over which the Chinese Government exercises jurisdiction, be plundered by robbers or pirates, then the Chinese local authorities, civil and military, on receiving information thereof, shall arrest the said robbers or pirates, and punish them according to law, and shall cause all the property which can be recovered to be restored to the owners, or placed in the hands of the Consul. If by reason of the extent of territory and numerous population of China, it shall in any case happen that the robbers cannot be apprehended, and the property only in part recovered, the Chinese Government shall not make indemnity for the goods lost; but if it shall be proved that the local authorities have been in collusion with the robbers, the same shall be communicated to the superior authorities for memorializing the Throne, and these officers shall be severely punished and their property be confiscated to repay the losses.

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Art. XIV.—The citizens of the United States are permitted to frequent the ports and cities of Canton and Chau-chau, or Swatow, in the province of Kwangtung; Amoy, Foochow, and Tai-wan in Formosa, in the province of Fohkien; Ningpo in the province of Chekiang; and Shanghai in the province of Kiangsu, and any other port or place hereafter by treaty with other powers, or with the United States, opened to commerce; and to reside with their families and trade there, and to proceed at pleasure with their vessels and merchandise from any of these ports to any other of them. But said vessels shall not carry on a clandestine and fraudulent trade at other ports of China not declared to be legal, along the coast thereof; and any vessel under the American flag violating this provision shall, with her cargo, be subject to confiscation to the Chinese Government; and any citizen of the United States who shall trade in any contraband article of merchandise shall be subject to be dealt with by the Chinese Government, without being entitled to any countenance or protection from that of the United States; and the United States will take measures to prevent their flag from being abused by the subjects of other nations as a cover of the violation of the laws of the Empire.

Art. XV.—At each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise, of which the importation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by the citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and into China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the treaty of Wanghia, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—Tonnage duties shall be paid on every merchant vessel belonging to the United States entering either of the open ports, at the rate of four mace per ton of forty cubic feet, if she be over one hundred and fifty tons burden; and one mace per ton of forty cubic feet if she be of the burden of one hundred and fifty tons or under, according to the tonnage specified in the register; which, with her other papers, shall on her arrival be lodged with the Consul, who shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs. And if any vessel having paid tonnage duty at one port, shall go to any other port to complete the disposal of her cargo, or being in ballast, to purchase an entire or fill up an incomplete cargo, the Consul shall report the same to the Commissioner of Customs, who shall note on the port-clearance that the tonnage duties have been paid and report the circumstances to the collectors at the other Custom-houses; in which case, the said vessel shall only pay duty on her cargo, and not be charged with tonnage duty a second time. The collectors of Customs at the open ports shall consult with the Consuls about the erection of beacons or light-houses, and where buoys and light-ships should be placed.

Art. XVII.—Citizens of the United States shall be allowed to engage pilots to take their vessels into port, and, when the lawful duties have all been paid, take them out of port. It shall be lawful for them to hire at pleasure servants, compradores, linguists, writers, labourers, seamen, and persons for whatever necessary service, with passage or cargo-boats, for a reasonable compensation, to be agreed upon by the parties or determined by the Consul.

Art. XVIII.—Whenever merchant vessels of the United States shall enter a port, the Collector of Customs shall, if he see fit, appoint Custom-house officers to guard said vessels, who may live on board the ship or their own boats, at their convenience. The local authorities of the Chinese Government shall cause to be apprehended all mutineers or deserters from on board the vessels of the United States in China, on being informed by the Consul, and will deliver them up to the Consuls or other officers for punishment. And if criminals, subjects of China, take refuge in the houses, or on board the vessels of citizens of the United States, they shall not be harboured, but shall be delivered up to justice on due requisition by the Chinese local officers, addressed to those of the United States. The merchants, seamen, and other citizens of the United States shall be under the superintendence of the appropriate officers of their government. If individuals of either nation commit acts of violence or disorder, use arms to the injury of others, or create disturbances endangering life, the officers of

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the two governments will exert themselves to enforce order and to maintain the public peace, by doing impartial justice in the premises.

Art. XIX.—Whenever a merchant vessel belonging to the United States shall cast anchor in either of the said ports, the supercargo, master, or consignee, shall, within forty-eight hours, deposit the ship's papers in the hands of the Consul or person charged with his functions, who shall cause to be communicated to the Superintendent of Customs a true report of the name and tonnage of such vessel, the number of her crew and the nature of her cargo, which being done, he shall give a permit for her discharge. And the master, supercargo, or consignee, if he proceed to discharge the cargo without such permit, shall incur a fine of five hundred dollars, and the goods so discharged without permit shall be subject to forfeiture to the Chinese Government. But if a master of any vessel in port desire to discharge a part only of the cargo, it shall be lawful for him to do so, paying duty on such part only, and to proceed with the remainder to any other ports. Or if the master so desire, he may, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of the vessel, but not later, decide to depart without breaking bulk; in which case he shall not be subject to pay tonnage, or other duties or charges until, on his arrival at another port, he shall proceed to discharge, when he shall pay the duties on vessel and cargo, according to law. And the tonnage duties shall be held due after the expiration of the said forty-eight hours. In case of the absence of the Consul or person charged with his functions, the captain or supercargo of the vessel may have recourse to the consul of a friendly power; or, if he please, directly to the Superintendent of Customs, who shall do all that is required to conduct the ship's business.

Art. XX.—The Superintendent of Customs, in order to the collection of the proper duties shall, on application made to him through the Consul, appoint suitable officers, who shall proceed, in the presence of the captain, supercargo, or consignee, to make a just and fair examination of all goods in the act of being discharged for importation, or laden for exportation on board any merchant vessel of the United States. And if disputes occur in regard to the value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, or in regard to the amount of tare, and the same cannot be satisfactorily arranged by the parties, the question may, within twenty-four hours, and not afterwards, be referred to the said Consul to adjust with the Superintendent of Customs.

Art. XXI.—Citizens of the United States who may have imported merchandise into any of the free ports of China, and paid the duty thereon, if they desire to re-export the same in part or in whole to any other of the said ports, shall be entitled to make application, through their Consul, to the Superintendent of Customs, who, in order to prevent fraud on the revenue, shall cause examination to be made, by suitable officers, to see that the duties paid on such goods as are entered on the Custom-house books correspond with the representation made, and that the goods remain with their original marks unchanged, and shall then make a memorandum in the port-clearance of the goods and the amount of duties paid on the same, and deliver the same to the merchant, and shall also certify the fact to the officers of Customs at the other ports; all which being done, on the arrival in port of the vessel in which the goods are laden, and everything being found, on examination there, to correspond, she shall be permitted to break bulk, and land the said goods, without being subject to the payment of any additional duty thereon. But if, on such examination, the Superintendent of Customs shall detect any fraud on the revenue in the case, then the goods shall be subject to forfeiture. Foreign grain or rice brought into any port of China in a ship of the United States, and not landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

Art. XXII.—The tonnage duty on vessels of the United States shall be paid on their being admitted to entry. Duties of import shall be paid on the discharge of the goods, and duties of export on the lading of the same. When all such duties shall have been paid, and not before, the Collector of Customs shall give a port-clearance, and the Consul shall return the ship's papers. The duties shall be paid to the shroffs authorized by the Chinese Government to receive the same. Duties shall be paid and received, either in sycee silver or in foreign money, at the rate of the day. If the

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Consul permits a ship to leave the port before the duties and tonnage dues are paid, he shall be responsible therefor.

Art. XXIII.—When goods on board any merchant vessel of the United States in port require to be transhipped to another vessel, application shall be made to the Consul, who shall certify what is the occasion therefor to the Superintendent of Customs, who may appoint officers to examine into the facts and permit the transhipment. And if any goods be transhipped without written permits, they shall be subject to be forfeited to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXIV.—Where there are debts due by subjects of China to citizens of the United States, the latter may seek redress in law; and on suitable representation being made to the local authorities, through the Consul, they will cause due examination in the premises, and take proper steps to compel satisfaction. And if citizens of the United States be indebted to subjects of China, the latter may seek redress by representation through the Consul, or by suit in the Consular Court; but neither government will hold itself responsible for such debts.

Art. XXV.—It shall be lawful for the officers or citizens of the United States to employ scholars and people of any part of China, without distinction of persons, to teach any of the languages of the Empire, and to assist in literary labours; and the persons so employed shall not for that cause be subject to any injury on the part either of the government or of individuals; and it shall in like manner be lawful for citizens of the United States to purchase all manner of books in China.

Art. XXVI.—Relations of peace and amity between the United States and China being established by this treaty, and the vessels of the United States being admitted to trade freely to and from the ports of China open to foreign commerce; it is further agreed that, in case at any time hereafter China should be at war with any foreign nation whatever, and should for that cause exclude such nation from entering her ports, still the vessels of the United States shall not the less continue to pursue their commerce in freedom and security, and to transport goods to and from the ports of the belligerent powers, full respect being paid to the neutrality of the flag of the United States, provided that the said flag shall not protect vessels engaged in the transportation of officers or soldiers in the enemy's ships, with their cargoes, to enter any of the ports of China; but all such vessels so offending shall be subject to forfeiture and confiscation to the Chinese Government.

Art. XXVII.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between citizens of the United States in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction and regulated by the authorities of their own government; and all controversies occurring in China between citizens of the United States and the subjects of any other government shall be regulated by the treaties existing between the United States and such governments respectively, without interference on the part of China.

Art. XXVIII.—If citizens of the United States have especial occasion to address any communication to the Chinese local officers of Government, they shall submit the same to their Consul or other officer, to determine if the language be proper and respectful, and the matter just and right, in which event he shall transmit the same to the appropriate authorities for their consideration and action in the premises. If subjects of China have occasion to address the Consul of the United States they may address him directly, at the same time they inform their own officers representing the case for his consideration and action in the premises; and if controversies arise between citizens of the United States and subjects of China, which cannot be amicably settled otherwise, the same shall be examined and decided conformably to justice and equity by the public officers of the two nations, acting in conjunction. The extortion of illegal fees is expressly prohibited. Any peaceable persons are allowed to enter the Court in order to interpret, lest injustice be done.

Art. XXIX.—The principles of the Christian Religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Hereafter those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harassed or persecuted on

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account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who, according to these tenets, peaceably teaches and practices the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested.

Art. XXX.—The contracting parties hereby agree that should at any time the Ta-Tsing Empire grant to any nation, or the merchants or citizens of any nation, any right, privilege, or favour, connected either with navigation, commerce, political or other intercourse, which is not conferred by this Treaty, such right, privilege, and favour shall at once freely enure to the benefit to the United States, its public officers, merchants, and citizens.

The present Treaty of peace, amity, and commerce shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, within one year, or sooner, if possible, and by the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire forthwith; and the ratifications shall be exchanged within one year from the date of the signatures thereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Ta-Tsing Empire, as aforesaid, have signed and sealed these presents.

Done at Tientsin, this eighteenth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-second, and in the eighth of Hien Fung, fifth moon, and eighth day.

[L.S.] WILLIAM B. REED.
[L.S.] KWEILIANG.
[L.S.] HWASHANA.

[Appended to the foregoing Treaty are a Tariff and Rules identical with those annexed to the British Treaty of Tientsin.]

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ADDITIONAL ARTICLES TO THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CHINA, OF 18TH JUNE, 1858.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH AND CHINESE LANGUAGES, AT WASHINGTON, 28TH JULY, 1868.

Ratifications exchanged at Peking, 23rd November, 1869.

Whereas, since the conclusion of the treaty between the United States of America and the Ta-Tsing Empire (China) of the 18th of June, 1858, circumstances have arisen showing the necessity of additional articles thereto: the President of the United States and the August Sovereign of the Ta-Tsing Empire have named for their Plenipotentiaries; to wit, the President of the United States of America, William H. Seward, Secretary of State; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Anson Burlingame, accredited as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Chih-kang, and San-chia-ku, of the second Chinese rank, associated high Envoys and Ministers of his said Majesty; and the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in due and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles —

Art. I.—His Majesty the Emperor of China, being of the opinion that in making concessions to the citizens or subjects of foreign powers, of the privilege of residing on certain tracts of land, or resorting to certain waters of that Empire, for purposes of trade, he has by no means relinquished his right of eminent domain or dominion over the said lands and waters, hereby agrees that no such concession or grant shall be construed to give to any power or party, which may be at war with or hostile to the United States, the right to attack the citizens of the United States, or their property, within the said lands or waters: And the United States, for themselves, hereby agree to abstain from offensively attacking the citizens or subjects of any power or party, or their property, with which they may be at war, on any such tract of land or waters of the said Empire. But nothing in this article shall be construed to prevent the United States from resisting an attack by any hostile power or party upon their citizens or their property.

It is further agreed that if any right or interest in any tract of land in China has been, or shall hereafter be, granted by the Government of China to the United States or their citizens for purposes of trade or commerce, that grant shall in no event be construed to divest the Chinese Authorities of their right of jurisdiction over persons and property within said tract of land except so far as the right may have been expressly relinquished by treaty.

Art. II.—The United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of China, believing that the safety and prosperity of commerce will thereby best be promoted, agree that any privilege or immunity in respect to trade or navigation within the Chinese dominions which may not have been stipulated for by treaty, shall be subject to the discretion of the Chinese Government, and may be regulated by it accordingly, but not in a manner or spirit incompatible with the Treaty stipulations of the parties.

Art. III.—The Emperor of China shall have the right to appoint Consuls at ports of the United States, who shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as those which are enjoyed by public law and treaty in the United States by the Consuls of Great Britain and Russia or either of them.

Art. IV.—The 29th article of the Treaty of the 18th June, 1858, having stipulated for the exemption of the Christian citizens of the United States and Chinese converts from persecution in China on account of their faith; it is further agreed that citizens of the United States in China of every religious persuasion, and Chinese subjects in the United States, shall enjoy entire liberty of conscience, and shall be exempt from

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all disability or persecution on account of their religious faith or worship in either country. Cemeteries for sepulture of the dead, of whatever nativity or nationality, shall be held in respect and free from disturbance or profanation.

Art. V.—The United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home and allegiance, and also the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively from the one country to the other for the purpose of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents. The high Contracting Parties, therefore, join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for these purposes. They consequently agree to pass laws, making it a penal offence for a citizen of the United States, or a Chinese subject, to take Chinese subjects either to the United States or to any other foreign country; or for a Chinese subject or citizen of the United States to take citizens of the United States to China, or to any other foreign country, without their free and voluntary consent respectively.

Art. VI.—Citizens of the United States visiting or residing in China, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, or exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. And, reciprocally, Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions in respect to travel or residence as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. But nothing herein contained shall be held to confer naturalization upon citizens of the United States in China, nor upon the subjects of China in the United States.

Art. VII.—Citizens of the United States shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of China; and reciprocally Chinese subjects shall enjoy all the privileges of the public educational institutions under the control of the Government of the United States, which are enjoyed in the respective countries by the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation. The citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China at those places where foreigners are by treaty permitted to reside; and reciprocally, the Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States.

Art. VIII.—The United States, always disclaiming and discouraging all practices of unnecessary dictation and intervention by one nation in the affairs or domestic administration of another, do hereby freely disclaim and disavow any intention or right to intervene in the domestic administration of China in regard to the construction of railroads, telegraphs, or other material internal improvements. On the other hand, His Majesty the Emperor of China reserves to himself the right to decide the time and manner and circumstances of introducing such improvements within his dominions. With this mutual understanding it is agreed by the contracting parties that, if at any time hereafter his Imperial Majesty shall determine to construct, or cause to be constructed, works of the character mentioned within the Empire, and shall make application to the United States, or any other Western Power for facilities to carry out that policy, the United States will in that case designate or authorize suitable engineers to be employed by the Chinese Government, and will recommend to other nations an equal compliance with such applications; the Chinese Government in that case protecting such engineers in their persons and property, and paying them a reasonable compensation for their services.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty and thereto affixed the seals of their arms.

Done at Washington, the 28th day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[L.S.]	(Signed)	WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
[L.S.]	,,	ANSON BURLINGAME.
[L.S.]	,,	CHIH KANG.
[L.S.]	,,	SUN CHIA-KU.

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PERU.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF PERU AND HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

SIGNED, IN THE SPANISH, ENGLISH, AND CHINESE LANGUAGES AT TIENTSIN, 26TH JUNE, 1874.

Ratifications exchanged at Tientsin, 7th August, 1875.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the two countries, have resolved to confirm the same by a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, with the view of laying the foundations of mutual intercourse; and for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

His Excellency the President of Peru, Don Aurelio Garcia y Garcia, a Post-Captain in the Peruvian Navy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic for the Empires of China and Japan; and

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Li, Minister Plenipotentiary, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary, a President to the Board of War, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, and invested with the dignity of the second order of nobility;

Who, after having examined and exchanged their respective full powers, have together agreed upon the following Treaty for the benefit and protection of the merchants and people of the two countries:—

Art. I.—There shall be peace and friendship between the Republic of Peru and His Majesty the Emperor of China. Their respective citizens and subjects shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the High Contracting Parties full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

Art. II.—In order to facilitate friendly intercourse in future, His Excellency the President of Peru may, if he see fit, appoint a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Peking, and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, in the like manner, if he see fit, appoint a Diplomatic Agent to the Government of Peru.

His Majesty the Emperor of China hereby agrees that the Diplomatic Agent so appointed by the Government of Peru may, with his family and the persons of his suite, permanently reside at Peking, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the Peruvian Government.

In like manner, the Diplomatic Agent of China may, with his family and the persons of his suite, permanently reside at Lima, or may visit it occasionally at the option of the Chinese Government.

Art. III.—The Diplomatic Agent of each of the Contracting Parties, shall, at their respective residences, enjoy all privileges and immunities accorded to them by international usages.

Art. IV.—The Government of Peru may appoint a Consul General, and for such open ports or cities of China where it may be considered most expedient for the interest of Peruvian Commerce, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents. These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese Authorities, and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

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His Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint a Consul-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents at any port or town of Peru where Consular Officers of any other Power are admitted to reside. All of these Officers shall enjoy the same rights and privileges as those of the most favoured nation in Peru.

It is further agreed that the appointment of the said Consular Officers shall not be made in merchants residing in the locality.

Art. V.—Peruvian citizens are at liberty to travel for their pleasure or for purposes of trade in all parts of China under express condition of being provided with passports written in Spanish and Chinese, issued in due form by the Consuls of Peru and viséd by the Chinese Authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passport be not irregular, the bearer will be allowed to proceed, and no opposition shall be offered to his hiring persons, or hiring vessels or carts for the carriage of his baggage or merchandise, and the said merchandise shall be conveyed in accordance with the General Regulations of Foreign Trade.

If the traveller be without a passport, he shall be handed over to the nearest Consul in order to enable him to procure one. The above provision will in like manner be applicable to cases of a Peruvian citizen committing any offence against the laws of China. But he shall in no case be subjected by the Chinese Authorities to any kind of ill-treatment or insult.

The citizens of Peru may go on excursions from the open ports or cities to a distance not exceeding 100 *li* and for a period not exceeding five days, without being provided with a passport.

The above provisions do not apply to the crews of ships, who, when on shore, shall be subject to the disciplinary regulations drawn up by the Consul and the local Authorities.

Chinese subjects shall have the liberty to travel at their pleasure throughout the territory of Peru, as long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws and regulations of the country.

Art. VI.—The Republic of Peru and the Empire of China cordially recognize the inherent and inalienable right of man to change his home. Their citizens and subjects respectively may consequently go freely from the one country to the other for the purposes of curiosity, trade, labour, or as permanent residents. The High Contracting Parties therefore agree that the citizens and subjects of both countries shall only emigrate with their free and voluntary consent; and join in reprobating any other than an entirely voluntary emigration for the said purposes, and every act of violence or fraud that may be employed in Macao or the ports of China to carry away Chinese subjects. The Contracting Parties likewise pledge themselves to punish severely, according to their laws, their respective citizens and subjects who may violate the present stipulations, and also to proceed judicially against their respective ships that may be employed in such unlawful operations, imposing the fines which for such cases are established by their laws.

Art. VII.—It is further agreed, that for the better understanding and more efficient protection of the Chinese subjects who reside in Peru, the Peruvian Government will appoint official Interpreters of the Chinese language in the Prefectures of the Departments of Peru where the great centres of Chinese immigration exist.

Art. VIII.—The merchant ships belonging to Peruvian citizens shall be permitted to frequent all the ports of China open to foreign trade, and to proceed to and fro at pleasure with their merchandise, enjoying the same rights and privileges as those of the most favoured nation.

In like manner, the merchant ships belonging to Chinese subjects may visit all the ports of Peru open to foreign commerce and trade in them, enjoying the same rights and privileges which in Peru are granted to the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. IX.—Peruvian citizens shall pay at the ports of China open to foreign trade, on all the goods imported or exported by them, the duties enumerated in the tariff which is now in force for the regulation of foreign commerce; but they can, in no case, be

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called to pay higher or other duties than those required now or in future of the citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed in the ports of Peru on all goods imported or exported by Chinese subjects than those which are or may be imposed in Peru on the commerce of the most favoured nation.

Art. X.—The ships of war of each country respectively shall be at liberty to visit all the ports within the territories of the other to which the ships of war of other nations are or may be permitted to come. They shall enjoy every facility, and meet no obstacle in purchasing provisions, coals, procuring water and making necessary repairs. Such ships shall not be liable to the payment of duties of any kind.

Art. XI.—Any Peruvian vessels, being from extraordinary causes compelled to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any Chinese port whatever, without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties on the goods, if only landed for the purpose of making the necessary repairs of the vessel, and remaining under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Customs.

Should any such vessel be wrecked or stranded, the Chinese Authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the crew, and for securing the vessel and cargo. The crew thus saved, shall receive friendly treatment, and if necessary, shall be furnished with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

If any Chinese vessels be wrecked or compelled by stress of weather to seek a place of refuge on the coasts of Peru, the local maritime Authorities shall render to them every assistance in their power; the goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to duties unless cleared for consumption; and the ships shall enjoy the same liberties which in equal cases are granted in Peru to the ships of other nations.

Art. XII.—Peruvian citizens in China having reason to complain of a Chinese, shall proceed at once to their Consular Officer and state to him their grievance. The Consul will inquire into the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably.

In like manner, if a Chinese have reason to complain of a Peruvian citizen in China, the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint, and endeavour to come to a friendly arrangement.

Should the Consular Officer not succeed in making such arrangement, then he shall request the assistance of the competent Chinese Officer, that they may together decide the matter according to the principles of equity.

Art. XIII.—Chinese subjects guilty of a criminal action towards a Peruvian citizen in China, shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese Authorities, according to Chinese laws.

Peruvian citizens in China who may commit any crime against a Chinese subject, shall be arrested and punished according to the laws of Peru, by the Peruvian Consular Officer.

Art. XIV.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between Peruvian citizens in China, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Peruvian Authorities. Disputes between citizens of Peru and those of other Foreign Nations shall be decided in China according to the Treaties existing between Peru and those Foreign Nations. In all cases, however, of Chinese subjects being concerned in the matter, the Chinese Authorities may interfere in the proceeding according to articles 12 and 13 of this Treaty.

Art. XV.—Chinese subjects in Peru shall have free and open access to the Courts of Justice of Peru for the prosecution and defence of their just rights; they shall enjoy in this respect the same rights and privileges as native citizens, and shall also be treated in every way like the citizens and subjects of other countries resident in Peru.

Art. XVI.—The Contracting Parties agree, that the Government, Public Officers and citizens of the Republic of Peru shall fully and equally participate in all privileges, rights, immunities, jurisdiction and advantages that may have been, or may be hereafter, granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China, to the Government, Public Officers, citizens or subjects of any other nation.

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In like manner, the Government, Public Officers and subjects of the Empire of China, shall enjoy in Peru all the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages of every kind which in Peru are enjoyed by the Government, Public Officers, citizens or subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. XVII.—In order to prevent for the future any discussion, and considering that the English language, among all foreign languages, is the most generally known in China, this Treaty is written in the Spanish, Chinese, and English languages, and signed in nine copies, three in each language. All these versions have the same sense and signification, but whenever the interpretation of the Spanish and Chinese versions may differ, then reference shall be made to the English text.

Art. XVIII.—If in future the High Contracting Parties desire a modification of any stipulation contained in this Treaty, they shall be at liberty after the lapse of ten years dated from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, to open negotiations to that effect. Six months before the expiration of the ten years, either of the Contracting Parties may officially notify to the other, that modifications of the Treaty are desired, and in what these consist. If no such notification is made, the Treaty remains in force for another ten years.

Art. XIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Excellency the President of Peru after being approved by the Peruvian Congress, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Shanghai or Tientsin, as soon as possible.

In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Tientsin, this twenty-sixth day of the month of June, in the year of the Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Four, corresponding to the Chinese date, the thirteenth day of the fifth moon of the thirteenth year of Tung-Chi.

[L.S.] (Signed) AURELIO GARCIA Y GARCIA.
[L.S.] „ LI-HUNG-CHANG.

SPECIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN PERU AND CHINA.

The Undersigned Aurelio Garcia y Garcia, a Post-Captain in the Peruvian Navy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Peru for the Empires of China and Japan, and

Li, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of China, Imperial Commissioner, Grand Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Grand Secretary, a President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, and invested with the dignity of the second order of nobility.

Have concluded the following Special Agreement:—

Inasmuch as at present, Chinese are known to be residing in great numbers within the territory of Peru, and in view of the representations that have been made to the effect that some of these are suffering grievances, now then the respective Plenipotentiaries, being desirous of establishing amicable relations between the two Countries, agree, on the one hand, that a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Mutual Intercourse shall be concluded, and on the other, that with the view of establishing a thorough friendly understanding, the Chinese Government shall send a Commission to Peru.

The said Commission shall institute a thorough investigation into the condition of Chinese Immigrants in all parts of Peru, to whom they shall make known the objects in view by means of Public Notifications.

The Government of Peru, on their side, will give the fullest possible assistance to the Commission in the fulfilment of its duties, and will treat it with all due courtesy.

On the arrival of the Commission in Peru, the Peruvian Government will order all Local or Provincial Authorities to give to the Commission all the assistance in their power for the performance of its duties.

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In case it should be ascertained that Chinese Immigrants whose contracts have not expired, be their numbers what they may, are actually suffering ill-treatment, it is now agreed that the Commission shall communicate the particulars concerning them to the Local Authorities. In case the employers of such Chinese Immigrants decline to acknowledge the ill-treatment, the Local Authorities shall then send the complaints in question before the Tribunals for judicial inquiry and decision.

If the Immigrants in any case be dissatisfied with the decision of the primary Judge, it shall be open to the aggrieved parties forthwith to appeal to the higher Courts of Justice of Peru for further investigation.

The Chinese Immigrants will be placed on a footing of equality as regards legal procedure with that enjoyed by the subjects of the most favoured nation residing in Peru.

From the date of the ratification of this Special Agreement by the Peruvian Government, the said Government will compel the employers of Chinese Immigrants whose contracts have expired, and in which it may have been stipulated that they shall be sent back to China, to provide them with passage back to their native country, if they be desirous of returning to China.

In the case of Chinese Immigrants in whose contracts no stipulation is made for the return passage on the expiry of the contracts, and provided that the Immigrants shall express a wish to return to China, but shall be without the means of providing their own passage, the Peruvian Government will cause them to be repatriated gratuitously in the ships which leave Peru for China.

The present Agreement is written and signed in six copies, viz.: two in Spanish, two in Chinese, and two in English. All these versions have the same meaning and intention.

The present Agreement shall be ratified by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Peru, after being approved by the Peruvian Congress, and by His Majesty the Emperor of China; and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Shanghai or Tientsin.

In token whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Agreement.

Done at Tientsin this twenty-sixth day of the month of June, in the year of the Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy Four, corresponding to the Chinese date, the thirteenth day of the fifth moon of the thirteenth year of Tung-Chi.

[L.S.] (Signed) AURELIO GARCIA Y GARCIA.
[L.S.] „ LI-HUNG-CHANG.

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SPAIN.

EMIGRATION CONVENTION BETWEEN SPAIN AND CHINA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE CHINESE TEXT.

Signed, at Peking, in Spanish, French, and Chinese, 17th November, 1877.

His Majesty the King of Spain and His Majesty the Emperor of China, being very desirous to establish on new a basis the Emigration of Chinese subjects to the Island of Cuba, and in order to avoid any further complication which might hereafter arise, have nominated for their Plenipotentiaries, as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor of China, Their Excellencies Shen, Mao, Tung, Ch'eng, and Hsion, Members of the Tsung-li Yamên.

His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Carlos Antonio de España, His Minister Plenipotentiary to China, Annam, and Siam, Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, etc., etc., who have agreed to all the articles which follow:—

Art. I.—The high contracting parties hereby agree that the emigration of Chinese subjects as contained in Art. X. of the Treaty concluded in Tientsin on the 10th October, 1864, becomes and is hereby abrogate. Only the stipulation in the said article concerning the delivery by the Authorities of those who are claimed as deserters, criminals, and accused ones, remains in force.

Art. II.—The difficulties, to which the application of the dispositions of the Treaty of Tientsin regarding the emigration gave rise having been dispersed, the two Governments renounce each for itself every pecuniary indemnity.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two high contracting parties that the emigration of their respective subjects, whether accompanied by their families or not, shall be in future free and voluntary; they disapprove of every act of violence or trickery which might be committed in the ports of China or anywhere else for the purpose of expatriating Chinese subjects against their will.

The two Governments engage themselves to pursue with all the rigour of the laws any contravention of the preceding stipulation and to impose penalties established by their respective legislatures upon the persons and ships who may violate this stipulation.

The Government of H. M. the King of Spain engages itself to that of China to treat the Chinese subjects staying now in Cuba or who may come there hereafter on the same footing as the foreigners there of the same category and subjects of the most favoured power.

Art. IV.—The Government of H.M. the Emperor of China will authorize the departure of the emigrants of both sexes at their own expense for the island of Cuba from all the parts of the Empire, open to the foreign trade; they engage themselves not to place any impediment to the free emigration of Chinese subjects and to forbid the authorities of the said ports, and principally the Customs' Taotais, to raise difficulties, be it either towards the freight or placement of the ships under any flag whatever destined to the transport of Chinese passengers, or towards the operations of the shipowners, consignees, or agents, provided always that they conform themselves to the stipulations of the present convention.

Art. V.—It is well understood that the Customs-Taotais and the Chinese Authorities of the open ports will have the right to inform themselves whether emigration is effected according to the spirit and the terms of the present conven-

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The Customs Taotais will prepare printed passports, with which they will provide every emigrant who has decided to ship himself. These passports have to be *viséd* by the Consul of Spain in the port of departure and will be handed over to the Chinese Consuls by the competent authorities of the island of Cuba on the arrival of the ship carrying emigrants.

The Customs Taotai of the port of departure of the ship carrying emigrants will moreover have the right to nominate Chinese delegates, who together with those chosen by the Consul of Spain will go on board of the ships ready for departure in order to ascertain that the passengers embarked leave by their own free will and accord.

Those passengers who in the moment of departure are found not carrying the necessary documents are to be landed at once. In any case on the arrival of a ship at her destination, when passengers are found having no document, the Spanish Authorities can, in accord with the Consuls of China, adopt such measures as they see fit for the occasion.

In order that the visit of the delegates above-mentioned can take place and have an effective result, the captain or shipowner will be bound to declare in advance the hour of the departure of the ship.

If the captain of a ship which carries emigrants does not submit to this condition, and if he declares his intention of leaving previously to the visit of the delegates, the Consul of Spain, after an official communication having been made to him to this effect, must refuse to him the delivery of the ship's papers and the ship will be detained and treated according to the laws of her country, until all the formalities prescribed by the present convention have been duly complied with.

Art. VI.—The Government of H. M. the Emperor of China will nominate a Consul-General in Havana, and will have also the right to nominate Consular Agents in all the towns where the Spanish Government admits those of other nations.

It is well understood that these nominations will be made according to the conditions agreed upon by common accord between the high contracting parties.

The Spanish Government will grant to the Chinese Consuls the same prerogatives as those which the Consuls of other nations residing in Cuba enjoy.

The local authorities in Cuba will accord to the Consul-General as well as to the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of China all the facilities connected with the exercise of their functions for placing them in communication with their nationals and for giving them the means of affording protection to those who are entitled to it.

Art. VII.—Chinese subjects can leave the island of Cuba whenever they wish provided that they are not under judicial pursuance.

Moreover, in order to facilitate the free circulation and settlement of the Chinese subjects in Cuba and in order that they may enjoy the rights which are given to them by Art. III. of the present convention, the Spanish Government, together with the Chinese Representative in Madrid, or the Authorities in Havana, together with the Consul-General of China, will establish regulations, which, without deviating from the existing laws of the public good order and peace or from those which might be established in future, will grant to the Chinese subjects treatment equal to foreigners of the same category and subjects of the most favoured power.

The Spanish Authorities have besides to deliver to the Chinese subjects a pass of circulation similar to those with which other foreigners are furnished.

Art. VIII.—Chinese subjects will have the faculty to appeal to the Spanish tribunals in order to defend or pursue their rights; they will in this respect enjoy the same rights and privileges as the subjects of the most favoured nation.

Chinese subjects will have the faculty to be accompanied to the tribunals by lawyers and interpreters, be they Spaniards or foreigners, who, according to the Spanish law, are qualified to be present at the sitting of the tribunals and who could be designated by the Chinese Consuls residing on the island of Cuba.

The complaints which Chinese subjects actually residing on the island of Cuba have to forward in regard to ill-treatment, which they pretend to have suffered previously to the exchange of the ratification of the present convention, will be

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examined by the Spanish tribunals and judged equitably in the same manner, as it is the practice to do in regard to the subjects of the most favoured nation.

Art. IX.—The Consul-General of China in Havana and the competent authorities on the island of Cuba will establish as speedily as possible and in common accord, the regulations which the Chinese emigrants actually residing in Cuba, and those who may hereafter arrive, ought to observe in order to obtain a certificate stating their entry in the Register kept by the Chinese Consuls. The Chinese Consuls will deliver to them a certificate of registration which will be *visèd* by the Superintendent of Police, or any other competent authority in the district, town, or plantation of the prefecture where the emigrant will establish his residence.

The authorities of Cuba will communicate to the Chinese Consuls all the information concerning the number and names of the Chinese subjects in the different localities of the island and will enable them to obtain the means to personally ascertain the state of the Chinese engaged as labourers on the plantations.

Art. X.—Ships of whatever nation wishing to carry Chinese emigrants must, besides conforming themselves to the stipulations of the present convention, also submit themselves to the regulations of their country regarding the carrying of passengers, of provisions, and health.

If they do not obey these two conditions they shall then not be allowed to carry emigrants.

Art. XI.—The Government of H.M. the King of Spain desiring to give to the Government of H.M. the Emperor of China a proof of friendship and good will, engages itself to send home at its own expense as soon as the present convention shall be ratified, those Chinese who actually can be found on the island of Cuba, who formerly made in China literary studies their vocation, also those who had an official rank, and individuals who belong to families of these categories. Their repatriation will be effected according to the information given by the Chinese Consular Agents and duly verified by the Spanish Authorities.

Likewise will be repatriated old persons prevented by age from working and who may ask to go back to China, also all Chinese female orphans not married and who may wish to return to their country.

Art. XII.—The Spanish Government will order the masters of those Chinese emigrants whose contracts have expired and who according to the terms of these contracts have the right of returning home, to fulfil the obligations which they have contracted with these emigrants.

Concerning those who have fulfilled their engagements but who have no right to be sent home at the expense of their masters, and who are without means to maintain themselves, the local authorities will together with the Chinese Consuls in Cuba adopt the measures which they think necessary for repatriating them.

The emigrants at present residing on the island of Cuba and whose contracts are expiring, will receive as soon as the present convention comes into force, a certificate in which it will be stated that they have fulfilled their engagements; by this they will obtain the right of enjoying all the advantages secured to other Chinese according to regulations mentioned in Art. VII. of the present convention and will be free either to remain on or to leave the island of Cuba.

Art. XIII.—The authorities of the island of Cuba, can, if the circumstances demand it and regardless of the regulations already mentioned, oppose themselves to the movements and the residence of Chinese subjects in all the localities where they think convenient, if for special reasons they find that the accumulation of the individuals in the respective localities might be detrimental to the preservation of public order. In such cases the local authorities will observe towards Chinese subjects the same rules as towards other foreigners and will communicate to the Consul of China the decision they have taken.

Art. XIV.—The labourers who have still obligations to perform according to the terms of their contracts, must under any condition fulfil the obligations, but they will enjoy regarding certificates etc., the benefits which will be accorded to their countrymen recently landed or to those whose engagements have expired.

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Likewise all the Chinese subjects who might have been detained in the Government depôts on the island of Cuba will be set at liberty as soon as the present convention comes into force; they will be furnished with such documents as the regulations provide for, and treated in the same way as other Chinese.

From the preceding clause are excepted all those who are found in the Government prisons either in consequence of a judgment or of an accusation.

Art. XV.—The Government of H.M. the Emperor of China and the Government of H.M. the King of Spain agree that if hereafter one of them thinks it convenient to make modifications of some of the articles of the present convention or to cancel them, negotiations to this effect can only be opened at the expiration of at least one year after the notification of such wish shall have been made by one of the high contracting parties to the other.

It is also understood if hereafter the Chinese Government shall grant to any other power advantages not mentioned in the present convention regarding the emigration of Chinese subjects such advantages will also be acquired by the Spanish Government.

Art. XVI.—The present convention will be ratified and the ratifications exchanged in Peking within a period of eight months, or sooner if possible.

The present convention is made in Spanish, French, and Chinese, in two copies which have been compared and found correct.

Signed and sealed on the 13th day of the 10th moon of 3rd year of Kwangsü (17th November, 1877).

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JAPAN.

TREATY OF PEACE, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE EMPIRES OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

SIGNED, IN THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES, AT TIENTSIN, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Ratified by the Emperor of China, September, 1871.
*Ratified by the Mikado of Japan, with modifications,** *1st November*, 1871.

The Empire of China and the Empire of Japan having been on terms of friendship for a long period of years, now desire by common action to cement their ancient relations, and to make the intercourse subsisting between the two countries more close.

To this end Li, by Imperial appointment, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire of China for the management of commercial affairs, Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, Assistant Grand Secretary, President of the Board of War, Governor-General of the Province of Chih-li, and invested with the first degree of the third order of nobility; and Ita, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Empire of Japan, &c., &c.; each acting in obedience to the Decrees of their respective Sovereigns, have conferred together, and have agreed to articles for the reconstruction of relations; to the end that they may be observed with good faith on both sides in perpetuity.

The Articles agreed upon are as follows:—

Art. I.†—Relations of amity shall henceforth be maintained in redoubled force between China and Japan, in measure as boundless as the heaven and the earth. In all that regards the territorial possessions of either country the two Governments shall treat each the other with proper courtesy, without the slightest infringement or encroachment on either side, to the end that there may be for evermore peace between them undisturbed.

Art. II.—Friendly intercourse thus existing between the two Governments, it is the duty of each to sympathize with the other, and in the event of any other nation acting unjustly or treating either of the two Powers with contempt, on notice being given [by the one to the other], mutual assistance shall be rendered, or mediation offered for the arrangement of the difficulty, in fulfilment of the duty imposed by relations of friendship.

Art. III.—The system of Government and the penal enactments of the two Governments being different from each other, each shall be allowed to act in entire independence. There shall be no interference offered, nor shall requests for innovations be obtruded. Each shall aid the other in enforcement of the laws, nor shall either allow its subjects to entice the people of the other country to commit acts in violation of the laws.

Art. IV.—It will be competent for either Government to send Ministers Plenipotentiary with their families and suites, to reside in the capital of the other, either

* See Articles II and XI. It was also stipulated, on ratification of the Treaty by the Mikado of Japan, that its commercial clauses should be held subject to modification on any future revision of the Treaties between Japan and the European Powers.

† This Article was excluded from ratification by the Mikado of Japan, on the ground of its being unnecessary, all needful obligations in respect of the matters to which it relates being embraced within the ordinary provisions of international law.

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permanently or from time to time. Their travelling expenses, as they pass through the country, will be defrayed by themselves. In the matter of their hiring ground or buildings to serve as legations, of the passage of their baggage to and fro, of the conveyance of their correspondence by special couriers, and the like, due assistance shall be rendered on either side.

Art. V.—Although the functionaries of the two Governments have fixed grades, the nature of the offices conferred are different on either side. Officers of equivalent rank will meet and correspond with each other on a footing of equality. When an officer visits a superior, the intercourse between them will be such as is prescribed by the rites of hospitality. For the transaction of public business, the officials of the two countries will address communications to officers of their own rank, who will report in turn to their superiors. They will not address the superior officer directly. In visits, cards with the official title of the visitor shall be sent on either side. All officials sent on the part of either Government to the other shall present for inspection a letter bearing an official stamp, in order to guard against false personation.

Art. VI.—In official correspondence, China will use the Chinese language, and Japan will either use the Japanese language accompanied by a Chinese version, or a Chinese version alone, as may be found on her side preferable.

Art. VII.—Friendly intercourse having been established between the two Governments, it will behove them both to appoint certain ports on the seaboard which their merchants will be authorized to frequent for purposes of trade, and to lay down, separately, regulations of trade, that their respective mercantile communities may abide by in perpetuity.

Art. VIII.—At the ports appointed in the territory of either Government, it will be competent for the other to station Consuls for the control of its own merchant community. All suits in which they (the Consul's nationals) are the only parties, the matter in dispute being money or property, it will fall to the Consul to adjudicate according to the law of his own state. In mixed suits, the plaint having been laid before the Consul, he will endeavour, in the first instance, to prevent litigation by friendly counsel. If this be not possible, he will write officially to the local authority, and in concert with him will fairly try the case and decide it. Where acts of theft or robbery are committed, and where debtors abscond, the local authorities can do no more than make search for and apprehend the guilty parties. They shall not be held liable to make compensation.

Art. IX.—At any of the ports appointed, at which no Consul shall have been stationed, the control and care of the traders resorting thither shall devolve on the local authorities. In case of the commission of any act of crime, the guilty party shall be apprehended, and the particulars of his offence communicated to the Consul at the nearest port, by whom he shall be tried and punished according to law.

Art. X.—At the ports named in either country, the officials and people of the other shall be at liberty to engage natives for service, or as artisans, or to attend to commercial business. The persons so engaged shall be kept in order by the person so engaging them, who shall not allow them to perpetrate acts of fraud under any pretext. Still less shall he give rise to cause of complaint by giving ear to statements advanced from illicit motives. In the case of any offence being committed by any person employed in the manner above mentioned, the local authority shall be at liberty to apprehend and punish the delinquent. The employer shall not favour or protect him.

Art. XI.—Whereas it is the duty of the subjects of either Power residing at the ports declared open in either country to live on friendly terms with the native inhabitants, it is provided that they shall not be allowed to wear arms. Infraction of this rule will be punishable by a fine, accompanied by the confiscation of the arms.* Residents as aforesaid shall attend peaceably to their own avocations, and whether residing permanently or for the time being at a port, they shall submit to the authority of their Consul. They shall not be allowed to adopt the costume of the country

* Ratification of these clauses, relating to the wearing of arms, refused by the Mikado of Japan.

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in which they may reside, nor to obtain local registration and compete at the literary examinations, lest disorder and confusion be produced.

Art. XII.—If any subject of either Power, having violated the law of his own country, secrete himself in any official building, merchant vessel, or warehouse of the other state, or escape to any place in the territory of the other, on official application being made by the authority of the state of which such offender is a subject to the authority of the other, the latter shall immediately take steps for the arrest of the offender, without show of favour. Whilst in custody, he shall be provided with food and clothing, and shall not be subjected to ill-usage.

Art. XIII.—If any subject of either Power connect himself at any of the open ports with lawless offenders for purposes of robbery or other wrong-doing, or if any work his way into the interior and commit acts of incendiarism, murder, or robbery, active measures for his apprehension shall be taken by the proper authority, and notice shall at the same time be given without delay to the Consul of the offender's nationality. Any offender who shall venture, with weapons of a murderous nature, to resist capture, may be slain in the act without farther consequences; but the circumstances which have led to his life being thus taken shall be investigated at an inquest which will be held by the Consul and the local authority together. In the event of the occurrence taking place in the interior, so far from the part that the Consul cannot arrive in time for the inquest, the local authority shall communicate a report of the facts of the case to the Consul.

When arrested and brought up for trial, the offender, if at a port, shall be tried by the local authority and the Consul together. In the interior he shall be tried and dealt with by the local authority who will officially communicate the facts of the case to the Consul.

If subjects of either Power shall assemble to the number of ten or more to foment disorder and commit excesses in the dominions of the other, or shall induce subjects of the other therein to conspire with them for the doing of injury to the other Power, the authorities of the latter shall be free at once to arrest them. If at a port, their Consul shall be informed, in order that he may take part in their trial. If in the interior, the local authority shall duly try them, and shall officially communicate particulars to the Consul. In either case capital punishment shall be inflicted at the scene of the commission of the offence.

Art. XIV.—Vessels of war of either Power shall be at liberty to frequent the ports of the other for the protection of the subjects of their own country, but they shall in no case enter ports not declared open by treaty, nor rivers, lakes, and streams in the interior. Any vessels infringing this rule shall be placed under embargo and fined. This stipulation shall not, however, apply to vessels driven into port by stress of weather.

Art. XV.—If either State of the two should be involved in war with any other Power, measures for the defence of the coast being thereby entailed, on notice being given, trade shall be suspended for the time being, together with the entry and departure of ships, lest injury befall them. Japanese subjects ordinarily established in the appointed ports of China, or being in the seas adjoining China, and Chinese subjects ordinarily established at the open ports of Japan, or being in the seas adjoining thereunto, shall not be permitted to engage in collisions with subjects of a hostile power, or to attack and plunder them.

Art. XVI.—No Consul of either Power shall be allowed to trade, or to act as Consul for a Power not in Treaty relations with the other. In the case of any Consul so acting as to render himself generally unacceptable, on substantial proof to this effect being produced, it shall be competent for the Government interested to communicate officially with the Minister Plenipotentiary, who when he shall have ascertained the truth, shall remove the Consul, in order that the friendly relations of the two Governments may not suffer detriment through the misconduct of a single individual.

Art. XVII.—The flags carried by the vessels of either country are of a fixed design. If a vessel of either having falsely assumed the colours of the other, shall

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do that which is contrary to law, the vessel and goods shall be confiscated, and if it appear that the false colours were given by an official, he shall be denounced and removed from his post.

The subjects of either country shall be at liberty to purchase the books of the other, if desirous of studying its literature.

Art. XVIII.—The foregoing articles are agreed to by the two contracting Powers in order to the prevention of misunderstandings, to the end that perfect confidence and improved relations may subsist between them. In testimony whereof the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the two contracting Powers do now accordingly sign and affix their seals hereto. So soon as the present Treaty shall have been ratified by their respective Sovereigns, and ratified copies of it exchanged, it shall be printed and published, and circulated throughout the dominions of either Power, for the information of the subjects of both countries, to the end that there may be a good understanding between them for evermore.

Dated the 29th day of the 7th moon of the 10th year of Tung Chi, corresponding to the 4th year of Mei Ji according to the Japanese reckoning (September 13th, 1871).

[L.S.]	(Signed)	LI HUNG-CHANG.
[L.S.]	,,	ITA.

—*Mayers' "Treaties."*

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TREATIES WITH JAPAN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY OF PEACE, FRIENDSHIP, AND COMMERCE, BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE TYCOON OF JAPAN.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH, JAPANESE, AND DUTCH LANGUAGES, AT TOKIO, AUGUST 26TH, 1858.

Ratifications Exchanged at Tokio, July 11th, 1859.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, being desirous to place the relations between the two countries on a permanent and friendly footing, and to facilitate commercial intercourse between their respective subjects, and having for that purpose resolved to enter into a Treaty of Peace, Amity, and Commerce, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle:—

And His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, Midzuo Tsikfogono Kami; Nagai Gembano Kami; Inouwye Sinano no Kami; Kori Oribeno Kami; Iwase Higono Kami; and Isuda Hauzabro.

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, and between their respective dominions and subjects.

Art. II.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside at the city of Tokio, and Consuls or Consular Agents to reside at any or all the ports of Japan which are opened for British commerce by this Treaty.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Great Britain shall have the right to travel freely to any part of the Empire of Japan.

His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan may appoint a Diplomatic Agent to reside in London, and Consuls or Consular Agents at any or all the ports of Great Britain.

The Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General of Japan shall have the right to travel freely to any part of Great Britain.

Art. III.—The ports and towns of Hakodate, Kanagawa, and Nagasaki, shall be opened to British subjects on the 1st of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. In addition to which, the following ports and towns shall be opened to them at the dates hereinafter specified:—

Niigata, or, if Niigata be found to be unsuitable as a harbour, another convenient port on the west coast of Nipon, on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Hiogo on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

In all the foregoing ports and towns British subjects may permanently reside. They shall have the right to lease ground, and purchase the buildings thereon, and

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may erect dwellings and warehouses; but no fortification, or place of military strength, shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this Article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired.

The place which British subjects shall occupy for their buildings, and the harbour regulations, shall be arranged by the British Consul and the Japanese authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree the matter shall be referred to and settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place where British subjects reside, or anything done which may prevent a free egress or ingress to the same.

British subjects shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits, at the open ports of Japan.

At Kanagawa to the River Loge (which empties into the Bay of Yedo, Kawasaki, and Sinogawa) and ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hakodate ten *ri* in any direction.

At Hiogo ten *ri* in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than ten *ri*. The crews of vessels resorting shall not cross the River Engawa, which empties into the Bay between Hiogo and Osaka.

The distance shall be measured by land from the goyoso, or town hall of each of the foregoing ports, ten *ri* being equal to four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards English measure.

At Nagasaki, British subjects may go into any part of the Imperial domain in its vicinity.

The boundaries of Niigata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

From the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, British subjects shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo, and from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these two cities a suitable place, within which they may hire horses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the British Diplomatic Agent and the Government of Japan.

Art. IV.—All questions in regard to rights, whether of property or person, arising between British subjects in the dominions of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the British authorities.

Art. V.—Japanese subjects, who may be guilty of any criminal act towards British subjects, shall be arrested and punished by the Japanese authorities, according to the laws of Japan.

British subjects who may commit any crime against Japanese subjects, or the subjects or citizens of any other country, shall be tried and punished by the Consul or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain.

Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. VI.—A British subject having reason to complain of a Japanese must proceed to the Consulate and state his grievance.

The Consul will inquire into the merits of the case, and do his utmost to arrange it amicably. In like manner, if a Japanese have reason to complain of a British subject, the Consul shall no less listen to his complaint, and endeavour to settle it in a friendly manner. If disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of the Japanese authorities, that they may together examine into the merits of the case, and decide it equitably.

Art. VII.—Should any Japanese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a British subject, or should he fraudulently abscond, the Japanese authorities will do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to enforce recovery of the debts; and should any British subject fraudulently abscond or fail to discharge debts incurred by him to a Japanese subject, the British authorities will, in like manner, do their utmost to bring him to justice, and to enforce recovery of the debts.

Neither the British nor Japanese Government are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by British or Japanese subjects.

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Art. VIII.—The Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon employment of Japanese, by British subjects, in any lawful capacity.

Art. IX.—British subjects in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship.

Art. X.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and shall pass for its corresponding weight in Japanese coin of the same description.

British and Japanese subjects may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payments to each other.

As some time will elapse before the Japanese will become acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each port, furnish British subjects with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given, and no discount taken for recoinage.

Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin), as well as foreign gold and silver uncoined, may be exported from Japan.

Art. XI.—Supplies for the use of the British navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodate, and Nagasaki, and stored in warehouses, in the custody of an officer of the British Government, without the payment of any duty; if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

Art. XII.—If any British vessel be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coast of Japan, or be compelled to take refuge in any port within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan, the Japanese authorities, on being apprised of the fact, shall immediately render all the assistance in their power; the persons on board shall receive friendly treatment, and be furnished, if necessary, with the means of conveyance to the nearest Consular station.

Art. XIII.—Any British merchant vessel arriving off one of the open ports of Japan shall be at liberty to hire a pilot to take her into port. In like manner, after she has discharged all legal dues, and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to hire a pilot to conduct her out of port.

Art. XIV.—At each of the ports open to trade British subjects shall be at full liberty to import from their own or any other ports, and sell there and purchase therein, and export to their own or any other ports, all manner of merchandize not contraband, paying the duties thereon as laid down in the Tariff annexed to the present Treaty, and other charges whatsoever. With the exception of munitions of war, which shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners, they may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in receiving payment for the same, and all classes of Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use any articles sold to them by British subjects.

Art. XV.—If the Japanese Custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Art. XVI.—All goods imported into Japan by British subjects, and which have paid the duty fixed by this Treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the Empire, without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

Art. XVII.—British merchants who may have imported merchandize into any open port in Japan, and paid duty thereon, shall be entitled, on obtaining from the Japanese Custom-house authorities a certificate stating that such payment has been made, to re-export the same, and land it in any other of the open ports, without the payment of any additional duty whatever.

Art. XVIII.—The Japanese authorities at each port will adopt the means that they may judge most proper for the prevention of fraud or smuggling.

Art. XIX.—All penalties enforced, or confiscations made under this Treaty, shall belong to, and be appropriated by, the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan.

Art. XX.—The Articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this Treaty, shall be considered as forming part of the same, and shall be equally binding

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on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their subjects. The Diplomatic Agent of Great Britain in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the Articles regulating trade appended thereto.

Art. XXI.—This treaty being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, and all the versions having the same meaning and intention, the Dutch version shall be considered the original; but it is understood that all official communications addressed by the Diplomatic and Consular agents of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain to the Japanese authorities, shall henceforward be written in English. In order, however, to facilitate the transaction of business, they will, for a period of five years from the signature of this Treaty, be accompanied by a Dutch or Japanese version.

Art. XXII.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties to this Treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof on or after the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, with a view to the insertion therein of such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XXIII.—It is hereby expressly stipulated that the British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—The ratifications of this Treaty, under the hand of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and under the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, respectively, shall be exchanged at Yedo, within a year from this day of signature. In token whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this Treaty.

Done at Yedo, this twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, corresponding to the Japanese date the eighteenth day of the seventh month of the fifth year of Ansei Tsusinon yemma.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
MIDZO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
KORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

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REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of a British ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-house authorities the receipt of the British Consul, showing that he has deposited all the ship's papers, the ship's bills of lading, &c., at the British Consulate, and he shall then make an entry of his ship, by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship, and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be certified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him: he shall, at the same time, deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, and their contents, as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the persons or person to whom they are consigned. A list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted) without the payment of any fees, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of fifteen dollars shall be paid.

All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double duties on being landed.

Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-house within the time prescribed by this regulation, shall pay a penalty of sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted). All Custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords.

No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by special permission of the Custom-house authorities, and the hatchway, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by fixing seals, locks, or other fastening; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-house officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-house as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited.

If any British ship shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods, at any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of one thousand dollars for each offence.

Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose, without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for storage, labour, and supervision, shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without payment of duty, but all transhipment shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-house authorities of the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, and British vessels coming to Japan for the purposes of trade, and having more than three catties' weight of opium on board, the surplus quantity may be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities;

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and any persons smuggling, or attempting to smuggle opium, shall be liable to pay a fine of fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled or attempted to be smuggled.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods who desires to land them, shall make entry of the same at the Japanese Custom-house. The entry shall be in writing, and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package, extended separately in one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry, the owner or consignee shall certify in writing that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom-house authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry.

The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom-house; but such proceeding shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods; and, after examination, the Japanese officers shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discovers that his goods have been damaged on the voyage or importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who after due examination, shall make a certification, setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its mark and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers, in presence of the Custom-house authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom-house authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in Article XV. of the Treaty, to which these Regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorising the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom-house or on ship-board.

All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom-house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the mark and number of the packages, and the quantity, descriptions, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify, in writing, that the entry is a true account of all goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto.

All goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom-house, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government.

No entry at the Custom-house shall be required for supplies for the use of the ships, their crews, and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give twenty-four hours' notice at the Custom-house, and at the end of that time they shall be entitled to their clearance, but if it be refused, the Custom-house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reason why the clearance is refused; and they shall also give the same notice to the British Consul.

British ships of war shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom-house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom-house or police officers.

Steamers conveying the mails from Great Britain may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom-house.

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Whale ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo; but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest, as required in Regulation I.

The word "ship" whenever it occurs in these Regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning a ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any persons signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on British ships in ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities. For the entry of a ship, fifteen dollars; for the clearance of a ship, seven dollars; for each permit, one dollar and a half; for each bill of health, one dollar and a half; for any other document, one dollar and a half.

* REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government, on all goods landed in the country, according to the following Tariff.

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty:—

Gold and Silver coined or uncoined.

Wearing apparel in actual use.

Household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—

All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, repairing, or fitting out of ships.—Whaling gear of all kinds, Salted provisions of all kinds, Bread and Breadstuffs, Living animals of all kinds, Coals, Timber for building houses, Rice, Paddy, Steam machinery, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Raw Silk, Cotton and Woollen Manufactured goods.

Class 3.—A duty of thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in any of the preceding classes shall pay a duty of twenty per cent.

All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo shall pay a duty of five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver coin and copper in bars.

Rice and wheat, the produce of Japan, shall not be exported from Japan as cargo, but all British subjects resident in Japan, and British ships for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same.

Foreign grain, brought into any open port of Japan in a British ship, if no part thereof has been landed, may be re-exported without hindrance.

The Japanese Government will sell, from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if either the British or Japanese Government desires to.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
MIDZUO TSIKFOGONO KAMI.
NAGAI GEMBANO KAMI.
INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
HORI ORIBENO KAMI.
IWASE HIGONO KAMI.
ISUDA HAUZABRO.

* This tariff is abrogated under the New Convention.

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CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HOLLAND, WITH JAPAN.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, DUTCH, AND JAPANESE LANGUAGES, AT TOKIO, 25TH JUNE, 1866.

The Representatives of Great Britain, France, the United States of America, and Holland, having received from their respective Governments identical instructions for the modification of the Tariff of Import and Export duties contained in the Trade Regulations annexed to the Treaties concluded by the aforesaid Powers with the Japanese Government in 1858, which modification is provided for by the VIIth of those Regulations:—

And the Japanese Government having given the said Representatives, during their visit to Osaka, in November, 1865, a written engagement to proceed immediately to the Revision of the Tariff in question, on the general basis of a duty of five per cent. on the value of all articles Imported or Exported:—

And the Government of Japan being desirous of affording a fresh proof of their wish to promote trade, and to cement the friendly relations which exist between their country and foreign nations:—

His Excellency Midzuno Idzumi no Kami, a member of the Gorjoiu and a Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been furnished by the Government of Japan with the necessary powers to conclude with the Representatives of the above-named four Powers, that is to say:

Of Great Britain,

Sir Harry S. Parkes, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan;

Of France,

Monsieur Leon Roches, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French in Japan;

Of the United States of America,

A. L. C. Portman, Esquire, Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim*;

And of Holland,

Monsieur Dirk de Graeff van Polsbroek, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Political Agent and Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands;

The following Convention, comprising Twelve Articles.

Art. I.—The contracting Parties declare in the names of their respective Governments that they accept, and they hereby do formally accept, as binding upon the subjects of their respective Sovereigns, and the citizens of their respective countries, the Tariff hereby established annexed to the present convention.

This Tariff is substituted not only for the original Tariff attached to the Treaties concluded with the above-named four Powers, but also for the special Conventions and arrangements relative to the same Tariff, which have been entered into at different dates up to this time between the Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States on one side, and the Japanese Government on the other.

The New Tariff shall come into effect in the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), on the first day of July next, and in the ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate on the first day on the following month.

Art. II.—The Tariff attached to this convention being incorporated from the date of its signature in the Treaties concluded between Japan and the above-named four Powers, is subject to revision on the first day of July, 1872.

Two years, however, after the signing of the present convention, any of the contracting parties, on giving six months' notice to the others, may claim a re-adjustment of the duties on Tea and Silk, on the basis of five per cent. on the average value of these articles, during the three years last preceding. On the demand also of any of the contracting parties, the duty on timber may be changed from an *ad valorem* to a specific rate of six months after the signature of this convention.

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Art. III.—The permit fee hitherto levied under the VIth Regulation attached to the above-named Treaties is hereby abolished. Permits for the landing or shipment of cargo will be required as formerly, but will hereafter be issued free of charge.

Art. IV.—On and from the first day of July next, at the Port of Kanagawa (Yokohama), and on and from the first day of October next, at the Ports of Nagasaki and Hakodate, the Japanese Government will be prepared to warehouse imported goods on the application of the importer or owner, without payment of duty. The Japanese Government will be responsible for the safe custody of the goods so long as they remain in their charge, and will adopt all the precautions necessary to render them insurable against fire. When the importer or the owner wishes to remove the goods from the warehouses, he must pay the duties fixed by the Tariff, but if he should wish to re-export them, he may do so without payment of duty. Storage charges will in either case be paid on delivery of the goods. The amount of these charges, together with the regulations necessary for the management of the said warehouses, will be established by the common consent of the Contracting Parties.

Art. V.—All articles of Japanese production may be conveyed from any place in Japan to any of the Ports open to foreign trade, free of any tax or transit duty other than the usual tolls levied equally on all traffic for the maintenance of roads or navigation.

Art. VI.—In conformity with those articles of the Treaties concluded between Japan and Foreign Powers which stipulate for the circulation of foreign coin at its corresponding weight in native coin of the same description, dollars have hitherto been received at the Japanese Custom-house in payment of duties at their weight in Boos (commonly called Ichiboos), that is to say, a rate of three hundred and eleven Boos per hundred dollars. The Japanese Government being, however, desirous to alter this practice, and to abstain from all interference in the exchange of native for foreign coin, and being also anxious to meet the wants both of native and foreign commerce by securing an adequate issue of native coin, have already determined to enlarge the Japanese Mint, so as to admit of the Japanese Government exchanging into native coin of the same intrinsic value, less only the cost of coinage, at the places named for this purpose, all foreign coin, or bullion, in gold or silver, that may at any time be tendered to them by foreigners or Japanese. It being essential, however, to the execution of this measure, that the various Powers with whom Japan has concluded Treaties should first consent to modify the stipulations in those Treaties which relate to the currency, the Japanese Government will at once propose to those Powers the adoption of the necessary modification in the said stipulations, and on receiving their concurrence will be prepared from the first of January, 1868, to carry the above measure into effect.

The rate to be charged as the cost of coinage shall be determined hereafter by the common consent of the Contracting Parties.

Art. VII.—In order to put a stop to certain abuses and inconveniences complained of at the open Ports, relative to the transaction of business at the Custom-house, the landing and shipping of cargoes and the hiring of boats, coolies, servants, &c., the Contracting Parties have agreed that the Governor at each open port shall at once enter into negotiations with the foreign Consuls with a view to the establishment, by mutual consent, of such regulations as shall effectually put an end to those abuses and inconveniences, and afford all possible facility and security both to the operations of trade and to the transactions of individuals.

It is hereby stipulated that in order to protect merchandize from exposure to weather, these regulations shall include the covering in at each port of one or more of the landing places used by foreigners for landing or shipping cargo.

Art. VIII.—Any Japanese subject shall be free to purchase, either in the open Ports of Japan or abroad, every description of sailing or steam vessel intended to carry either passengers or cargo; but ships-of-war may only be obtained under the authorization of the Japanese Government.

All foreign vessels purchased by Japanese subjects shall be registered as Japanese vessels on payment of a fixed duty of three Boos per ton for steamers, and one Boo

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per ton for sailing vessels. The tonnage of each vessel shall be proved by the foreign register of the ship, which shall be exhibited through the Consul of the party interested, on the demand of the Japanese authorities, and shall be certified by the Consul as authentic.

Art. IX.—In conformity with the Treaties concluded between Japan and the aforesaid Powers, and with the special arrangements made by the Envoys of the Japanese Government in their note to the British Government of the sixth of June, 1862, and in their note to the French Government of the sixth of October of the same year, all the restrictions on trade and intercourse between foreigners and Japanese, alluded to in the said notes, have been entirely removed, and proclamations to this effect have already been published by the Government of Japan.

The latter, however, do not hesitate to declare that Japanese merchants and traders of all classes are at liberty to trade directly, and without the interference of Government officers, with foreign merchants, not only at the open ports of Japan, but also in all Foreign countries on being authorized to leave their country in the manner provided for in Article X. of the present convention, without being subject to higher taxation by the Japanese Government than that levied on the native trading classes of Japan in their ordinary transactions with each other.

And they further declare that all Daimios, or persons in the employ of Daimios, are free to visit, on the same condition, any foreign country, as well as all the open Ports of Japan, and to trade there with foreigners as they please, without the interference of any Japanese officer, provided always, they submit to the existing Police regulations and to the payment of the established duties.

Art. X.—All Japanese subjects may ship goods to or from any open Port in Japan, or to and from the Ports of any Foreign Power, either in vessels owned by Japanese, or in the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan. Furthermore, on being provided with Passports through the proper Department of the Government in the manner specified in the Proclamation of the Japanese Government, dated the twenty-third day of May, 1866, all Japanese subjects may travel to any foreign country for purposes of study or trade. They may also accept employment in any capacity on board the vessels of any nation having a Treaty with Japan.

Japanese in the employ of foreigners may obtain Government passports to go abroad on application to the Governor of any open Port.

Art. XI.—The Government of Japan will provide all the Ports open to Foreign trade with such lights, buoys, or beacons, as may be necessary to render secure the navigation of the approaches to the said Ports.

Art. XII.—The undersigned being of opinion that it is unnecessary that this Convention should be submitted to their respective Governments for ratification, before it comes into operation, it will take effect on and from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

Each of the Contracting Parties having obtained the approval of his Government to this Convention shall make known the same to the others, and the communication in writing of this approval shall take the place of a formal exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Yedo, in the English, French, Dutch, and Japanese languages, this twenty-fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.
[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiare de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.
[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i., of the United States, in Japan.
[L.S.] D DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlanden, in Japan.
[L.S.] MITZUNO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

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IMPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	Article.	Per	Boos.	Cents.
1	Alum	100 catties.	0	15
2	Betel Nut	,,	0	44
3	Brass Buttons	Gross.	0	22
4	Candles	100 catties.	2	25
5	Canvas and Cotton Duck	10 yards.	0	25
6	Cigars	catty	0	25
7	Cloves and Mother Cloves	100 catties.	1	00
8	Cochineal	,,	21	00
9	Cordage	,,	1	25
10	Cotton, Raw	,,	1	25
	Cotton Manufactures.			
11	Shirtings, Grey, White, and Twilled, White, Spotted or Figured, Drills and Jeans, White Brocades, T-Cloths, Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, Dimities, Quilting, Cottonets; All the above Goods Dyed, Printed Cottons, Chintzes and Furnitures:—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches wide	10 yards.	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	B. ,, 40 ,,	,,	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$
	C. ,, 46 ,,	,,	0	10
	D. exceeding 46 ,,	,,	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$
12	Taffachelass, not exceeding 31 in.	,,	0	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	,, exceeding 31 in. and not exceeding 43 inches	,,	0	25
13	Fustians, as Cotton Velvet, Velveteens, Satins, Satinets and Cotton Damask, not exceeding 40 inches	,,	0	20
14	Ginghams, not exceeding 31 inches	,,	0	6
	,, not exceeding 43 ,,	,,	0	9
15	Handkerchiefs	dozen.	0	5
16	Singlets and Drawers	,,	0	30
17	Table Cloths	each	0	6
18	Cotton Thread, plain or dyed, in reel or ball.	100 catties.	7	50
19	Cotton Yarn, plain or dyed	100 ,,	5	00
20	Cutch	100 catties.	0	75
21	Feathers (Kingfisher, Peacock, &c.,)	100 in No.	1	50
22	Flints	100 catties.	0	12
23	Gambier	,,	0	45
24	Gamboge	,,	3	75
25	Glass, Window	box of 100 square feet.	0	35
26	Glue	100 catties.	0	60
27	Gum Benjamin and Oil of Ditto	,,	2	40
28	,, Dragons' Blood, Myrrh, Olibanum	,,	1	80
29	Gypsum	,,	0	8
30	Hides, Buffalo and Cow	,,	1	20
31	Horn, Buffalo and Deer	,,	1	5

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IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Article.	Per	Boos.	Cents.
32	Horn, Rhinoceros	100 catties.	3	50
33	Hoofs	,,	0	30
34	Indigo, liquid	,,	0	75
35	Indigo, dry	,,	3	75
36	Ivory—Elephants' Teeth, all qualities	,,	15	00
37	Paint—as Red, White and Yellow Lead (Minium, Ceruse and Massicot)—and Paint Oils	,,	1	50
38	Leather	,,	2	00
39	Linen, all qualities	10 yards.	0	20
40	Mangrove bark	100 catties.	0	15
41	Matting, floor	roll of 40 yds	0	75
	Metals.			
42	Copper and Brass in Slabs, Sheets, Rods, Nails	100 catties.	3	50
43	Yellow Metal, Muntz's Metal Sheathing and Nails	,,	2	50
44	Iron, Manufactured, as in Rods, Bars, Nails,	,,	0	30
45	Iron, Manufactured, as in Pigs	,,	0	15
46	Iron, Manufactured, as in Kentledge	,,	0	6
47	Iron, Manufactured, as in Wire	,,	0	80
48	Lead, Pig	,,	0	80
49	Lead, Sheet	,,	1	00
50	Spelter and Zinc	,,	0	60
51	Steel	,,	0	60
52	Tin	,,	3	60
53	Tin Plates	box of not exceeding 90 cat.	0	70
54	Oil Cloth for flooring	10 yards.	0	30
55	Oil Cloth or Leather Cloth for Furniture	,,	0	15
56	Pepper, Black and White	100 catties.	1	00
57	Putchuk	,,	2	25
58	Quicksilver	,,	6	00
59	Quinine	catty.	1	50
60	Rattans	100 catties.	0	45
61	Rhubarb	,,	1	00
62	Salt Fish	,,	0	75
63	Sandal Wood	,,	1	25
64	Sapan Wood	,,	0	40
65	Sea Horse Teeth	,,	7	50
66	Narwhal or "Unicorn" Teeth	catty.	1	00
67	Sharks' Skins	100 catties.	7	50
68	Snuff	catty.	0	30
69	Soap, Bar	100 catties.	0	50
70	Stick Lac	,,	1	75
71	Sugar, Brown and Black	,,	0	40
72	Sugar, White	,,	0	75
73	Sugar, Candy and Loaf	,,	1	00
74	Tobacco	,,	1	80
75	Vermillion	,,	9	00

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IMPORT TARIFF.

No.	Woollen Manufactures.	Per	Boos.	Cents.
76	Broad, Habit, Medium, and Narrow Cloth, not exceeding 34 inches	10 yards.	0	60
	not exceeding 55 inches	,,	1	00
	exceeding 55 inches	,,	1	25
77	Spanish Stripes	,,	0	75
78	Cassimeres, Flannel, Long Ells, and Serges,	,,	0	45
79	Bunting	,,	0	15
80	Camlets, Dutch	,,	0	75
81	Camlets, English	,,	0	40
82	Lastings, Crape Lastings, and Worsted Crapes, Merinos and all other Woollen Goods not classed under No. 76:—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches	,,	0	30
	B. exceeding 34 ,, ...	,,	0	45
83	Woollen and Cotton Mixtures, as Imitation Camlets, Imitation Lastings, Orleans (plain and figured), Lustres, (plain and figured) Alpacas, Baratheas, Damasks, Italian Cloth, Taffachelass, Tassell Cords, Cassandras, Woollen Fancies, Camlet Cords, and all other Cotton and Woollen Mixtures:—			
	A. not exceeding 34 inches...	,,	0	30
	B. exceeding 34 ,, ...	,,	0	45
84	Blankets and Horse Cloths	10 catties.	0	50
85	Travelling Rugs, Plaids, and Shawls ...	each.	0	50
86	Figured Woollen Table Cloths	,,	0	75
87	Woollen Singlets and Drawers	dozen.	1	00
88	Woollen and Cotton Singlets and Drawers,	,,	0	60
89	Woollen Yarn, plain and dyed	100 catties.	10	00

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

All Animals used for food or draught.
Anchors and Chain Cables.
Coal.
Clothing, not being articles named in this Tariff.
Gold and Silver, coined and uncoined.
Grain, including Rice, Paddy, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peas, Beans, Millet, Indian Corn.
Flour and Meal prepared from above.
Oil Cake.
Packing Matting.
Printed Books.
Salt.
Salted Meats in Casks.
Saltpetre.
Solder.
Tar and Pitch.

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Tea-firing Pans and Baskets.
Tea Lead.
Travelling Baggage.

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Opium.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. ON ORIGINAL VALUE.

Arms and munitions of war.
Articles de Paris.
Boots and Shoes.
Clocks, Watches, and Musical Boxes.
Coral.
Cutlery.
Drugs and Medicines, such as Ginseng, &c.
Dyes.
European Porcelain and Earthenware.
Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand.
Glass and Crystal Ware.
Gold and Silver lace and thread.
Gums and Spices not named in Tariff.
Lamps.
Looking Glasses.
Jewellery.
Machinery and Manufactures in Iron or Steel. Manufactures of all kinds in Silk, Silk and Cotton, or Silk and Wool, as Velvets, Damasks, Brocades, &c.
Paintings and Engravings.
Perfumery, Scented Soap.
Plated Ware.
Skins and Furs.
Telescopes and Scientific Instruments.
Timber.
Wines, Malt and Spirituous Liquors, Table Stores of all kinds.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

NOTE.—According to the VIIIth Article of the Convention of Yedo, a duty will be charged on the sale of Foreign Vessels to Japanese of 3 Boos per ton for Steamers and 1 Boo per ton for Sailing Vessels.

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EXPORT TARIFF.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC DUTIES.

No.	Article.	Per	Boos.	Cents.
1	Awabi	100 catties.	3	00
2	Awabi Shells	,,	0	08
3	Camphor	,,	1	80
4	China Root (Bukrio)	,,	0	75
5	Cassia	,,	0	30
6	Cassia Buds	,,	2	25
7	Coal	,,	0	04
8	Cotton (Raw)	,,	2	25
9	Coir	,,	0	45
10	Fish, dried or Salted, Salmon and Cod	,,	0	75
11	Fish, Cuttle	,,	1	05
12	Gallnuts	,,	0	90
13	Chinang or Icio	,,	0	45
14	Hemp	,,	2	00
15	Honey	,,	1	05
16	Horns, Deers', Old	,,	0	90
17	Irico or Beche de Mer	,,	3	00
18	Iron, Japanese	,,	0	60
19	Isinglass	,,	2	25
20	Lead	,,	0	90
21	Mushrooms, all qualities	,,	5	00
22	Oil, Fish	,,	0	30
23	do. Seed	,,	1	05
24	Paper, Writing	,,	3	00
25	Paper, Inferior	,,	1	00
26	Peas, Beans, and Pulse of all kinds	,,	0	30
27	Peony Bark (Botanpi)	,,	3	75
28	Potatoes	,,	0	15
29	Rags	,,	0	12
30	Saké or Japanese Wines or Spirits	,,	0	90
31	Seaweed, Uncut	,,	0	30
32	Seaweed Cut	,,	0	60
33	Seeds, Rape	,,	0	45
34	Seeds, Sesamum	,,	0	90
35	Sharks' Fins	,,	1	80
36	Shrimps and Prawns, Dried Salt	,,	1	80
	Silk.			
37	Raw and Thrown	100 catties.	75	00
38	Tama or Dupioni	,,	20	00
39	Noshi or Skin Silk	,,	7	50
40	Floss Silk	,,	20	00
41	Cocoons, Pierced	,,	7	00
42	Cocoons, Unpierced	,,	12	00
43	Waste Silk and Waste Cocoons	,,	2	25
44	Silk Worms' Eggs	Sheet.	0	07½
45	Soy	100 catties.	0	45
46	Sulphur	,,	0	30
47	Tea	,,	0	50

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EXPORT TARIFF.

	Article.	Per	Boos.	Cents.
3	Tea, quality known as "Ran cha" (when exported from Nagasaki only)	100 catties.	0	75
9	Tobacco, Leaf	„	0	75
0	Tobacco, Cut or prepared	„	1	50
1	Vermicelli	„	0	45
2	Wax, Vegetable	„	1	50
3	Wax, Bees	„	2	50

CLASS II.—DUTY FREE GOODS.

Gold and Silver, coined. Gold, Silver, and Copper, uncoined, of Japanese production, to be sold only by the Japanese Government at Public Auction

CLASS III.—PROHIBITED GOODS.

Rice, Paddy, Wheat, and Barley.
Flour made from the above.
Saltpetre.

CLASS IV.—GOODS SUBJECT TO AN *AD VALOREM* DUTY OF FIVE PER CENT. TO BE CALCULATED ON THEIR MARKET VALUE.

Bamboo Ware.
Copper Utensils of all kinds.
Charcoal.
Ginseng and Enumerated Drugs.
Horns, Deer, Young or soft.
Mats and Matting.
Silk dresses, Manufactures or Embroideries.
Timber.

AND ALL OTHER UNENUMERATED GOODS.

RULES.

Rule I.

Unenumerated Imports if mentioned in the Export list shall not pay Duty under that list, but shall be passed *ad valorem;* and the same rule shall apply to any unenumerated Exports that may be named in the Import list.

Rule II.

Foreigners resident in Japan, and the crews or passengers of foreign ships, shall be allowed to purchase such supplies of the grain or flour named in the list of Exports as they may require for their own consumption, but the usual shipping permit must be obtained from the Custom House before any of the aforesaid grain or flour can be shipped to a foreign vessel.

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EXPORT TARIFF.

RULE III.

The *catty* mentioned in this Tariff is equal to one pound and a third English avoirdupois weight. The *yard* is the English measure of three feet,—the English foot being one-eighth of an inch larger than the Japanese kaneshaku. The *Boo* is a silver coin weighing not less than 134 grains Troy weight, and containing no less than nine parts of pure silver, and not more than one of alloy. The cent is the one hundredth part of the Boo.

[L.S.] HARRY S. PARKES,
Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in Japan.

[L.S.] LEON ROCHES,
Ministre Plenipotentiare de S. M. L'Empereur des Francais, au Japon.

[L.S.] A. L. C. PORTMAN,
Chargé d'Affaires a. i., of the United States, in Japan.

[L.S.] D. DE GRAEFF VAN POLSBROEK,
Politiek Agent en Consul General der Nederlander, in Japan.

[L.S.] MIDZUDO IDZUMI NO KAMI.

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SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN FRANCE AND JAPAN.

SIGNED AT PARIS ON THE 20TH JUNE, 1864.

His Majesty the Emperor of the French and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, desiring to consolidate by marks of mutual confidence the relations of friendship and of commerce which exist between the two countries, have resolved to settle by common accord and by special arrangement the difficulties which have arisen between their Governments since the year 1862.

In consequence, His Excellency M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Minister, Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Emperor of the French; and their Excellencies Ikuda Tdikougo no Kami, Kawatsou Idzou no Kami, Kawada Sagami no Kami, Ambassadors of His Majesty the Tycoon, duly authorised to that effect, have agreed upon the following articles:—

Art. I.—In reparation of the act of hostility committed in the month of July, 1863, against the ship *King Cheng* of the Imperial navy, upon which shots were fired in the province of Nagato, the Japanese Government undertake to pay into the hands of the Minister of the Emperor of the French at Yedo, three months after the return of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon to Japan, an indemnity of 140,000 Mexican piastres, of which 100,000 piastres will be paid by the Government itself, and 40,000 piastres by the authorities of the province of Nagato.

Art. II.—The Japanese Government also undertakes to put an end, within three months after the return to Japan of their Excellencies the Ambassadors of the Tycoon, to the hindrances which French ships that wish to pass the Straits of Simonosaki meet with at present, and to keep that passage free at all times by recurring, if necessary, to the employment of force, and by acting, if need be, in concert with the Commandant of the French naval division.

Art. III.—It is agreed between the two Governments that in order to promote the regular development of commercial exchange between France and Japan, the tariff reduction recently accorded by the Government of His Majesty the Tycoon to foreign commerce, shall be maintained in favour of the articles imported by French merchants, or under the French flag, during the entire duration of the treaty concluded at Yedo between the two countries on the 9th October, 1858. In consequence, while that treaty remains in force, the Japanese Customs shall admit free the following articles, intended for the preparation and package of tea:—tin foil, solder, matting, rattans, oils for painting, indigo, gypsum, pans, and baskets. It will simply impose a duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* upon wine and spirits, white sugar, iron and tin, machinery and detached pieces of machinery, linen tissues, cloths, watches, watch chains, glass, medicines, and a duty of six per cent. upon plate glass, mirrors, porcelain, jewellery, perfumery, soaps, arms, cutlery, books, papers, engravings, and drawings.

Art. IV.—This arrangement will be considered as forming an integral part of the treaty of the 9th October, 1858, between France and Japan, and it will be immediately put in execution, without it being necessary to submit it to the ratification of the respective sovereigns.

In witness whereof the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present arrangement.

Done in Paris, in duplicate, the twentieth day of the month of June, of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

DROUYN DE LHUYS.
IKUDA TDIKOUGO NO KAMI.
KAWATSOU IDZOU NO KAMI.
KAWADA SAGAMI NO KAMI.

(The Tycoon has since refused to ratify the foregoing.)

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UNITED STATES.

TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

SIGNED, IN THE ENGLISH, JAPANESE, AND DUTCH LANGUAGES, AT YEDO, 29TH JULY, 1860.

Ratifications Exchanged at Washington, 22nd May, 1860.

The President of the United States of America, and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, desiring to establish on firm and lasting foundations the relations of peace and friendship now happily existing between the two countries, and to secure the best interest of their respective citizens and subjects, by encouraging, facilitating, and regulating their industry and trade, have resolved to conclude a treaty of amity and commerce for this purpose, and have therefore named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The President of the United States, his Excellency, Townsend Harris, Consul-General of the United States of America, for the Empire of Japan; and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, their Excellencies Inouwye, Prince of Sinano, and Iwase, Prince of Higono, who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between the United States of America and his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan and his successors.

The President of the United States may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at the city of Yedo, and consuls or consular agents to reside at any or all of the ports in Japan which are opened for American commerce by this treaty. The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of the United States shall have the right to travel freely in any part of the empire of Japan from the time they enter on the discharge of their official duties.

The Government of Japan may appoint a diplomatic agent to reside at Washington, and consuls or consular agents for any or all of the Ports of the United States. The diplomatic agent and Consul-General of Japan may travel freely in any part of the United States from the time they arrive in the country.

Art. II.—The President of the United States, at the request of the Japanese Government, will act as a friendly mediator in such matters of difference as may arise between the Government of Japan and any European power. The ships of war of the United States shall render friendly aid and assistance to such Japanese vessels as they may meet on the high seas, so far as can be done without a breach of neutrality; and all American consuls, residing at ports visited by Japanese vessels, shall also give them such friendly aid as may be permitted by the laws of the respective countries in which they reside.

Art. III.—In addition to the ports of Simoda and Hakodate, the following ports and towns shall be opened on the dates respectively appended to them, that is to say:—Kanagawa on the (4th of July, 1859) fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Nagasaki on the (4th of July, 1859), fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine. Niigata on the (1st January, 1860) first

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day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty. Hiogo on the (1st of January, 1863) first day of January one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

If Niigata is found to be unsuitable as a harbour, another port on the west coast of Nipon shall be selected by the two governments in lieu thereof. Six months after the opening of Kanagawa, the port of Simoda shall be closed as a place of residence and trade of American citizens. In all the foregoing ports and towns, American citizens may permanently reside; they shall have the right to lease ground and purchase the buildings thereon, and may erect dwellings and warehouses. But no fortification or place of military strength shall be erected under pretence of building dwellings or warehouses; and to see that this article is observed, the Japanese authorities shall have the right to inspect, from time to time, any buildings which are being erected, altered, or repaired. The place which the Americans shall occupy for their buildings and the harbour regulations shall be arranged by the American Consul and the authorities of each place, and if they cannot agree, the matter shall be referred to and settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Japanese Government. No wall, fence, or gate shall be erected by the Japanese around the place of residence of the Americans, or anything done which may prevent a free egress to the same and ingress. From the (1st of January, 1862) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, Americans shall be allowed to reside in the city of Yedo; and from the (1st of January, 1863) first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in the city of Osaka, for the purposes of trade only. In each of these cities, a suitable place within which they may hire houses, and the distance they may go, shall be arranged by the American diplomatic agent and the Government of Japan. Americans may freely buy from Japanese and sell to them any articles that either may have for sale, without the intervention of any Japanese officer in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same, and all classes of the Japanese may purchase, sell, keep, or use, any articles sold to them by the Americans. The Japanese Government will cause this clause to be made public in every part of the empire, as soon as the ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged. Munitions of war shall only be sold to the Japanese Government and foreigners.

No rice or wheat shall be exported from Japan as cargo, but all Americans resident in Japan, and ships, for their crews and passengers, shall be furnished with sufficient supplies of the same. The Japanese Government will sell from time to time, at public auction, any surplus quantity of copper that may be produced. Americans residing in Japan shall have the right to employ Japanese as servants or in any other capacity.

Art. IV.—Duties shall be paid to the Government of Japan on all goods landed in the country, and on all articles of Japanese production that are exported as cargo, according to the tariff hereunto appended. If the Japanese Custom-house officers are dissatisfied with the value placed on any goods by the owner, they may place a value thereon, and offer to take the goods at that valuation. If the owner refuses to accept the offer, he shall pay duty on such valuation. If the offer be accepted by the owner, the purchase money shall be paid to him without delay, and without any abatement or discount.

Supplies for the use of the United States navy may be landed at Kanagawa, Hakodate, and Nagasaki, and stored and warehoused, in the custody of an officer of the American Government, without the payment of any duty. But if any such supplies are sold in Japan, the purchaser shall pay the proper duty to the Japanese authorities.

The importation of opium is prohibited, and any American vessel coming to Japan, for the purpose of trade, having more than (3) three catties (four pounds avoirdupois) weight of opium on board, such surplus quantity shall be seized and destroyed by the Japanese authorities. All goods imported into Japan, and which have paid the duty fixed by this treaty, may be transported by the Japanese into any part of the empire without the payment of any tax, excise, or transit duty whatever.

No higher duties shall be paid by Americans on goods imported into Japan than are fixed by this treaty, nor shall any higher duties be paid by Americans than are levied on the same description of goods, if imported in Japanese vessels, of any other nation.

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Art. V.—All foreign coin shall be current in Japan, and pass for its corresponding weight of Jepanese coin of the same description. Americans and Japanese may freely use foreign or Japanese coin in making payment to each other. As some time will elapse before the Japanese will be acquainted with the value of foreign coin, the Japanese Government will, for the period of one year after the opening of each harbour, furnish the Americans with Japanese coin in exchange for theirs, equal weights being given and no discount taken for recoinage. Coins of all descriptions (with the exception of Japanese copper coin) may be exported from Japan, and foreign gold and silver uncoined.

Art. VI.—Americans committing offences against Japanese shall be tried in American consular courts, and when found guilty shall be punished according to American law. Japanese committing offences against Americans shall be tried by the Japanese authorities, and punished according to Japanese law. The consular courts shall be open to Japanese creditors, to enable them to recover their just claims against American citizens, and the Japanese court shall in like manner be open to American citizens for the recovery of their just claims against Japanese.

All claims for forfeiture of penalties for violations of this treaty, or of the articles regulating trade, which are appended hereunto, shall be sued for in the consular courts, and all recoveries shall be delivered to the Japanese authorities. Neither the American nor Japanese Government are to be held responsible for the payment of any debts contracted by their respective citizens or subjects.

Art. VII.—In the opened harbours of Japan, Americans shall be free to go where they please, within the following limits:—At Kanagawa, the river Logo (which empties into the bay of Yedo between Kawasaki and Sinagawa), and (10) ten ri in any other direction. At Hakodate, (10) ten ri in any direction. At Hiogo, (10) ten ri in any direction, that of Kioto excepted, which city shall not be approached nearer than (10) ten ri. The crews of vessels resorting to Hiogo shall not cross the river Enagawa, which empties into the bay between Hiogo and Osaka. The distance shall be measured from the goyoso or town-hall of each of the foregoing harbours, the ri being equal to (4,275) four thousand two hundred and seventy-five yards American measure. At Nagasaki, Americans may go into any part of the imperial domain in its vicinity. The boundaries of Niigata, or the place that may be substituted for it, shall be settled by the American diplomatic agent and the Government of Japan.

Americans who may have been convicted of felony, or twice convicted of misdemeanour, shall not go more than (1) one Japanese ri inland, from the places of their respective residences, and all persons so convicted shall lose their right of permanent residence in Japan, and the Japanese authorities may require them to leave the country. A reasonable time shall be allowed to all such persons to settle their affairs, and the American consular authority shall, after an examination into the circumstances of each case, determine the time to be allowed, but such time shall not in any case exceed one year, to be calculated from the time the person shall be free to attend to his affairs.

Art. VIII.—Americans in Japan shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and for this purpose shall have the right to erect suitable places of worship. No injury shall be done to such buildings, or any insult be offered to the religious worship of the Americans. American citizens shall not injure any Japanese temple or mia, or offer any insult or injury to Japanese religious ceremonies, or to the objects of their worship. The Americans and Japanese shall not do anything that may be calculated to excite religious animosity. The Government of Japan has already abolished the practice of trampling on religious emblems.

Art. IX.—When requested by the American Consul, the Japanese authorities will cause the arrest of all deserters and fugitives from justice, receive in jail all persons held as prisoners by the Consul, and give to the Consul such assistance as may be required to enable him to enforce the observance of the laws by the Americans, who are on land, and to maintain order among the shipping. For all such services, and for the support of prisoners kept in confinement, the Consul shall in all cases pay a just compensation.

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Art. X.—The Japanese Government may purchase or construct in the United States, ships of war, steamers, merchant ships, whale-ships, cannon, munitions of war and arms of all kinds, and any other things it may require. It shall have the right to engage in the United States, scientific, naval, and military men, artisans of all kinds, and mariners, to enter into its service. All purchases made for the Government of Japan may be exported from the United States, and all persons engaged for its service may freely depart from the United States. *Provided*,—That no articles that are contraband of war shall be exported, nor any persons engaged to act in a naval or military capacity, while Japan shall be at war with any power in amity with the United States.

Art. XI.—The articles for the regulation of trade, which are appended to this treaty, shall be considered as forming a part of the same, and shall be equally binding on both the Contracting Parties to the Treaty, and on their citizens and subjects.

Art. XII—Such of the provisions of the Treaty made by Commodore Perry, and signed at Kanagawa, on the 31st of March, 1854, as conflict with the provisions of this Treaty, are hereby revoked; and as all the provisions of a convention executed by the Consul-General of the United States and the Governor of Simoda, on the 17th of June, 1857, are incorporated in this Treaty, that convention is also revoked.

The person charged with the diplomatic relations of the United States in Japan, in conjunction with such person or persons as may be appointed for that purpose by the Japanese Government, shall have power to make such rules and regulations as may be required to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of this Treaty, and the provisions of the articles regulating trade appended thereunto.

Art. XIII.—After the (4th of July, 1872) fourth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, upon the desire of either the American or Japanese Government, and on one year's notice given by either party, this Treaty, and such portions of the Treaty of Kanagawa as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the regulations of trade hereunto annexed, or those that may be hereafter introduced, shall be subject to revision, by commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on, and insert therein, such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

Art. XIV.—This Treaty shall go into effect on the (4th July, 1859) fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, on or before which day the ratifications of the same shall be exchanged at the city of Washington; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the ratifications cannot be exchanged by that time, the Treaty shall still go into effect at the date above-mentioned.

The act of ratification on the part of the United States shall be verified by the signature of the President of the United States, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the United States. The act of ratification on the part of Japan, shall be verified by the name and seal of His Majesty the Tycoon, and by the seals and signatures of such of his high officers as he may direct.

This Treaty is executed in quadruplicate, each copy being written in the English, Japanese, and Dutch languages, all the versions having the same meaning and intention, but the Dutch version shall be considered as being the original.

In witness whereof, the above-named Plenipotentiaries have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the city of Yedo, this twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-third, corresponding to the Japanese era the nineteenth day of the sixth month of the fifth year of Ansei Mma.

[L.S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L.S.] INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
[L.S.] IWASE HIGONO KAMI.

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REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH AMERICAN TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN JAPAN.

REGULATION I.—Within (48) forty-eight hours (Sunday excepted) after the arrival of an American ship in a Japanese port, the captain or commander shall exhibit to the Japanese Custom-house authorities the receipt of the American Consul, showing that he has deposited the ship's register and other papers, as required by the laws of the United States, at the American Consulate; and he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the port from which she comes, her tonnage, the name of her captain or commander, the names of her passengers (if any), and the number of her crew, which paper shall be verified by the captain or commander to be a true statement, and shall be signed by him; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages and their contents as they are described in his bills of lading, with the names of the person or persons to whom they are consigned. The captain or commander shall certify the manifest to be a true account of all the cargo and stores on board the ship, and shall sign his name to the same.

If any error is discovered in the manifest, it may be corrected within (24) twenty-four hours (Sunday excepted), without the payment of any fee, but for any alteration or post entry to the manifest made after that time, a fee of ($15) fifteen dollars shall be paid. All goods not entered on the manifest shall pay double duties on being landed. Any captain or commander that shall neglect to enter his vessel at the Japanese Custom-house within the time prescribed by the regulation, shall pay a penalty of ($60) sixty dollars for each day that he shall so neglect to enter his ship.

REGULATION II.—The Japanese Government shall have the right to place Custom-house officers on board of any ship in their ports (men-of-war excepted). All Custom-house officers shall be treated with civility, and such reasonable accommodation shall be allotted to them as the ship affords. No goods shall be unladen from any ship between the hours of sunset and sunrise, except by the special permission of the Custom-house authorities, and the hatches, and all other places of entrance into that part of the ship where the cargo is stowed, may be secured by Japanese officers between the hours of sunset and sunrise, by affixing seals, locks, or other fastenings; and if any person shall, without due permission, open any entrance that has been so secured, or shall break or remove any seal, lock, or other fastening that has been affixed by the Japanese Custom-house officers, every person so offending shall pay a fine of ($60) sixty dollars for each offence.

Any goods that shall be discharged or attempted to be discharged from any ship, without having been duly entered at the Japanese Custom-house, as hereinafter provided, shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. Packages of goods made up with an intent to defraud the revenue of Japan, by concealing therein articles of value which are not set forth in the invoice, shall be forfeited. American ships that shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle goods in any of the non-opened harbours of Japan, all such goods shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government, and the ship shall pay a fine of ($1,000) one thousand dollars for each offence.

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Vessels needing repairs may land their cargo for that purpose without the payment of duty. All goods so landed shall remain in charge of the Japanese authorities, and all just charges for labour, storage, and supervision shall be paid thereon. But if any portion of such cargo be sold, the regular duties shall be paid on the portion so disposed of.

Cargo may be transhipped to another vessel in the same harbour without the payment of duty; but all such transhipments shall be made under the supervision of Japanese officers, and after satisfactory proof has been given to the Custom-house authorities of the *bonâ fide* nature of the transaction, and also under a permit to be granted for that purpose by such authorities.

The importation of opium being prohibited, if any person or persons shall smuggle, or attempt to smuggle any opium, he or they shall pay a fine of ($15) fifteen dollars for each catty of opium so smuggled, or attempted to be smuggled; and if more than one person shall be engaged in the offence, they shall collectively be held responsible for the payment of the foregoing penalty.

REGULATION III.—The owner or consignee of any goods, who desires to land them, shall make an entry of the same in the Japanese Custom-house. The entry shall be in writing and shall set forth the name of the person making the entry, and the name of the ship in which the goods were imported, and the marks, numbers, packages, and the contents thereof, with the value of each package extended separately in the one amount, and at the bottom of the entry shall be placed the aggregate value of all the goods contained in the entry. On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded; and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate.

The original invoice or invoices of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom-house authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry. The Japanese officers may examine any or all of the packages so entered, and for this purpose may take them to the Custom-house, but such examination shall be without expense to the importer or injury to the goods, and after examination the Japanese shall restore the goods to their original condition in the packages (so far as may be practicable), and such examination shall be made without any unreasonable delay.

If any owner or importer discover that his goods have been damaged on the voyage of importation before such goods have been delivered to him, he may notify the Custom-house authorities of such damage, and he may have the damaged goods appraised by two or more competent and disinterested persons, who, after the examination, shall make a certificate setting forth the amount per cent. of damage on each separate package, describing it by its marks and number, which certificate shall be signed by the appraisers in presence of the Custom-house authorities, and the importer may attach the certificate to his entry, and make a corresponding deduction from it. But this shall not prevent the Custom-house authorities from appraising the goods in the manner provided in Article IV. of the treaty, to which these regulations are appended.

After the duties have been paid, the owner shall receive a permit, authorizing the delivery to him of the goods, whether the same are at the Custom-house or on ship-board. All goods intended to be exported shall be entered at the Japanese Custom-house before they are placed on ship-board. The entry shall be in writing, and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the marks and numbers of the packages, and the quantity, description, and value of their contents. The exporter shall certify in writing that the entry is a true account of all the goods contained therein, and shall sign his name thereto. Any goods that are put on board of a ship for exportation before they have been entered at the Custom-house, and all packages which contain prohibited articles, shall be forfeited to the Japanese Government. No entry at the Custom-house shall be required for supplies for use of ships, their crews and passengers, nor for the clothing, &c., of passengers.

REGULATION IV.—Ships wishing to clear shall give (24) twenty-four hours' notice [illegible] Japa[illegible] ll pay[illegible]nday excepted) at the Custom-house, and at the end of that time they shall be

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entitled to their clearance; but if it be refused, the Custom-house authorities shall immediately inform the captain or consignee of the ship of the reasons why the clearance is refused, and they shall also give the same notice to the American Consul.

Ships of war of the United States shall not be required to enter or clear at the Custom-house, nor shall they be visited by Japanese Custom-house or Police officers. Steamers carrying the mails of the United States may enter and clear on the same day, and they shall not be required to make a manifest, except for such passengers and goods as are to be landed in Japan. But such steamers shall, in all cases, enter and clear at the Custom-house.

Whale-ships touching for supplies, or ships in distress, shall not be required to make a manifest of their cargo, but if they subsequently wish to trade, they shall then deposit a manifest as required in Regulation I. The word *ship*, wherever it occurs in these regulations, or in the Treaty to which they are attached, is to be held as meaning ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop, or steamer.

REGULATION V.—Any person signing a false declaration or certificate, with the intend to defraud the revenue of Japan, shall pay a fine of ($125) one hundred and twenty-five dollars for each offence.

REGULATION VI.—No tonnage duties shall be levied on American ships in the ports of Japan, but the following fees shall be paid to the Japanese Custom-house authorities:—

For the entry of a ship ($15) fifteen dollars.

For the clearance of a ship ($7) seven dollars.

For each permit ($1½) one dollar and a half.

For any other document ($1½) one dollar and a half.

REGULATION VII.—Duties shall be paid to the Japanese Government on all goods landed in the country, according to the following tariff:—

Class 1.—All articles in this class shall be free of duty. Gold and Silver, coined or uncoined; wearing apparel in actual use; household furniture and printed books not intended for sale, but the property of persons who come to reside in Japan.

Class 2.—A duty of (5) five per cent. shall be paid on the following articles:—All articles used for the purpose of building, rigging, or fitting out of ships, Whaling gear of all kinds, coals, timber for building houses, rice, paddy, steam machinery, zinc, lead, tin, raw silk.

Class 3.—A duty of (35) thirty-five per cent. shall be paid on all intoxicating liquors, whether prepared by distillation, fermentation, or in any other manner.

Class 4.—All goods not included in the preceding classes, shall pay a duty of (20) twenty per cent. All articles of Japanese production which are exported as cargo, shall pay a duty of (5) five per cent., with the exception of gold and silver and copper in bars.

Five years after the opening of Kanagawa, the import and export duties shall be subject to revision, if the Japanese Government desire it.

[L.S.] TOWNSEND HARRIS.
[L.S.] INOUWYE SINANO NO KAMI.
[L.S.] IWASE HIGONO KAMI.

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COREA.

TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN AND THE KINGDOM OF COREA (CHOSEN.)

SIGNED AT KOKWA, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

The Governments of Japan and Chôsen being desirous to resume the amicable relations that of yore existed between them, and to promote the friendly feelings of both nations to a still firmer basis, have, for this purpose, appointed their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—The Government of Japan, Kuroda Kiyotaka, High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chôsen, Lieutenant-General and Member of the Privy Council, Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inoüye Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary to Chôsen, Member of the Genrôin; and the Government of Chôsen, Shin Ken, Han-Choo-Su-Fu-Ji, and In-jishô, Fu-So-Fu, Fuku-sô-Kwan, who, according to the powers received from their respective Governments, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Art. I.—Chôsen being an independent state enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan.

In order to prove the sincerity of the friendship existing between the nations, their intercourse shall henceforward be carried on in terms of equality and courtesy, each avoiding the giving of offence by arrogation or manifestations of suspicion.

In the first instance, all rules and precedents that are apt to obstruct friendly intercourse shall be totally abrogated, and, in their stead, rules, liberal and in general usage fit to secure a firm and perpetual peace, shall be established.

Art. II.—The Government of Japan, at any time within fifteen months from the date of the signature of this Treaty, shall have the right to send an Envoy to the capital of Chôsen, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Rei-sohan-sho on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at the capital or return to his country on the conpletion of his mission.

The Government of Chôsen in like manner shall have the right to send an Envoy to Tokio, Japan, where he shall be admitted to confer with the Minister for Foreign Affairs on matters of a diplomatic nature. He may either reside at Tokio or return home on the completion of his mission.

Art. III.—All official communications addressed by the Government of Japan to that of Chôsen shall be written in the Japanese language, and, for a period of ten years from the present date, they shall be accompanied by a Chinese translation. The Government of Chôsen will use the Chinese language.

Art. IV.—Sorio in Fusan, Chôsen, where an official establishment of Japan is situated, is a place originally opened for commercial intercourse with Japan, and trade shall henceforward be carried on at that place in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty, whereby are abolished all former usages, such as the practice of Saiken-sen (junks annually sent to Chôsen by the late Prince of Tsusima to exchange a certain quantity of articles between each other.)

In addition to the above place, the Government of Chôsen agrees to open two ports, as mentioned in Article V. of this Treaty, for commercial intercourse with Japanese subjects.

In the foregoing places Japanese subjects shall be free to lease land and to erect buildings thereon, and to rent buildings, the property of subjects of Chôsen.

Art. V.—On the coast of five provinces, viz: Keikiu, Chiusei, Jenra, Keisho, and Kankio, two ports, suitable for commercial purposes, shall be selected, and the time for opening these two ports shall be in the twentieth month from the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, corresponding with the date of Chôsen, the first moon of the year Hei-shi.

Art. VI.—Whenever Japanese vessels either by stress of weather or by want of fuel and provisions cannot reach one or the other of the open ports in Chôsen, they may enter any port or harbour either to take refuge therein, or to get supplies of

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wood, coal and other necessities, or to make repairs; the expenses incurred thereby are to be defrayed by the ship's master. In such events both the officers and the people of the locality shall display their sympathy by rendering full assistance, and their liberality in supplying the necessities required.

If any vessel of either country be at any time wrecked or stranded on the coasts of Japan or of Chôsen, the people of the vicinity shall immediately use every exertion to rescue her crew, and shall inform the local authorities of the disaster, who will either send the wrecked persons to their native country or hand them over to the officer of their country, residing at the nearest port.

Art. VII.—The coasts of Chôsen, having hitherto been left unsurveyed, are very dangerous for vessels approaching them, and in order to prepare charts showing the positions of islands, rocks, and reefs, as well as the depth of water, whereby all navigators may be enabled safely to pass between the two countries, any Japanese Mariner may freely survey said coasts.

Art. VIII.—There shall be appointed by the Government of Japan an officer to reside at the open ports in Chôsen for the protection of Japanese merchants resorting there, provided that such arrangement be deemed necessary. Sould any question interesting both nations arise, the said officer shall confer with the local authorities of Chôsen and settle it.

Art. IX.—Friendly relations having been established between the two contracing parties, their respective subjects may freely carry on their business without any interference from the officers of either Government, and neither limitation nor prohibition shall be made on trade.

In case any fraud be committed, or payment of debt be refused by any merchant of either country, the officers of either one or of the other Government shall do their utmost to bring the delinquent to justice and to enforce recovery of the debt.

Neither the Japanese nor the Chôsen Government shall be held responsible for the payment of such debt.

Art. X.—Should a Japanese subject residing at either of the open ports of Chôsen commit any offence against a subject of Chôsen, he shall be tried by the Japanese authorities. Should a subject of Chôsen commit any offence against a Japanese subject, he shall be tried by the authorities of Chôsen. The offenders shall be punished according to the laws of their respective countries. Justice shall be equitably and impartially administered on both sides.

Art. XI.—Friendly relations having been established between the two contracing parties, it is necessary to prescribe trade regulations for the benefit of the merchants of the respective countries.

Such trade regulations, together with detailed provisions, to be added to the Articles of the present Treaty to develope its meaning, and facilitate its observance, shall be agreed upon at the capital of Chôsen or at Kok'wa Fu in the country, within six months from the present date by Special Commissioners appointed by the two countries.

Art. XII.—The foregoing eleven articles are binding from the date of the signing hereof, and shall be observed by the two contracting parties, faithfully and invariably, whereby perpetual friendship shall be secured to the two countries.

The present Treaty is executed in duplicate and copies will be exchanged between the two contracting parties.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries of Japan and Chôsen, have affixed our seals hereunto this twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year of Meiji, and the two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of Zimmu Tenno; and, in the era of Chôsen, the second day of the second moon of the year Haishi, and of the founding of Chôsen the four hundred and eighty-fifth.

(Signed) KURODA KIYOTAKA.
(Signed) INOUYE KAORU.
(Signed) SHIN KEN.
(Signed) IN JI-SHIO,

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SUPPLEMENTARY TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND COREA.

It is hereby notified that Supplementary Articles to the Treaty of Friendship and Trade Regulations have now been agreed upon with Corea, as in the enclosure.

SANJO SANEYOSHI,
Daijo Daijin.

October 14th, 1876.

Appendix to the Treaty of Amity and Friendship.

Whereas, on the twenty-sixth day of the second month of the ninth year Meiji, corresponding with the Corean date of the second day of the second month of the year Heishi, a Treaty of Amity and Friendship was signed and concluded between Kuroda Kiyotaka, High Commissioner Extraordinary, Lieutenant-General of H.I.J.M. Army, Member of the Privy Council, and Minister of the Colonization Department, and Inouyé Kaoru, Associate High Commissioner Extraordinary and Member of the Genrô-In, both of whom had been directed to proceed to the city of Kokwa in Corea by the Government of Japan; and Shin Ken, Dai Kwan, Han-choosoofugi, and In Jishô, Fuku Kwan, Tosofu, Fukuso Kwan, both of whom had been duly commissioned for that purpose by the Government of Corea:—

Now therefore, in pursuance of Article XI. of the above Treaty, Miyamoto Okadzu, Commissioner despatched to the Capital of Corea, Daijô of the Foreign Department, and duly empowered thereto by the Government of Japan, and Chio Inki, Kôshoo Kwan, Gisheifudôshô, duly empowered thereto by the Government of Corea, have negotiated and concluded the following articles:—

Art. I.—Agents of the Japanese Government stationed at any of the open ports shall hereafter, whenever a Japanese vessel has been stranded on the Corean coasts and has need of their presence at the spot, have the right to proceed there on their informing the local authorities of the facts.

Art. II.—Envoys or Agents of the Japanese Government shall hereafter be at full liberty to despatch letters or other communications to any place or places in Corea, either by post at their own expense, or by hiring inhabitants of the locality wherein they reside as special couriers.

Art. III.—Japanese subjects may, at the ports of Corea open to them, lease land for the purpose of erecting residences thereon, the rent to be fixed by mutual agreement between the lessee and the owner.

Any lands belonging to the Corean Government may be rented by a Japanese on his paying the same rent thereon as a Corean subject would pay to his Government.

It is agreed that the Shumon (watch-gate) and the Shotsumon (barrier) erected by the Corean Government near the Kokwa (Japanese official establishment) in Sorioko, Fusan, shall be entirely removed, and that a new boundary line shall be established according to the limits hereinafter provided. In the other two open ports, the same steps shall be taken.

Art. IV.—The limits within which Japanese subjects may travel from the port of Fusan shall be comprised within a radius of ten *ri*, Corean measurement, the landing place in that port being taken as a centre.

Japanese subjects shall be free to go where they please within the above limits, and shall be therein at full liberty either to buy articles of local production or to sell articles of Japanese production.

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The town of Torai lies outside of the above limits, but Japanese shall have the same privileges as in those places within them.

Art. V.—Japanese subjects shall at each of the open ports of Corea be at liberty to employ Corean subjects.

Corean subjects, on obtaining permission from their Government, may visit the Japanese Empire.

Art. VI.—In case of the death of any Japanese subject residing at the open ports of Corea, a suitable spot of ground shall be selected wherein to inter his remains.

As to the localities to be selected for cemeteries in the two open ports other than the ports of Fusan, in determining them regard shall be had as to the distance there is to the cemetery already established at Fusan.

Art. VII.—Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to traffic in any article owned by Corean subjects, paying therefor in Japanese coin. Corean subjects, for purposes of trade, may freely circulate among themselves at the open ports of Corea such Japanese coin as they may have possession of in business transactions.

Japanese subjects shall be at liberty to use in trade or to carry away with them the copper coin of Corea.

In case any subject of either of the two countries counterfeit the coin of either of them he shall be punished according to the laws of his own country.

Art. VIII.—Corean subjects shall have the full fruition of all and every article which they have become possessed of either by purchase or gift from Japanese subjects.

Art. IX.—In case a boat despatched by a Japanese surveying vessel to take soundings along the Corean coasts, as provided for in Article VII. of the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, should be prevented from returning to the vessel, on account either of bad weather or of the ebb tide, the headman of the locality shall accommodate the boat party in a suitable house in the neighbourhood. Articles required by them for their comfort shall be furnished to them by the local authorities and the outlay thus incurred shall afterwards be refunded to the latter.

Art. X.—Although no relations as yet exist between Corea and foreign countries, yet Japan has for many years back maintained friendly relations with them; it is therefore natural that in case a vessel of any of the countries of which Japan thus cultivates the friendship should be stranded by stress of weather or otherwise on the coasts of Corea, those on board shall be treated with kindness by Corean subjects, and should such persons ask to be sent back to their homes they shall be delivered over by the Corean Government to an Agent of the Japanese Government residing at one of the open ports of Corea, requesting him to send them back to their native countries, which request the Agent shall never fail to comply with.

Art. XI.—The foregoing ten articles, together with the Regulations for Trade annexed hereto, shall be of equal effect with the Treaty of Amity and Friendship, and therefore shall be faithfully observed by the Governments of the two countries. Should it, however, be found that any of the above articles actually causes embarrassment to the commercial intercourse of the two nations, and that it is necessary to modify them, then either government, submitting its propositions to the other, shall negotiate the modification of such articles on giving one year's previous notice of their intention.

Signed and sealed this twenty-fourth day of the eighth month of the ninth year Meiji, and two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of H. M. Zimmu Tenno; and of the Corean era, the sixth day of the seventh month of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Corea the four hundred and fifth.

(Signed) MIYAMOTO OKADZU,
Commissioner and Daijô of the Foreign Department.

(Signed) CHO INKI,
Kôshoo Kwan, Gisheifudoshô.

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REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH JAPANESE TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN COREA.

Art. I.—Within three days after the arrival in a Corean port of a Japanese ship (Japanese men-of-war, or ships exclusively used for the transportation of the Japanese mails excepted), to establish her nationality the owner or captain shall exhibit to the Corean authorities the receipt of the Agent of the Japanese Government, showing that he has deposited, as required by the Japanese regulations now in existence, all the ship's papers, the register, sea-letter, etc., in the hands of the said Agent, which documents shall remain in his custody during her stay in port; he shall then make an entry of his ship by giving a written paper, stating the name of the ship and the name of the port whence she comes, her capacity in tons or in *kokus*, the name of the captain, the names of passengers, if any, and the number of her crew, which paper shall be signed by the owner or captain; he shall at the same time deposit a written manifest of his cargo, setting forth the marks and numbers of the packages, if mentioned, and their contents, with the name of the person or persons to whom they are consigned; a list of the stores of the ship shall be added to the manifest.

The manifest and all other papers shall be written in the Japanese language and shall not be accompanied by a Chinese translation.

Art. II.—The owner or consignees of any goods desiring to land them shall make an entry of the same at the Corean Government office, setting forth the names of the goods, the quantity and number of packages thereof, and their original cost; on receipt of the entry, the Corean authorities shall immediately give a permit to land the goods.

Art. III.—The owner or consignee may land his goods after he has received the permit referred to in Regulation II. The Corean authorities may examine any or all of the packages, but such examination must be made carefully without any injury to the goods.

Art. IV.—All goods intended for export shall be entered at the Corean Government office before they are placed on shipboard. The entry shall be in writing and shall state the name of the ship by which the goods are to be exported, with the number of packages and description of their contents, as in an entry of import described in Regulation II. On receipt of the entry, the Corean authorities shall give a permit immediately, but the owner shall not refuse, if required, to have the goods examined by the Corean authorities.

Art. V.—Ships wishing to clear shall give notice to the Corean authorities before noon of the day previous to their intended departure; on receiving notice, the Corean authorities shall issue a clearance and at the same time shall return all the papers belonging to the ship deposited in their hands.

Ships carrying the Japanese mail may clear without observation of this regulation, but shall give notice to the Corean authorities of their sailing.

Art. VI.—Exportations of rice and other grain shall hereafter be allowed in any of the open ports of Corea.

Art. VII.—The following tonnage duties shall be levied on Japanese ships:—

For merchant sailing ship with more than one mast	5	*yen.*
For merchant steamer	5	*yen.*
For one-masted merchant ship of more than 500 *kokus* capacity ...	2	*yen.*
For ditto of less than 500 *kokus* capacity	1½	*yen.*

Boats attached to the vessel free from duty. Ships belonging to the Japanese Government shall pay no tonnage duties.

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Art. VIII.—Japanese merchant ships may be chartered by the Corean Government or by individuals for the transportation of goods to any of the non-open ports of Corea. When chartered by individuals, they shall only be employed under conditions specified in a permit to be given by the Corean Government for the purpose.

Art. IX.—Japanese ships found to be engaged in smuggling, or in attempting to smuggle goods into any non-open port of Corea, shall be seized by the Corean local authorities and delivered to the Agent of the Japanese Government residing at the nearest port; such goods to be confiscated by him and to be handed over to the Corean authorities.

Art. X.—The sale of opium is strictly prohibited.

Art. XI.—The above Regulations having been agreed upon by the two contracting parties shall come into effect from the present date, and may be revised, whenever it may be found necessary, by Commissioners appointed by each country.

In witness whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set their hands and seals, this twenty-fourth day of the eighth month of the ninth year of Meiji, and the two thousand five hundred and thirty-sixth since the accession of H. M. Zimmu Tenno, and of the Corean era, the sixth day of the seventh month of the year Heishi, and of the founding of Corea, the four hundred and eigthy-fifth.

(Signed) MIYAMOTO OKADZU,
Commissioner and Daijô of the Foreign Department.

(Signed) CHO INKI,
Kôshoo Kwan, Gisheifudoshô.

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TREATIES WITH SIAM.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP AND COMMERCE BETWEEN HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE KINGS OF SIAM.

Ratifications exchanged at Bangkok, 5th April, 1856.

Art. I.—There shall henceforward be perpetual peace and friendship between Her Majesty and her successors, and Their Majesties the Kings of Siam, and their successors. All British subjects coming to Siam shall receive from the Siamese Government full protection and assistance to enable them to reside in Siam in all security, and trade with every facility, free from oppression or injury on the part of the Siamese, and all Siamese subjects going to an English country shall receive from the British Government the same complete protection and assistance that shall be granted to British subjects by the Government of Siam.

Art. II.—The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a Consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok: he will himself conform to, and will enforce the observance by British subjects of all the provisions of this treaty, and such of the former treaty negotiated by Captain Burney, in 1826, as shall still remain in operation. He shall also give effect to all rules or regulations that are now or may hereafter be enacted for the government of British subjects in Siam, and conduct of their trade, and for the prevention of violations of the laws of Siam. Any disputes arising between British and Siamese subjects shall be heard and determined by the Consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by their own laws, through the Siamese authorities. But the Consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which only concern the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

It is understood, however, that the arrival of the British Consul at Bangkok shall not take place before the ratification of this treaty, nor until 10 vessels owned by British subjects sailing under British colours and with British papers, shall have entered the port of Bangkok for the purposes of trade, subsequent to the signing of this treaty.

Art. III.—If Siamese in the employ of British subjects offend against the laws of their country, or if any Siamese having so offended, or desiring to desert, take refuge with a British subject in Siam, they shall be searched for, and, upon proof of their guilt or desertion, shall be delivered up by the Consul to the Siamese authorities. In like manner any British offenders resident or trading in Siam, who may desert, escape to, or hide themselves in Siamese territory, shall be apprehended and delivered over to the British Consul on his requisition. Chinese not able to prove themselves to be British subjects, shall not be considered as such by the British Consul, nor be entitled to his protection.

Art. IV.—British subjects are permitted to trade freely in all the seaports of Siam, but may reside permanently only at Bangkok, or within the limits assigned by this

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Treaty. British subjects coming to reside at Bangkok may rent land, and buy or build houses, but cannot purchase land within a circuit of 200 *sen* (not more than 4 miles English) from the city walls, until they shall have lived in Siam for ten years, or shall obtain special authority from the Siamese Government to enable them to do so. But with the exception of this limitation, British residents in Siam may at any time buy or rent houses, lands, or plantations, situated anywhere within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from the city of Bangkok, to be computed by the rate at which boats of the country can travel. In order to obtain possession of such land or houses, it will be necessary that the British subject shall, in the first place, make application through the Consul to the proper Siamese officers; and the Consul having satisfied himself of the honest intentions of the applicant, will assist him in settling, upon equitable terms, the amount of the purchase money, will mark out and fix the boundaries of the property, and will convey the same to the British purchasers under sealed deeds. Whereupon he and his property shall be placed under the protection of the Governor of the district and that of the particular local authorities; he shall conform, in ordinary matters, to any just directions given him by them, and will be subject to the same taxation that is levied on Siamese subjects. But if through negligence, and want of capital or other cause, a British subject should fail to commence the cultivation or improvement of the lands so acquired within a term of three years from the date of receiving possession thereof, the Siamese Government shall have the power of resuming the property, upon returning to the British subject the purchase-money paid by him for the same.

Art. V.—All British subjects intending to reside in Siam shall be registered at the British Consulate. They shall not go out to sea, nor proceed beyond the limits assigned by this treaty for the residence of British subjects, without a passport from the Siamese authorities, to be applied for by the British Consul; nor shall they leave Siam, if the Siamese authorities show to the British Consul that legitimate objections exist to their quitting the country. But within the limits appointed under the preceding article, British subjects are at liberty to travel to and fro under protection of a pass, to be furnished them by the British Consul, and counter-sealed by the proper Siamese officer, stating, in the Siamese character, their names, calling, and description. The Siamese officers at the Government stations in the interior may, at any time, call for the production of this pass, and immediately on its being exhibited, they must allow the parties to proceed: but it will be their duty to detain those persons who, by travelling without a pass from the Consul, render themselves liable to the suspicion of their being deserters; and such detention shall be immediately reported to the Consul.

Art. VI.—All British subjects visiting or residing in Siam, shall be allowed the free exercise of the Christian religion, and liberty to build churches in such localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities. The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment by the English of Siamese subjects as servants, or in any other capacity. But whenever a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, the servant, who engages himself to a British subject without the consent of his master, may be reclaimed by him; and the Siamese Government will not enforce an agreement between a British subject and any Siamese in his employ, unless made with the knowledge and consent of the master, who has a right to dispose of the services of the person engaged.

Art. VII.—British ships of war may enter the river, and anchor at Paknam, but they shall not proceed above Paknam, unless with the consent of the Siamese authorities, which shall be given when it is necessary that a ship shall go into dock for repairs. Any British ship of war conveying to Siam a public functionary accredited by Her Majesty's Government to the Court of Bangkok, shall be allowed to come up to Bangkok, but shall not pass the forts called Pong Phrachamit and Pit-patch-nuck, unless expressly permitted to do so by the Siamese Government; but in the absence of a British ship of war, the Siamese authorities engage to furnish the Consul with a force sufficient to enable him to give effect to his authority over British subjects, and to enforce discipline among British shipping.

Art. VIII.—The measurement duty hitherto paid by British vessels trading to Bangkok under the treaty of 1826 shall be abolished from the date of this treaty

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coming into operation, and British shipping and trade will henceforth be only subject to the payment of import and export duties on the goods landed or shipped. On all articles of import the duties shall be three per cent., payable at the option of the importer, either in kind or money, calculated upon the market value of the goods. Drawback of the full amount of duty shall be allowed upon goods found unsaleable and re-exported. Should the British merchant and the Custom-house officers disagree as to the value to be set upon imported articles, such disputes shall be referred to the Consul and proper Siamese officer, who shall each have the power to call in an equal number of merchants as assessors, not exceeding two on either side, to assist them in coming to an equitable decision.

Opium may be imported free of duty, but can only be sold to the opium farmer or his agents. In the event of no arrangement being effected with them for the sale of the opium, it shall be re-exported, and no impost or duty shall be levied thereon. Any infringement of this regulation shall subject the opium to seizure and confiscation.

Articles of export from the time of production to the date of shipment shall pay one impost only, whether this be levied under the name of inland tax, transit duty, or duty on exportation. The tax or duty to be paid on each article of Siamese produce previous to or upon exportation, is specified in the tariff attached to this Treaty; and it is distinctly agreed that goods or produce which pay any description of tax in the interior, shall be exempted from any further payment of the duty on exportation.

English merchants are to be allowed to purchase directly from the producer the articles in which they trade, and in like manner to sell their goods directly to the parties wishing to purchase the same, without the interference, in either case, of any other person.

The rates of duty down in the tariff attached to this Treaty are those that are now paid upon goods or produce shipped in Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks; and it is agreed that British shipping shall enjoy all the privileges now exercised by, or which hereafter may be granted to, Siamese or Chinese vessels or junks.

British subjects will be allowed to build ships in Siam, on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

Whenever a scarcity may be apprehended of salt, rice, or fish, the Siamese Government reserve to themselves the right of prohibiting, by public proclamation, the exportation of these articles.

Bullion or personal effects may be imported free of charge.

Art. IX.—The code of regulations appended to this Treaty shall be enforced by the Consul, with the co-operation of the Siamese authorities; and they, the said authorities and Consul, shall be enabled to introduce any further regulations which may be found necessary, in order to give effect to the objects of this Treaty.

All fines and penalties inflicted for infraction of the provisions and regulations of this Treaty shall be paid to the Siamese Government.

Until the British Consul shall arrive at Bangkok, and enter upon his functions, the consignees of British vessels shall be at liberty to settle with the Siamese authorities all questions relating to their trade.

Art. X.—The British Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in any privileges that may have been, or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XI.—After the lapse of ten years from the date of the ratification of this Treaty, upon the desire of either the British or Siamese Government, and on twelve months' notice being given by either party, the present and such portions of the Treaty of 1826 as remain unrevoked by this Treaty, together with the Tariff and Regulations hereunto annexed, or those that may hereafter be introduced, shall be subject to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose, who will be empowered to decide on and insert therein such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

These ratifications were exchanged at Bangkok on the 5th April, 1856.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH BRITISH TRADE IS TO BE CONDUCTED IN SIAM.

Art. I.—The master of any English ship coming to Bangkok to trade must, either before or after entering the river, as may be found convenient, report the arrival of his vessel at the Custom-house at Paknam, together with the number of his crew and guns, and the port from whence he comes. Upon anchoring his vessel at Paknam, he will deliver into the custody of the Custom-house officers all his guns and ammunition; and a Custom-house officer will then be appointed to the vessel, and will proceed in her to Bangkok.

Art. II.—A vessel passing Paknam without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be fined eight hundred ticals for having so disobeyed. After delivery of her guns and ammunition she will be permitted to return to Bangkok to trade.

Art. III.—When a British vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master, unless a Sunday should intervene, will within four-and-twenty hours after arrival proceed to the British Consulate, and deposit there his ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his import cargo; and upon the Consul's reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter.

For neglecting so to report his arrival, or for presenting a false manifest, the master will subject himself, in each instance, to a penalty of four hundred ticals; but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it to the Consul, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring the above-mentioned penalty.

Art. IV.—A British vessel breaking bulk, and commencing to discharge, before due permission shall be obtained, or smuggling, either when in the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to the penalty of eight hundred ticals, and confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

Art. V.—As soon as a British vessel shall have discharged her cargo, and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties, and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the British Consul, a Siamese port-clearance shall be granted her on application from the Consul, who, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, will then return to the master his ship's papers, and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom-house officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam; and on arriving there she will be inspected by the Custom-house officer of that station, and will receive from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge. The above regulations, numbered from 1 to 5, are obligatory under the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Siam; those which follow, numbered from 6 to 14, are equally to be observed by masters of British vessels and their crews.

Art. VI.—Masters of British vessels when reporting their arrival at Her Majesty's Consulate, at the port of Bangkok, as directed by the fourth regulation above quoted, shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the registered crew.

Notice must likewise be given of the number and names of persons, who, as passengers or in any other capacity (seamen borne on the muster-roll excepted) intend to leave Siam in a British vessel.

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Art. VII.—Seamen, lascars, and others belonging to British vessels in the port are strictly prohibited to wear side knives and other weapons while on shore.

Art. VIII.—Should any seaman or apprentice absent himself without leave, the master will report his absence, if such exceeds twenty-four hours, at the Consulate office.

Art. IX.—Any British subject who entices a seaman or apprentice to desert, incurs according to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, paragraph 257, a penalty not exceeding ten pounds; or any such subject who wilfully harbours or secretes a person deserted from his ship, incurs a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, if it be proved that he had knowledge of his being a deserter.

In default of the payment of such fines, the offender is to be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Art. X.—All cases of death, and especially of sudden death, occurring on board of British vessels in the port of Bangkok, must be immediately reported at the Consulate.

Art. XI.—The discharge of guns from vessels anchored in the port of Bangkok, without notice having been previously given, and permission obtained through H.M. Consul from the proper Siamese authority, is forbidden, under a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Art. XII.—It is strictly prohibited to shoot birds within the precincts of the Wats or Temples, either in Bangkok or elsewhere within the Siamese dominions, or to injure or damage any of the statues of figures, the trees or shrubs in such localities of Siamese worship; any British subject or seaman of a British vessel guilty of such an act renders himself liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to an imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period of not more than one month.

Art. XIII.—When a vessel under the British flag is ready to leave the port of Bangkok, the master will give notice at the Consulate-office, and hoist a blue peter twenty-four hours before her departure, which is to fly until she breaks anchorage.

Art. XIV.—Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Siamese port clearance, as directed by the fifth regulation above quoted, the master, as in a case of smuggling, subjects himself to a penalty of 800 Ticals (equal to £100), and the goods so taken or discharged will be liable to confiscation.

Art. XV.—Every fine or penalty levied under these regulations, is (if not paid in sterling money) at the rate of eight ticals Siamese currency for one pound.

Tariff of Export and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade.

I.—The undermentioned Articles shall be entirely free from Inland or other taxes, on production of transit, and shall pay Export Duty as follows:—

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
1. Ivory	10	0	0	0	per picul.
2. Gamboge	6	0	0	0	,,
3. Rhinoceros' horns	50	0	0	0	,,
4. Cardamons, best	14	0	0	0	,,
5. Cardamons, bastard	6	0	0	0	,,
6. Dried mussels	1	0	0	0	,,
7. Pelicans' quills	2	2	0	0	,,
8. Betel nut, dried	1	0	0	0	,,
9. Krachi wood	0	2	0	0	,,
10. Sharks' fins, white ...	6	0	0	0	,,
11. Sharks' fins, black	3	0	0	0	,,
12. Lukkrabau seed	0	2	0	0	,,
13. Peacocks' tails	10	0	0	0	per 100 tails.
14. Buffalo and cow bones...	0	0	0	3	per picul.
15. Rhinoceros hides	0	2	0	0	,,

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	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
16. Hide cuttings	0	1	0	0	per picul.
17. Turtle shells	1	0	0	0	„
18. Soft ditto	1	0	0	0	„
19. Béche-de-mer	3	0	0	0	„
20. Fish maws	3	0	0	0	„
21. Bird's nests, uncleaned ...	20 per cent.				
22. Kingfishers' feathers ...	6	0	0	0	per 100
23. Cutch	0	2	0	0	per picul.
24. Beyche seed (Nux Vomica)	0	2	0	0	„
25. Pungtarai seed	0	2	0	0	„
26. Gum Benjamin	4	0	0	0	„
27. Angrai bark	0	2	0	0	„
28. Agilla wood	2	0	0	0	„
29. Ray skins	3	0	0	0	„
30. Old deers' horns	0	1	0	0	„
31. Soft, or young ditto	10 per cent.				per 100 hid.
32. Deer hides, fine	8	0	0	0	„
33. Deer hides, common	3	0	0	0	per picul.
34. Deer sinews	4	0	0	0	„
35. Buffalo and cow hides ...	1	0	0	0	„
36. Elephants' bones	1	0	0	0	„
37. Tigers' bones	5	0	0	0	„
38. Buffalo horns	0	1	0	0	„
39. Elephants' hides	0	1	0	0	per skin.
40. Tigers' skins	0	1	0	0	per picul.
41. Armadillo skins	4	0	0	0	„
42. Sticklac	1	1	0	0	„
43. Hemp	1	2	0	0	„
44. Dried fish *Plaheng*	1	2	0	0	„
45. Dried fish *Plusalit*	1	0	0	0	„
46. Sapan wood	0	2	1	0	„
47. Salt meat	2	0	0	0	„
48. Mangrove bark	0	1	0	0	„
49. Rosewood	0	2	0	0	„
50. Ebony	1	1	0	0	„
51. Rice	4	4	0	0	per koyan.

II.—The undermentioned Articles being subject to the Inland or Transit duties herein named, and which shall not be increased, shall be exempt from Export duty.

	Tical.	Salung.	Fuang.	Hun.	
52. Sugar, white	0	2	0	0	per picul.
53. Sugar, red	0	1	0	0	„
54. Cotton, clean and uncleaned	10 per cent.				
55. Pepper	1	0	0	0	per picul.
56. Salt fish, *Platu*	1	0	0	0	per 10,000 fish.
57. Beans and Peas	one-twelfth				
58. Dried Prawns	one-twelfth				
59. Tilseed	one-twelfth				
60. Silk, raw	one-twelfth				
61. Bees' wax	one-fifteenth				
62. Tawool	1	0	0	0	per picul.
63. Salt	6	0	0	0	per koyan.
64. Tobacco	1	2	0	0	per 1,000 bndls.

III.—All goods or produce unenumerated in this Tariff shall be free of Export Duty, and shall only be subject to one Inland Tax or Transit Duty, not exceeding the rate now paid.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE PEACE, ORDER, AND GOOD GOVERNMENT OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS IN SIAM.

Art. I.—Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate-office shall be open for the transaction of public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays and those holidays upon which offices in England are closed.

Art. II.—British subjects intending to reside within the dominions of the Kings of Siam, are required, in conformity with the 5th article of the Treaty concluded between Her Majesty and the Kings of Siam, to enrol themselves in the register of British residents kept for that purpose at the Consulate. Failing to do so within fourteen days after their arrival, without there is valid reason to account for the omission, they are not entitled, conformably to the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated at the Court of Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of July, 1856, to protection under the Consul's authority.

British subjects on leaving Siam as a residence are equally required to report themselves at the Consulate, at least forty-eight hours before their departure.

Seamen borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel are exempt from this obligation.

Art. III.—In compliance with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 1st of May, 1858, a register of all births and deaths occurring amongst British subjects in Siam is kept at the Consulate. The registration fee of each case is two shillings and sixpence.

The period in which such registration can take place after the occurrence of the event in foreign countries has been fixed by Her Majesty's Government to be seven years; this being the utmost limit that can be allowed for such registration.

Art. IV.—In the event of a sudden death, either by accident or otherwise amongst the subjects of Her Majesty residing here, it must forthwith be reported at Her Majesty's Consulate, in order that such measures may be taken as the circumstances require.

Art. V.—British subjects in Siam desiring to trade beyond the limits stipulated by the Treaty, must apply for a passport to the Consulate a reasonable time before their intended departure; as that document must be countersigned by the proper Siamese authority.

Persons travelling without a pass render themselves liable to be treated as deserters, and will be detained at the government stations in the interior until the case having been reported to the Consul, instructions on the subject have been received.

Art. VI.—In all cases of loss of British property by theft or fraud, assault or felony, whether committed on shore or on board of a British vessel in harbour, the occurrence must be forthwith reported at the Consulate-office, and in cases of theft, peculation, or assault where British and Siamese subjects are both concerned, a Siamese, if guilty of any criminal act, may be conveyed to Her Majesty's Consulate, provided there is no responsible officer of his country at hand to whom the offender might be delivered. But British subjects will not be permitted to use violence to Siamese offenders, or take steps for the redress of their grievances, under peril of rendering themselves liable for the prosecution of an assault.

Art. VII.—It is strictly forbidden a British subject, whether permanently or temporarily residing in Bangkok, or in any other part of Siam, to enter the precincts of a Wat or Siamese Temple for the purpose of shooting pigeons or other birds; nor is it permitted to injure the edifices, or the symbols of Siamese worship of their tombs, or to damage any of the trees and shrubs within the last. Any infringement of this rule will subject the offender to a fine not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default of such payment, to imprisonment in the Consular gaol for a period not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour.

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Art. VIII.—No British subject residing in Bangkok or in any other part of Siam may establish either a boarding or eating-house without the sanction of the Consul, and unless security has been given not to harbour any seaman who fails to prove that he has been legally discharged. Any person thus licensed as boarding or eating-house keeper, must use every precaution that the inmates and frequenters of his house do not conduct themselves in a riotous manner, or break the peace, otherwise he will be rendered responsible, and his licence may be withdrawn.

Art. IX.—Any British subject resident here, who wilfully harbours or secretes any seaman or apprentice who has deserted from a British ship, knowing or having reason to believe such to be the case, shall, conformably to the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1854" (paragraph 257), incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, in default he may be imprisoned in the Consular gaol for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour.

Art. X.—It is strictly forbidden to British subjects to enter the houses of the Siamese people against their will, or to create disturbances at their abodes. Any infringement of this rule subjects the offender, or if more than one, each of the offenders, to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or in default thereof to imprisonment in the Consular gaol for the period of not more than one month, with or without hard labour.

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GERMANY.

TREATY OF AMITY, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION, BETWEEN THE GERMAN CONFEDERATION AND SIAM.

SIGNED, IN THE GERMAN, SIAMESE, AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES, AT BANGKOK, 7TH FEBRUARY, 1862.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between the United States of the German Customs and Commercial Union, and the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and the Kingdom of Siam on the other part.

His Majesty the King of Prussia, in his own name, and as representing the Sovereigns, States, and Territories united to the Prussian system of Customs and Imports, that is to say, Luxemburg, Anhalt Dessau Koethen, Anhalt Bernburg, Waldeck and Pyamont, Lippe and Meisenheim, as well as on behalf of the other States belonging to the German Zollverein, namely:—Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wurtemberg, Baden, Electoral Hesse, Grand-ducal Hesse (the bailiwick of Hamburg included), the States forming the Thuringian Customs and Commercial Union, to wit:—Saxe Weimar Eisenach, Sexe Meiningen, Saxe Altenburg, Saxe Coburg Gotha, Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, Schwartzburg Sonderhausen, the Elder Branch of Reuss, and the Younger Branch of Reuss, Brunswick, Oldenburg, Nassau, and the Free Town of Frankfort, as likewise in the name of the Grand Duchies of Mecklenbur-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz on the one part, and their Majesties Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Paramenda Maha Mongkut, Phra Chan Klan Chau Yu Hua, the First King of Siam, and Phra Bard Somdetch, Phra Pawarendr Ramesr Mahiswaresr, Phra Pin Klan Chan Yu Hua, the Second King of Siam, on the other part:—

Being sincerely desirous to establish friendly relations between the afore-named States and Siam, have resolved to secure the same by a Treaty of Peace and Commerce, mutually advantageous and profitable to the subjects of the High Contracting powers, and for this purpose have named as the their plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Prussia,

The Chamberlain Frederick Albert Count of Eulenburg, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Knight of the Order of the Red Eagle, and of the Order of St. John;

And their Majesties the First and Second Kings of Siam

His Royal Highness Prince Kromonatuang Mugsa Feerat Sanneet;

His Lordship Chowpraya Suriwongs Samnha Prakralahome, Commander-in-chief of the Forces, and Governor-General of the South Western provinces; His Lordship Chowpraya Rawiwong Maha Kosatihodee, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Governor-General of the Eastern Coast of the Gulf of Siam:

His Lordship Chow Pya Yamarat, Governor of the City of Bangkok, and its vicinities;

His Excellency Praya Montree Prakralahome Fighnear, Governor-General of the Northern provinces; who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, and found them to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I.—Between the Contracting German States and their Majesties the First and the Second Kings of Siam, their heirs and successors, as well as between their respective subjects, there shall be constant peace and perpetual amity.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other full security of person and property.

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There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation for the subjects and vessels of the High Contracting Powers, in every portion of their respective territories where trade and navigation are actually allowed or may hereafter be allowed to the subjects or vessels of the most favoured nations.

Art. II.—The High Contracting Powers recognise reciprocally their right to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents in the Ports and Towns of their respective States, and these officers are to enjoy the same privileges, immunities, powers, and exemptions, as are or may be accorded to those of the most favoured nation. The said Consular Officers shall, however, not begin to exercise their functions until they shall have received the Exequatur of the local government. The Contracting German States will appoint one Consular Officer only for each port or town, but for those places where they appoint a Consul-General or a Consul, they shall have the right of nominating a Vice-Consul or Consular Agent besides, to act for the Consul-General or Consul in case of his being absent or unable to attend. Vice-Consuls or Consular Agents may also be appointed by the Consuls-General or Consuls, their chiefs.

The German Consular Officer shall have under his protection, superintendence, and control the interests of all subjects of the Contracting German States, who reside or who arrive in Siam. He shall conform to all provisions of this Treaty himself, and enforce the observance of the same by German subjects.

He shall also promulgate and carry out all rules and regulations which are now or may hereafter be enacted for the observance of German citizens with regard to the conducting of their business, and their due obedience to the laws of Siam.

Should the German Consular officers be absent, subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam or residing in it, may have recourse to the intervention of a Consul of a friendly nation, or they may address themselves directly to the local authorities, who then shall take means to secure to the said German subjects all the benefits of the present Treaty.

Art. III.—Subjects of the Contracting German States visiting Siam, or taking up their residence there, shall be allowed free exercise of their religion, and they shall be at liberty to build churches in such convenient localities as shall be consented to by the Siamese authorities, and such consent shall not be withheld, without sufficient reason being assigned.

Art. IV.—Subjects of the Contracting German States wishing to reside in the Kingdom of Siam, must be registered at the German Consulate, and a copy of this registration must be furnished to the Siamese authorities. Whenever a subject of any of the Contracting German States has to refer to the Siamese authorities, his petition or claim must be first submitted to the German Consular Officer, who shall forward the same, if it appear to him reasonable, and conceived in proper terms, or else shall modify its contents.

Art. V.—Subjects of the Contracting German States who may wish to take up their residence in Siam, shall for the present do so only in the city of Bangkok, or within a district defined by the following boundaries, namely:—

On the North: The Bang-putsa canal from its junction with the Choupya river up to the old walls of the town of Lobpury, and a straight line from thence to the Pragnam landing place, near the town of Saraburi on the river Pasak.

On the East: A straight line drawn from the Pragnam landing place to the junction of the Klongkut canal with the Bangpakong river; and this river from thence to its mouth. On the coast between the Bangpakong and the island of Simaharaja German subjects may settle at any place within a distance of twenty-four hours' journey from Bangkok.

On the South: The island of Simaharaja, the Seechang Islands, and the walls of Petchaburi.

On the western coast of the gulf German citizens may settle at Petchaburi, and anywhere between that city and the river Meklong, within a journey of twenty-four hours from Bangkok.—From the mouth of the Meklong that river shall form the boundary up to the town of Raypuri; from thence a straight line drawn to the town

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of Supannaburi, and thence to the mouth of the Bangputsa canal into the Chowpya river. Nevertheless German subjects may reside beyond these boundaries on obtaining permission to do so from the Siamese authorities.

All subjects of the Contracting German States are at liberty to travel and trade throughout the entire Kingdom of Siam, and to buy and sell all merchandise not prohibited, from and to whomsoever they please.

They are not bound to purchase from, or to sell to officials or monopolists, nor is anybody permitted to interfere with them or hinder them in their business.

Art. VI.—The Siamese Government will place no restrictions upon the employment of Siamese subjects is any capacity whatever by German subjects. But when a Siamese subject belongs or owes service to some particular master, he may not engage himself to a German subject without the consent of the same. Should he, however, do so, the contract for services is to be looked upon as concluded for three months only, unless a still shorter period should have been agreed upon, or the German subject be willing to discharge the Siamese at once; and during this period the German subject is bound to pay two-thirds of the stipulated wages, not to the Siamese in his employment, but to the person to whom he belongs or owes service.

If Siamese in the employment of a German subject offend against the laws of Siam, or if any Siamese offenders or fugitives take refuge with a German subject in Siam, the German Consular Officer shall, upon proof of the guilt or desertion, take the necessary steps to ensure their being delivered up to the Siamese authorities.

Art. VII.—Subjects of the Contracting German States shall not be detained against their will in the Kingdom of Siam, unless the Siamese authorities can prove to the German Consular Officer that there are lawful reasons for such detention.

Within the boundaries fixed by Article V. of this treaty, subjects of the contracting German States shall be at liberty to travel without hindrance or delays of any kind whatever, provided they are in possession of a passport signed by their Consular Officer, containing in Siamese characters their names, profession, and a description of their person, and countersigned by the competent Siamese authority.

Should they wish to go beyond the said limits and travel in the interior of the Kingdom of Siam, they shall procure for themselves a passport, which shall be delivered to them at the request of the Consular Officer by the Siamese authorities, and such passport shall not be refused in any instance except with the concurrence of the Consular Officer of the Contracting German States.

Art. VIII.—Within the limits specified in the fifth article, subjects of the Contracting German States may buy and sell, take, or let on lease, land and plantations, and may build, buy, rent, sell, or let houses. The right, however, of owning land situated:—

1.—On the left bank of the river within the city of Bangkok proper, and on the piece of ground between the city wall and the Klong-padung-kumg-krasem canal, &c.;

2.—On the right bank of the river between the points opposite the upper and the lower month of the Klong-padung-kumg-krasem canal, within a distance of two English miles from the river, shall only belong to such as have received a special permission from the Siamese Government, or have spent ten years in Siam.

In order to obtain possession of such property, German subjects may make an application through the Consular Officer to the Siamese Government, which thereupon will appoint a functionary, who, jointly with the Consular Officer, shall equitably adjust and settle the amount of the purchase-money, and make out and fix the boundaries of the property. The Siamese Government will then convey the property to the German purchaser. All landed property of German subjects shall be under the protection of the district Governor and the local authorities, but the proprietors shall conform in ordinary matters to an equitable direction proceeding from the said authorities, and shall be subject to the same taxation as the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to search for and open mines in any part of Siam, and the matter being distinctly set forth to the

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Consul he shall in conjunction with the Siamese authorities arrange such suitable conditions and terms as shall admit of the mines being worked. German subjects shall likewise be permitted to engage in and carry on in Siam any description of manufacture not contrary to law, upon like reasonnble terms arranged between the German and the Siamese authorities.

Art. IX.—When a subject of one of the Contracting German States, residing permanently or temporarily in the Kingdom of Siam, has any cause of complaint or any claim against a Siamese, he shall first submit his grievance to the German Consular Officer, who, after having examined the affair, shall endeavour to settle it amicably. In the same manner when a Siamese shall have a complaint to make against any German subject the Consular Officer shall listen to his complaint, but if in such case this proves impossible, the Consular Officer shall apply to the competent Siamese functionary, and having conjointly examined the affair, they shall decide thereon according to equity.

Art. X.—If a crime or any offence be committed in Siam, and the offender be a subject of any of the Contracting German States, he shall be punished by the Consular Officer in conformity to the respective German laws; or be sent to Germany for punishment. If the offender be a Siamese, he shall be punished by the Siamese authorities according to the laws of the country.

Art. XI.—Should any act of piracy be committed on vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States on the coast or in the vicinity of the Kingdom of Siam, the authorities of the nearest place, on being informed of the same, shall use all means in their power towards the capture of the pirates, and the recovery of the stolen property, which shall be delivered to the Consular Officer, to be restored by him to the owners. The same course shall be followed by the Siamese authorities in all acts of pillage or robbery directed against the property of German subjects on shore. The Siamese Government shall not be held responsible for property stolen from German subjects, as soon as it is proved that it has employed all means in its power for the recovery of the same; and this principle shall equally hold good with regard to Siamese subjects living under the protection of any of the Contracting German States, and to their property.

Art. XII.—On the German Consular Officer sending a written application to the Siamese authorities, he shall receive from them every aid and support in detecting or arresting German sailors or other subjects, or any individual under the protection of a German flag. The German Consular Officer shall also, at his request, receive from the Siamese authorities every necessary assistance, and a sufficient force to give due effect to his authority over German subjects, and to keep up discipline among German shipping in Siam. In like manner, whenever a Siamese, guilty of desertion or any other crime, shall take refuge in the house of a subject of any of the Contracting German States, or on board of German vessels, the local authorities shall address themselves to the German Consular Officer, who, on proof of the culpability of the accused, shall immediately authorise his arrest. All concealment and connivance shall be carefully avoided by both parties.

Art. XIII.—Should a subject of any of the Contracting German States, engaged in business in the Kingdom of Siam, become bankrupt, the German Consular Officer shall take possession of all his goods, in order to distribute them proportionately among the creditors, for which end he shall receive every aid from the Siamese authorities; he shall also neglect no means to seize, on behalf of the creditors, all the goods which the said bankrupt may possess in other countries. In like manner in Siam the authorities of the Kingdom shall adjudicate and distribute the effects of Siamese subjects who may become insolvent in their commercial transactions with subjects of the Contracting German States.

Art. XIV.—Should a Siamese subject refuse or evade the payment of a debt to a German subject, the Siamese authorities shall afford the creditor every aid and facility for recovering what is due to him. In like manner the German Consular Officer shall give every assistance to Siamese subjects to recover the debts which may be due to them by subjects of the Contracting German States.

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Art. XV.—In case of the decease of any of their respective subjects in the dominions of one or the other of the High Contracting Parties, his property shall be delivered unto the executor of his will, or, if none have been appointed, unto the family of the deceased, or unto his partners in business. If the defunct possesses neither family nor partners in business, his property shall, in the dominions of both of the High Contracting Parties, be placed, as far as the laws of the land permit it, under the charge and control of the respective Consular officers, in order that they may deal with it in the customary manner, according to the laws and usages of their country.

Art. XVI.—Men-of-war belonging to any of the Contracting German States may enter the river and anchor at Paknam, but in case they intend to proceed to Bangkok they must first inform the Siamese authorities, and come to an understanding with the same respecting the anchorage.

Art. XVII.—Should a German vessel in distress enter into a Siamese port, the local authorities shall offer every facility for her being repaired and revictualled, so that she may be able to continue her voyage. Should a German vessel be wrecked on the coast of the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese authorities of the nearest place, being informed thereof, shall immediately afford every possible assistance to the crew, and take all measures necessary for the relief and security of the vessel and cargo. They shall thereupon inform the German Consular Officer of what has taken place in order that he may, in conjunction with the competent Siamese authority, take the proper steps for sending the crew home, and dealing with the wreck and cargo.

Art. XVIII.—By paying the import and export duties mentioned hereafter, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States and their cargoes, shall be free in Siam of all dues of tonnage, pilotage, and anchorage, or other dues whatever, as well on their arrival as their departure. They shall enjoy all privileges and immunities which are or shall be granted to junks, Siamese vessels, or vessels of the most favoured nation.

Art. XIX.—The duties to be levied on merchandize imported into the Kingdom of Siam by vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States shall not exceed three per cent. on their value. They shall be paid in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer. If the importer cannot agree with the Siamese Custom-house officers as to the value of the merchandize imported, the matter shall be referred to the Consular Officer and a competent Siamese functionary, who, if they consider it necessary, will each invite one or two merchants to act as advisers, and will settle the difference according to justice.

After payment of the said import duty of three per cent., the merchandize may be sold by wholesale or retail, free of any charge whatsoever. Should goods be landed and not sold, and be again shipped for exportation, the whole of the duties paid on them shall be reimbursed; and in general no duty shall be levied on any cargo not sold. Nor shall any further duties, taxes, or charges be imposed or levied on imported goods after they have passed into the hands of Siamese purchasers.

Art. XX.—The duties to be levied on Siamese produce, either before or at the time of shipment, shall be according to the tariff annexed to the present Treaty. Every article of produce subject to duties of exportation according to this tariff shall be free of all transit and other dues throughout the whole Kingdom of Siam, and it is likewise agreed that no Siamese produce, which shall have paid transit or other duties, shall be subject to any tariff, duty, or other charge whatsoever, either before or at the time of shipment.

Art. XXI.—On paying the duties above mentioned, which are not to be augmented in future, subjects of the Contracting German States shall be at liberty to import into the Kingdom of Siam from German and foreign ports, and likewise to export for all destinations, all goods which on the day of the signing of the present Treaty are not the object of a formal prohibition or a special monopoly. The Siamese Government reserves to itself, however, the right of prohibiting the exportation of rice, whenever it shall find reason to apprehend a dearth in the country. But such prohibition, which must be published one month before being enforced, shall not interfere with the fulfilment of contracts made *bonâ fide* before its publication;

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German merchants shall, however, inform the Siamese authorities of any bargains they have concluded previously to the prohibition. It shall also be permitted that ships which have arrived in Siam at the time of the publication of said prohibition, or are on their way to Siam from Chinese ports or from Singapore, if they have left those ports before the prohibition to export could be known there, may be laden with rice for exportation. Should the Siamese Government thereafter reduce the duties on goods imported or exported in Siamese or other bottoms, vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which import or export similar produce, shall immediately participate in the benefit accruing from such a reduction.

Art. XXII.—The Consular Officer of the Contracting German States shall see that German merchants and seamen conform themselves to the regulations annexed to the present Treaty, and the Siamese authorities shall aid them herein. All fines levied for infractions of the present Treaty shall belong to the Siamese Government.

Art. XXIII.—The Contracting German States and their subjects shall be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges that may have been or may hereafter be granted by the Siamese Government to the Government, subjects, or citizens of any other nation.

Art. XXIV.—After the lapse of twelve years from the date of ratification of this Treaty the Contracting States may propose a revision of the present Treaty and of the regulations and tariff thereunto annexed, in order to introduce such alterations, additions, and amendments as experience may prove to be desirable. Notice of such an intention must, however, be given at least a year beforehand.

Art. XXV.—The present Treaty is executed in four-fold copies, in the German, the Siamese, and the English languages. All these versions have one and the same meaning and intention, but the English text shall be looked upon as the original text of the Treaty, so that, if any different interpretation of the German and Siamese versions shall ever occur, the English text shall determine the sense.

The Treaty shall take effect immediately, and its ratifications shall be exchanged at Bangkok within eighteen months of the present date.

In witness whereof the Plenipotentiaries named at the beginning have signed and sealed the present Treaty at Bangkok, on the seventh day of the month of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, corresponding to the Siamese date of the eighth day of the third moon, in the year of the Cock, the third of the Decade, eleventh of the present reign, and one thousand two hundred and twenty-third of the Siamese civil era.

Here follow the seals and signatures of the Commissioners.

TRADE REGULATIONS.

I.—The master of every ship, belonging to any of the Contracting German States, which comes to Bangkok to trade, must either before or after entering the river, as he may choose, report the arrival of his vessel at the Paknam Custom-house, and the number of his crew and guns, and the name of the port from whence he comes. As soon as his vessel has anchored at Paknam, he shall deliver up all his guns and ammunition into the custody of the Custom-house Officer, and a Custom-house Officer will then be appointed to accompany the vessel to Bangkok.

II.—Every merchant vessel passing Paknam, without discharging her guns and ammunition as directed in the foregoing regulation, will be sent back to Paknam to comply with its provisions, and will be liable to a fine not exceeding eight hundred ticals. After having given up her guns and ammunition, she will be permitted to return to Bangkok.

III.—Whenever a German merchant vessel shall have cast anchor at Bangkok, the master shall, unless a holiday intervenes, proceed within four and twenty hours to the German Consulate and there deposit the ship's papers, bills of lading, &c., together with a true manifest of his cargo, and upon the Consular Officer reporting these particulars to the Custom-house, permission to break bulk will at once be given by the latter. Should the Custom-house delay granting such permission for more than

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twenty-four hours, the Consular Officer may give a permit, which shall have the same validity as if it proceeded from the Custom-house.

For neglecting to report his arrival or for presenting a false manifest, the master will be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred ticals, but he will be allowed to correct, within twenty-four hours after delivery of it, any mistake he may discover in his manifest, without incurring any penalty.

IV.—A German vessel breaking bulk and commencing to discharge before having obtained due permission, or smuggling on the river or outside the bar, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding eight hundred ticals, and to confiscation of the goods so smuggled or discharged.

V.—As soon as a German vessel shall have discharged her cargo and completed her outward lading, paid all her duties and delivered a true manifest of her outward cargo to the German Consular Officer, a Siamese port clearance shall be granted to her, and, in the absence of any legal impediment to her departure, the German Officer will then return the ship's papers to the master and allow the vessel to leave. A Custom-house Officer will accompany the vessel to Paknam, and there she will be inspected by the Custom-house Officers of that station, and will receive back from them the guns and ammunition previously delivered into their charge.

VI.—All Custom House Officers shall carry a badge, by which they can be distinguished when acting officially, and only two Custom-house Officers shall be allowed on board a German vessel at one time, unless a greater number should be required to effect the seizure of smuggled goods.

TARIFF.

Here follows the Tariff of Import, Export, and Inland Duties to be levied on Articles of Trade, which is precisely the same as that attached to the English Treaty, with the subjoined additions:—

The duties on goods imported into the Kingdom of Siam in vessels belonging to any of the Contracting German States, shall not exceed three per cent. on their value, and shall be paid either in kind or in money, at the choice of the importer.

Foreign coins, gold and silver in bars or ingots, gold leaf, provisions, and personal effects may be imported or exported duty free.

Such Consular Officers of the Contracting German States as shall be prohibited by their Governments from engaging in trade, are at liberty to import duty free all objects of furniture, outfit, and consumption they may require for their own private use.

Opium may be imported duty free, but can be sold only to the opium farmer or his agents. In like manner guns and ammunition may only be sold to the Siamese Government or to the Consul of the same.

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REGULATIONS FOR FOREIGN TRADE IN SIAM.

His Royal Highness Prince Krom Hluang Wongsa-dirat-sanidt, Superintendent of Customs, begs to inform all who are interested in this document, that having consulted with all the Consuls in Siam about the Imports and Exports, he has agreed with them upon the following Regulations, which, from this date, are the law of the land:—

20th January, 1863.

I.—Merchants or other persons importing merchandise for sale into Bangkok, shall pass sight entries at the Custom-house within twenty-four hours after the vessel shall have entered in the Consulate or Master-attendant's office, and upon such entries being made permission shall be granted to land the goods. But in order that the discharge of the importing vessel shall not be delayed, the Siamese Custom-house authorities are at liberty to land and store all goods for which permits have not been lodged with the Custom-house officer on board in time for good delivery, and all charges for so landing and storing shall be paid by the importers or consignees.

II.—Forty-eight hours after the discharge of the goods shall be allowed the consignees for completing the entries.

III.—Munitions of war are prohibited from being sold by merchants or other persons without reporting to the authorities and obtaining permission to do so.

IV.—Mat bags, imported by merchants or other persons, shall pay a duty of three per cent. either in kind or money, but upon proof being given of their having been used by the importer for his own exportation, a drawback to the full extent of the duty on the bags so used shall be allowed by the former.

V.—Masters of vessels shall report to the inspector of customs any ship stores, provisions, or other merchandise they may have for sale, and obtain a permit to discharge the same previous to doing so.

VI.—Merchants or other persons having imported merchandise, and found it unsaleable, and desiring to re-export it, shall report the particulars to the inspector of customs, and receive drawback to the full amount of the duty paid by them on the said goods.

VII.—Masters of vessels, or supercargoes purchasing produce generally liable to export duty, to be consumed by the crews of vessels on a voyage, shall report to the inspector of customs the quantity purchased.

VIII.—Merchants or other persons exporting produce either in foreign or native vessels, shall enter with the inspector of customs the quantity, description, and value of export previous to the vessel's obtaining port clearance.

IX.—The inspector of customs shall have authority to search passengers' baggage when he deems it necessary, but it shall be passed within half-an-hour after the vessel's arrival in Bangkok. The cargo shall also be discharged under the inspection of a Custom-house officer according to the manifest furnished by the inspector of customs, in the absence of the Custom-house officer appointed to be on board during legal hours, the master shall nevertheless have liberty to deliver cargo.

X.—Should the inspector of imports and exports have reason to doubt the correctness of any entry, he may place under seal the goods so suspected, to be afterwards examined, but such examination shall not be delayed by the inspector or consignee beyond the period of three months, and the merchandise thus under seal shall not be transferred nor exported; if upon examination the goods are found to have been incorrectly entered, they shall be reclosed under the joint seals of the Inspector of Customs and the consignee or importer, and shall be at once removed to the Custom-house godowns pending adjudication by the Consul, to whose jurisdiction the case belongs, and the Superintendent of Customs jointly.

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XI.—Masters and supercargoes of vessels shall ordinarily neither receive nor discharge cargo but between the hours of 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., when an officer will be in attendance on board. Special permission will have to be obtained from the Inspector of Customs to receive or discharge cargo at other than the above stated times.

XII.—That should permission not be granted by the Siamese authorities for a vessel to break bulk within 24 hours after her due entry, the Consul of the nation to whom the vessel belongs shall have power to order the discharge.

XIII.—That the Siamese Government will be liable for damages in the case of any vessel having been detained by the inspectors of imports and exports upon suspicion, which on examination appears to have been unfounded.

XIV.—That all cases arising from a breach of these regulations shall be laid before the Consul concerned, who will then with the Superintendent of Customs enquire whether the infraction has been intentional or through ignorance, and only in cases of wilful infringement of the regulations shall they impose the full fine; in cases where there is no proof of the infringement being intentional they shall proportion the fine to the offence.

XV.—The native vessels shall be under the same strict control as vessels of other nations.

Should it appear to the Consuls of this place that those whose interest are committed to them trade at a disadvantage in this last respect, they will withdraw their consent to the regulations.

LAWS CONCERNING VESSELS BELONGING TO SIAM, AND VESSELS FROM FOREIGN PORTS, LARGE VESSELS AND LIGHTERS WHICH COME INTO THE CHOW PHYA RIVER, OR INTO ANY OF THE RIVERS OF THE PROVINCES BELONGING TO SIAM.

I.—If a vessel come into the Chow Phya river, she shall cast anchor at the Guard Station at Paknam. Her master shall then report his name, the name of his vessel, from whence she comes, how many men she has on board, and what merchandise she has, so that the officer at the station may first examine his vessel. If she have guns and ammunition on board, the master shall deliver these to the care of the officer in charge. If the vessel going out be a merchant vessel belonging to a foreign port, or a vessel belonging to Siam, having a European or American captain, then she shall first be reported to Luang Wisuth Sakaratith, the Harbour-master, and then a pass be obtained for her at the Custom-office. But vessels belonging to the country, under Chinese or Mussulman flag, according to the custom of either, shall be reported to the officers of the port in the service of the Kromato of the right hand, or the Kromata of the left hand (according to whose business it is), and request a pass for the vessel according to the custom. When the vessel shall have dropped down to the Guard Station at Paknam, the pass shall be presented to the officer of the station. And, when the said officer discovers no cause why she should be detained, she may pass on.

In case a vessel that is coming in or going out do not stop at the Guard Station, and thus violate the treaties, she shall forfeit the sum of eight hundred ticals, as the treaties have stipulated. And if a vessel shall go into any port of the provinces, or come out of any such port, she shall cast anchor at the Guard Station [at the mouth of such river] and report herself to the officer of the station, and whatever he shall direct the masters to do in the premises, that must be done which is according to the treaties.

Light on Vessels, and Mooring Ships.

II.—When any ship or vessel shall have entered into any river, she shall keep a light burning three fathoms above her upper deck from early twilight to clear morning

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light. And when she shall have arrived up the river, within the precincts of the town, her master shall first report himself to the Harbour-master, who will direct him to a berth for his vessel, which direction he must follow. She shall be moored by two anchors, one for the flood, and the other for the ebb tide, and rig her jib-boom in.

Masters of vessels are prohibited from quitting the place of anchorage which has been assigned to them, without having first obtained the sanction of the Harbour-master.

Every infraction will be punished by a fine.

The Line of Mooring.

III.—The Harbour-master shall direct the masters of vessels not to moor their vessels very near the shore. The vessels shall be so moored as that they will not be liable to swing round and strike any floating house. They shall not be moored at the mouth of any canal, but shall be arranged in a line up and down the river. Masters of vessels are hereby forbidden to fasten their cable to the shore, so as to form obstructions to the passage of boats near the shore.

Collision and Sinking of Vessels.

IV.—If vessels come into collision with one another, and are injured, and persons lose their lives by the accident, and property be lost, or damaged to whatever amount, report must be made of it to the Harbour-master, who will then examine the matter, and report to the proper authority, who will adjudicate the case.

If a vessel coming in or going out shall spring a leak, and sink in the channel of the river, the master of the same shall employ men to remove that obstruction. But should he not do this, the Harbour-master shall cause it to be done, and whatever be the cost of that work it shall be paid by the master of the said vessel.

Liabilities of Vessels not properly Moored.

V.—If the master of any vessel do not abide by the 2nd and 3rd articles as above stated, and a large vessel dropping down or coming up the river shall run against such a vessel and injure her, damages may be claimed from the vessel thus causing the injury.

If a small vessel shall run against a vessel not properly moored, and the small vessel be sunk thereby, and property damaged or lost, to whatever amount, the master of the large vessel shall pay the worth of all property lost or damaged and pay a fine of one hundred and sixty ticals, because he did not take care to follow the directions given in articles 2nd and 3rd.

All cases of this class that exist at the present time, or that may arise in the future, and the person required thereby to pay damages shall have any doubts as to the true worth of the property damaged or lost, the owner of the said property shall under oath, administered according to the custom of his own religion, afford satisfactory evidence that the property lost was of the value claimed.

In all cases where a fine is imposed on masters of vessels for carelessness of the kind above stated, the money thus obtained shall become the property of the Government.

Cable and Ropes connecting with the Shore.

Art. VI.—If a master of a vessel shall remove from his berth and moor close in shore for the purpose of receiving merchandise, or for any other advantage, and shall in the day time fasten ropes to the land to bring her in to shore, it shall not be unlawful. But the ropes must not be thus engaged in the night time.

If a vessel shall remove from her berth to receive merchandise, and be fastened close to a wharf, one or two abreast of each other, but not so that the way for the passing of boats outside shall be obstructed—or shall put into shore to cast out ballast, or do anything else, and the vessel be in close contact with the shore or wharf, and there be left no passage for boats between her and the shore, ropes may in such cases be extended from her to the shore, for the purpose of retaining her place.

The Royal Barges, seats of either the first or second king, are allowed to be moored in front of the royal palaces; and although their cables and ropes be made fast to the shore, it shall not be unlawful, because they are near the seats of the kings on the bank of the river, it not being suitable that any persons besides those engaged in royal service should come near to them.

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If any one attempt to pass between the said Barges and the Royal seats on the river's bank, and run against their cables, or ropes, and the boat be capsized, all damages thus resulting shall be suffered by the owner of the boat, because the act had been forbidden. There are only two such places, viz.:—one in front of the First King's Palace, and one in front of the Second King's Palace. Again, masters of boats in the canals, laden with goods coming out to moor in the river with the view to sell their merchandise, if they wish to anchor near the shore may do so, provided they leave an open passage between their boats and the shore sufficient for small boats to pass.

According to Article IV., if a small boat get entangled in the ropes or chains of the vessels by which they are held in their proper places according to those laws, or run against a vessel thus orderly moored, and be capsized, and property be lost by the accident in whatever way, the owner of the boat capsized shall not claim any damages.

Respect to be paid to the Kings when passing.

VII.—If either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam desire to pass on the river, and a vessel riding at anchor shall in any wise interrupt the way, and the Harbour-master or other officer in charge shall order said vessel to move out of the way, then the master of the vessel shall be bound to obey that order within the space of three hours.

And concerning all vessels of commerce lying at anchor in the river, whenever the Royal Barges bearing either of their Majesties the Kings of Siam shall approach near them, it is requested that their colours be drawn up to bestow a Royal salute according to custom. And the people who may be on board these vessels at the time can act their pleasure either to retire out of sight of the King as he passes, or come out and salute him, according to the custom of the country and the language to which they belong. But let them not walk back and forth, or get up and sit down on the bulwarks with their feet dangling down the sides of the vessels, or go up the mast, or perform work thereon at the time, because this would be regarded by the Siamese as an insult offered to the King.

If such offence be committed, or the vessel fail to be removed out of the King's way, and she be one belonging to the Kingdom of Siam, the Siamese officer in charge shall inflict the punishment due. But if the vessel be a merchant vessel belonging to a foreign port, coming under the jurisdiction of either of the Consuls, complaint of the same shall be made to the Consul.

Collision of Vessels.

VIII.—In case a large vessel, coming up or going down the river, runs into another vessel, or into a floating house, or any building that is orderly moored, and damage property, the master of said vessel shall cause to be made a due estimate of the damage done, and pay it, be the same little or much. But if the vessel which did the damage be herself injured to whatever amount, she shall not claim any damages of the vessel, or floating house, or other float by which she was thus damaged, because she herself alone ran into the other.

Again, steamboats in Siam, which are to be many in the future, when they come or go with or against the tide, shall not pass near the shore, but between the lines of large vessels at anchor. The reason of this law is, that steamboats have great power and speed, so that small craft will be likely not to have time to get out of their way.

Concerning Floating Dwellings or Rafts of Timber or Bamboo Drifting in the River.

IX.—If a raft be broken into parts, floating with the current, and if any vessel being moored so as to straiten the way which Articles II. and III. of these laws provided to have remained open and free, and the raft float against the vessel, and her master cut the raft, and it be consequently broken to pieces, and timber be lost, damages shall in such cases be paid to the owner of the raft. But if a raft float against such a vessel, and the vessel be damaged thereby, to whatever extent, her master or owner shall not claim damages of the owners of the raft.

Again, whoever would float a raft on the river, shall be provided with a cable, and shall by its aid make fast and slacken here and there, and thus float carefully along, taking particular caution to pass in the passage between the line of vessels at

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anchor, and the floating houses regularly moored. If its owner choose to have it pass on this or that side of them, he shall keep to that choice through all the way.

If a raft float down, and come into collision with a vessel that is moored according to Articles II. and III., the master of the vessel may cut the raft and send it adrift. But he shall do no other damage to the owner of the raft nor take possession of his timber. If any of the timber be lost by this means the owners may not claim any damages from the master of the vessel.

If the master or owner of the vessel has not cut the raft asunder, but it break apart of itself, and then float against a vessel thus lawfully moored and injure her in any wise, the owner of the raft shall pay the damages.

Again, whoever would float a raft shall not be allowed to make any rope fast to the cable of a vessel moored in the river. And no large vessel or raft shall be allowed to float up or down with the tide in the night time. Again, if any one would float his raft with the tide, he shall not pass very near the shore, so as to be likely to run against a floating house properly moored and thus injure it. Damages thus occasioned shall be paid by the owner of the raft.

Wherever there are no vessels anchored in the river rafts are allowed to float down in the middle of the stream, and if it be desired to make the raft fast to the shore this also may be done. If any raft or boat run against the ropes thus employed, and the boat be capsized and property damaged, no damages shall be claimed from the owner of the raft thus moored; because rafts are not, as vessels, easily managed. Common sense will teach that it is not suitable to think of passing between a raft and the shore by which it is moored.

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FRENCH TREATIES WITH COCHIN CHINA.

TREATY BETWEEN THE PRINCE OF CAMBODIA AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

SIGNED AT UDONG, AUGUST 11TH, 1863.

This Treaty having been duly considered and concluded between the Admiral, on the part of the Emperor of the French, and the Prince of Cambodia, in order that Cambodia may be in peace and prosperity [with Lower Cochin-China], and as the two nations are contiguous, the Cambodians must not be on unfriendly terms with the French. For this reason the Emperor of the French instructed the Commander-in-chief, Vice-Admiral de la Grandiere, Governor of Saigon, to consult with the Prince of Cambodia, to make it publicly known that the Emperor of the French will assist to protect Cambodia. For carrying into effect this object the Commander-in-chief, Admiral de la Grandiere, Governor of Saigon, and the Somdetch Phra Mala Uperat, Governor of Cambodia, have concluded the following treaty :—

Art. I.—The Emperor of the French will assist and protect Cambodia.

Art. II.—The Emperor of the French will appoint a French officer as Consul to reside near the Prince of Cambodia, to enforce the observance of this treaty by both nations. This French officer will be under the orders of the Commander-in-chief at Saigon. The Prince of Cambodia will appoint a Cambodian officer to reside with the Commander-in-chief as Consul.

Art. III.—If a French officer reside in Cambodia in the above-mentioned capacity, he is to be considered as a noble of high rank, and to be respected and feared as such.

Art. IV.—If any other Foreign nation desire to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Prince of Cambodia and his chief nobles will consult with the French Commander-in-chief at Saigon, and if all agree, then that Foreign nation can appoint a Consul. If the Prince of Cambodia and his nobles will not consent to allow any foreign nation to appoint a Consul in Cambodia the Admiral Commander-in-chief at Saigon will also refuse his consent.

Art. V.—If any French subjects desire to travel about for the purposes of trade, or to build houses in Cambodia, they must inform the Cambodian authorities, who will provide them with documents to do so.

Art. VI.—If any Cambodian subjects go to the French territories, they shall have like privileges and powers.

Art. VII.—If French subjects and Cambodians have disputes together, they must complain to the French Consul, and if after investigation the case is not settled, the Consul and the Cambodian officers will consult together and arrange the matter justly. If Cambodians have disputes, the French Consul will not interfere in the matter. If French subjects have disputes among themselves the Cambodian officer will not interfere. If foreigners, natives of Europe, have disputes with the French, the French officers will settle the case. If a French subject, having committed an offence, fly to Cambodia, the Cambodian authorities will assist the French Consul to convey the defaulter to the Commander-in-chief at Saigon for judgment. If there be no French Consul or Officer in Cambodia, the French Commander-in-chief will have power to act for the Consul in arranging such matters.

Art. VIII.—If a French subject wish to reside in Cambodia he will register himself at the French Consulate, and the French Consul will inform the Cambodian authorities of the circumstance.

Art IX.—If a Cambodian wish to reside in French territory, and there is no impediment to his doing so, he will be registered by the Cambodian authorities themselves, or by the Cambodian officer appointed by the Prince of Cambodia to reside at Saigon.

Art. X.—If traders bring merchandise of any description from foreign ports, with the exception of opium, for sale in Cambodia, and they have a pass from the Saigon authorities permitting them to come, the Cambodian Custom-house must not levy any duty, but if the traders bring opium, the Cambodian authorities can levy a duty on it.

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Art. XI.—All articles of commerce which traders take from Cambodia to Cochin-China, if the Cambodian Custom-house officers have already collected the duty on them and the "Tangkau" has a pass from the Cambodian authorities, which will be countersigned by the French Consul, will be permitted to be sold in the French territory free of duty.

Art. XII.—If any French subject in pursuit of science come to Cambodia, he must inform the Cambodian authorities, who will render assistance for his safe conduct.

Art. XIII.—If French ships or junks be plundered by pirates anywhere within the Cambodian territory at any time, and the Cambodian authorities of that place are informed of the circumstance, they will examine the matter, seize and punish the robbers according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners or to the French Consul, who will deliver it over to the owners. If the robbers are not found, and no property recovered, and if the Cambodian authorities have made every search without success, the said authorities will not be held responsible. The above is also applicable to the property of French subjects in Cambodia.

Art. XIV.—If Cambodian ships or junks be plundered by pirates in the French dominions, the French authorities of the nearest place on being informed will search for the robbers, seize and punish them according to law, and the property recovered will be restored to the owners; if the owners be absent, to the Cambodian officers for transmission to them. If after making search for the robbers and property the French officers do not fine them, they are not to be held responsible. If Cambodian officers in French territory be plundered of any kind of property the above is also applicable to them, and if the French officers have done their utmost to find the robbers and property, but without success, they will not be made answerable.

Art. XV.—All French Bishops have authority to teach religion throughout the territories of Cambodia, and the Cambodians will place no impediment to their doing so. If they wish to build churches, schools, or hospitals, they will inform the Cambodian authorities, whose consent will be necessary.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor of the French recognises the Prince of Cambodia as a legitimate Prince, and agrees to assist him in preserving peace and friendship, and to protect Cambodia from her enemies and from the oppression of other countries. The Emperor of the French honestly will assist the Prince so as to enable him to collect duties from the traders and to enable them to proceed to sea.

Art. XVII.— In order that the foregoing article may be easily carried into effect, the French Commander-in-chief, Governor of Saigon, desires some land at "Charvey Chung," to build houses for coals and godowns for rice for the French vessels. The Prince of Cambodia to give the said land at "Charvey Chung," viz., from the north of the fort and stockades of 15 sen (1,800 feet). If any Cambodian temple ground intervene it must be avoided, and such ground to continue to remain and belong to the said temples. If the French Commander-in-chief desires any more land anywhere, the Prince and his nobles, if after consideration they find a piece suitable, they will grant it on the same conditions as at "Charvey Chung."

Art. XVIII.—In order to show their gratitude for the protection afforded by the Emperor of the French for the purpose of promoting the peace and prosperity of the country, the Cambodians agree that if the French wish to cut timber in the Cambodian forests for the purpose of building the ships of the Emperor of the French, they shall be permitted to do so, upon informing the Cambodian authorities, who will send instructions to the Governors of the Interior to that effect. On the part of the French they agree to pay all expenses incurred. If the French buy any merchandise in Cambodia they will be permitted to do so with facility, the price of such merchandise to be arranged between the purchaser and seller.

Art. XIX.—This treaty being concluded, requires only the Emperor of the French's consent by placing his seal on it; three copies have been made. The Prince of Cambodia, Somdetch Ong Phra Norodom, has signed and sealed them, together with the French Commander-in-chief.

Dated Udong, 11th August, 1863.

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TREATY BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND THE KINGDOM OF ANNAM.

SIGNED AT SAIGON, 15TH MARCH, 1874.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of France and His Majesty the King of Annam, wishing to unite their countries by the ties of a durable amity, have resolved to conclude a treaty of peace and alliance replacing that of 5th June, 1862, and they have in consequence named their plenipotentiaries to that effect, namely :—

His Excellency the President of the Republic of France: Rear Admiral Dupré, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Lower Cochin China, Grand Officer of the National Order of the Legion of Honour, Officer of Public Instruction, etc.; and His Majesty the King of Annam: Letuan, Minister of Justice, first ambassador, and Nguyen-van-tuong, First Councillor of the Minister of Rites, second ambassador; who, after communication of their respective powers, found in due form, have agreed to the following articles :—

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace, amity, and alliance between France and the Kingdom of Annam.

Art. II.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic recognising the sovereignty of the King of Annam and his entire independence of all foreign power whatsoever, promises him aid and assistance and engages to give him, on his demand and gratuitously, the necessary means for maintaining order and tranquility in his state, to defend it against all attacks, and to destroy the piracy which desolates a portion of the coasts of the Kingdom.

Art. III.—In recognition of this protection, His Majesty the King of Annam engages to conform his foreign policy to that of France and in nothing to change his present diplomatic relations.

This political engagement does not extend to treaties of commerce, but in no case shall His Majesty the King of Annam make with any nation whatsoever a treaty of commerce in disaccord with that concluded between France and the Kingdom of Annam, and without having previously informed the French Government.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic engages to make to His Majesty the King of Annam a gratuitous present:—

1.—Of five steam vessels of five hundred horse power, in perfect condition alike in their boilers and engines, arms and equipment, in conformity with the provisions of the rules of armament.

2.—Of one hundred cannon of seven and six centimetres in diameter, provided with two hundred charges per piece.

3.—Of one thousand breech-loading rifles, and five hundred thousand cartridges.

These boats and arms shall be delivered free in Cochin China within the space of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

Art. IV.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic promises besides to place at the disposition of the King a sufficient number of military and marine instructors to reorganise his army and fleet; of engineers and chief artizans capable of directing the works which it shall please His Majesty to undertake; of men expert in finance to organise the excise and customs services in the Kingdom; of professors to establish a college at Hue. He promises also to furnish to the King the war vessels and the arms and munitions which His Majesty shall judge

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necessary to his service. The equitable remuneration for the services thus rendered shall be fixed by common consent between the high contracting parties.

Art. V.—His Majesty the King of Annam recognises the full and entire sovereignty of France over the whole of the territory actually occupied by her, and comprised within the following boundaries:—On the east, the China Sea and the Kingdom of Annam (province of Binh-thuan); on the west, the Gulf of Siam; on the south, the China Sea; on the north, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the Kingdom of Annam (province of Binh-thuan). The eleven tombs of the family Pham, situated on the land of the villages of Fannien-dong and of Fan-guan-dong (province of Saigon) and the three tombs of the family Hô, situated on the land of the villages of Lin-chun-tay and of Fan-may (province of Bien-hoa) shall not be opened, dug, violated, nor destroyed. There shall be assigned a lot of ground of one hundred maos in extent to the tombs of the family Pham, and a lot of equal extent to those of the family Hô. The revenues of these lands shall be devoted to the maintenance of the tombs and the subsistence of the families charged with their conservation. The lands shall be exempt from imposts and the men of these families shall be equally exempt from personal imposts, from military service, and from forced service (corvées).

Art. VI.—France remits to the King of Annam the whole of the ancient indemnity of war still remaining due.

Art. VII.—His Majesty formally engages to repay, through the French Government, the remainder of the indemnity due to Spain, amounting to one million dollars (at Tls. 0.62 per dollar), and to devote to this repayment the half of the net revenue from the Customs at the ports open to European and American commerce, of whatever it may be the product. The amount shall be lodged each year in the public treasury of Saigon, which shall be charged with the remittance of it to the Spanish Government, to take a receipt, and to transmit this receipt to the Annamese Government.

Art. VIII.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic and His Majesty the King record a general Amnesty, full and entire, with all sequestrations placed on their goods, to those of their respective subjects who, up to the time of the conclusion of the treaty and before have been compromised in the service of the other contracting party.

Art. IX.—His Majesty the King of Annam, recognising that the Catholic religion teaches men to do good, revokes and annuls all prohibitions issued against that religion and accords to all his subjects permission to embrace and practise it freely.

In consequence, the Christians of the Kingdom of Annam may assemble in churches in unlimited numbers for the exercise of their worship. They shall not be compelled, under any pretext, to act contrary to their religion nor subjected to special taxation. They shall be admitted to all assemblies and to the public employ without being liable to any act prohibited by their religion.

His Majesty agrees to destroy the registers of computation of the Christians made fifteen years ago and to treat them, as regards valuation and taxes, exactly like his other subjects. He further engages to renew the prohibition, so wisely made by him, of the employment in language or writing of terms injurious to religion and to cause the articles of the Thâp Dien in which such terms are employed to be corrected.

Bishops and missionaries may freely enter the kingdom and travel in their dioceses with a passport from the Governor of Cochin China *visé* by the Minister of Rites or by the Governor of the province. They may everywhere preach the Catholic doctrine. They shall not be subject to any particular surveillance nor are the villagers required to notify the mandarins of their arrival, presence, or departure.

Annamese priests shall freely exercise, as the missionaries, their ministry. If their conduct be reprehensible and punishable according to law by corporal punishment this shall be commuted to an equivalent punishment.

The bishops, missionaries, and Annamese priests shall have the right of purchasing and renting lands and houses, and of building churches, orphanages, and all other edifices intended for the service of their religion.

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The property of Christians confiscated on account of their religion and still under sequestration shall be restored to them.

All the preceding provisions shall apply to Spanish as well as to French missionaries.

Immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications the liberty accorded by His Majesty to his Christian subjects shall be proclaimed by royal edict in all the communes.

Art. X.—The Annamese Government shall have the right of opening at Saigon a college placed under the surveillance of the Director of the Interior and in which nothing contrary to morality and the exercise of the French authority may be taught. Religion in it shall be entirely free.

In case of contravention the professor who shall have committed a breach of these prescriptions shall be sent back to his country, and even, if the gravity of the case require it, the college may be closed.

Art. XI.—The Annamese Government engages to open to commerce the ports of Thin-nai; in the province of Binh-dinh; of Minh-hai, in the province of Hai-dzuong; the town of Hanoi, and the passage by the river Nhi-hâ from the sea to Yunnan.

A convention, additional to the treaty and having the same force with it, shall fix the conditions under which this commerce shall be carried on.

The port of Ninh-hai, that of Hanoi, and the transit by the river shall be opened immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, or sooner if possible, that of Thin-hai a year afterwards.

Other ports or rivers may be afterwards opened to commerce if the number and importance of the relations established show the utility of this measure.

Art. XII.—French or Annamese subjects of France and foreigners in general may, respecting the laws of the country, establish themselves, hold possessions, and freely carry on commercial or industrial operations in the above-named towns. The Government of His Majesty shall place at their disposal the lands necessary for their establishment.

They may in the same way navigate and trade between the sea and the province of Yunnan by the river Nhi-hâ, paying the fixed dues, and on the condition that all traffic is interdicted along the banks of the river between the sea and Hanoi and between Hanoi and the frontier of China.

They may freely select and engage for their service compradores, interpreters, clerks, workmen, boatmen, and servants.

Art. XIII.—France shall appoint in each of the ports open to commerce a Consul or agent, assisted by a sufficient force, not exceeding one hundred men in number, to assure his security and cause his authority to be respected, and to act as police for foreigners until all fear on this subject shall be dissipated by the establishment of good relations, which cannot fail to be brought about by the loyal execution of the treaty.

Art. XIV.—The subjects of the King may, on their side, freely travel, reside, hold possessions, and trade in France and in the French colonies on conforming to the laws. To assure their protection His Majesty shall have the right of causing agents to reside in the ports or towns which he may choose.

Art. XV.—When French subjects, European or Cochin-Chinese, or other foreigners shall desire to establish themselves in one of the places above specified they shall register themselves with the French resident, who shall advise the local authority of it.

Annamese subjects wishing to establish themselves on French territory shall be subject to the same provision.

French or foreigners wishing to travel in the interior of the country can only do so when provided with a passport delivered by a French agent and with the consent and *visé* of the Annamese authorities. All trade is forbidden to them under pain of confiscation of their goods.

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Owing to the present state of the country, foreigners shall not enjoy this right of travel until the Annamese Government in accord with the representative of France at Hué shall judge the country sufficiently quiet.

If French travellers wish to traverse the country as savants, declaration of it shall be equally made; under this title they shall enjoy the protection of the Government who shall give them the necessary passports, aid them in the accomplishment of their mission, and facilitate their studies.

Art. XVI.—All disputes between French or between French and foreigners shall be tried by the French resident.

When French subjects or foreigners shall have disputes with Annamese or some complaint to make or claim to lodge they shall first state the matter to the resident, who shall endeavour to bring about an amicable arrangement.

If such arrangement be impossible the resident shall request the assistance of an Annamese judge commissioned to that effect, and after having examined the affair conjointly they shall determine it according to the rules of equity.

It shall be the same if an Annamese have a dispute with a French subject or foreigner; the former shall address himself to the Magistrate, who, if he cannot reconcile the parties, shall request the assistance of the French resident and decide with him.

But all disputes between French or between French and foreigners shall be decided by the French resident alone.

Art. XVII.—Crimes and misdemeanours committed by French or foreigners on Annamese territory shall be tried at Saigon by competent tribunals. On the requisition of the French resident the local authorities shall use all their efforts to arrest the criminals and deliver them to him.

If a crime or misdemeanour be committed on French territory by a subject of His Majesty the Consul or agent of His Majesty shall be officially informed of the proceedings to be taken against the accused and placed in a position to assure himself that all legal forms are duly observed.

Art. XVIII.—If any wrong-doer, guilty of disorder or robbery on French territory, shall seek refuge on Annamese territory, the local authorities, on being advised of the same, shall exert themselves to seize the criminal and deliver him to the French authorities.

It shall be the same if robbers, pirates, or criminals of any description, subjects of the King, shall take refuge on French territory; they shall be pursued immediately advice is received, and, if possible, arrested and given up to the authorities of their country.

Art. XIX.—In case of the decease of a French subject or foreigner on Annamese territory, or of an Annamese subject on French territory, the goods of the deceased shall be delivered to his heirs, or, in their absence or default, to the resident, who shall be charged with the delivery of them to those entitled.

Art. XX.—To assure and facilitate the execution of the clauses and stipulations of the present treaty, one year after its signature His Excellency the President of the French Republic shall appoint a resident, having the rank of Minister, to reside near His Majesty the King of Annam. The resident shall be charged with the maintenance of amicable relations between the High Contracting Parties and to see to the conscientious execution of the articles of the treaty.

The rank of this envoy and the honours and prerogatives to which he shall be entitled shall be subsequently settled by common accord and on the footing of perfect reciprocity between the High Contracting Parties.

His Majesty the King of Annam shall have the right to appoint residents at Paris and at Saigon.

The expenses occasioned by the sojourn of these residents shall be borne by their respective governments.

Art. XXI.—This treaty replaces the treaty of 1862, and the French Government undertakes to obtain the consent of the Spanish Government. In cases where Spain does not accept the modifications of the treaty of 1862 the present treaty shall ha

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effect only as between France and Annam and the former stipulations concerning Spain shall continue in force. France, in this case, will charge herself with the reimbursement of the Spanish indemnity and will substitute herself for Spain as creditor of Annam to be reimbursed according to the provisions of Article VII. of the present treaty.

Art. XXII.—The present treaty is made in perpetuity. It shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Hué within the space of one year, or sooner if possible. It shall be published and put in force as soon as the exchange of ratifications shall have taken place.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty and affixed their seals thereto.

Made at Saigon, at the Palace of the Government of French Cochin-China, in four copies, on the 15th day of March of the year of Grace 1874, corresponding to the twenty-seventh day of the first month of the twenty-seventh year of Tu-Duc.

(Signed) CONTRE-AMIRAL DUPRE.
(Signed) LE-TUAN.
(Signed) NGUYEN-VAN-TUONG.

TREATY OF COMMERCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ANNAM.

SIGNED AT SAIGON, 31ST AUGUST, 1874.

Art. I.—In accordance with the stipulations of Art. XI. of the treaty of the 15th March, 1874, the King of Annam opens to foreign commerce, without distinction of flag or nationality, his ports of Thi-nai in the province of Binh-dinh, of Ninh-hai in the province of Hai-duong, the town of Hanoi, and the river Nhi-ha from the sea to the Chinese frontier.

Art. II.—In the open ports commerce shall be free after the payment of a tax of five per cent. on the value of merchandise entering or leaving. This tax shall be ten per cent. on salt.

Notwithstanding, arms and ammunitions of war shall neither be imported nor exported by way of trade. Trade in opium shall be subject to special regulations established by the Annamese Government.

The importation of grain shall always be permitted subject to a tax of five per cent.

Exportation of grain shall only be permitted in virtue of temporary authorisation by the Government of Annam. Such authorisation shall be communicated to the French resident at Hué. Grain shall, in this case, be subject to a duty of ten per cent.

The importation of silk and of *go-liem* shall always be permitted.

The exportation of silk and of *go-liem* wood shall be permitted each year only after the villages which pay their imposts in these two commodities shall have fully paid their imposts, and after the Annamese Government shall have purchased such quantities as are indispensable to its own use.

The import and export tariff on these articles shall be, as on all other merchandise, five per cent.

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When the Annamese Government shall intend to avail itself of this right of suspending the exportation of silk and of *go-liem* wood, it shall notify, at least one month in advance, the French resident at Hué; it shall in the same manner notify a month in advance the time at which the exportation of these commodities shall be again allowed.

No interdictions, with the exception of those affecting arms and munitions, which cannot be transported without special authorisation by the Annamese Government, shall apply to merchandise in transit to or from Yunnan; but the Annamese Government may take measures of precaution to prevent prohibited articles being landed on its territory.

Merchandise in transit for Yunnan shall only pay Customs dues on their entering Annamese territory when they arrive by sea or across the frontier of China (province of Yunnan).

No supplementary or accessary dues shall be levied on goods regularly introduced on their passage from one province or town to another.

It is understood that goods imported from abroad into the open ports, or exported to other countries from the open ports, in Chinese vessels or those belonging to Annam, shall be subject to the same interdictions and to the same duties as those imported from or exported to foreign countries under any other flag; and that these duties shall be collected by the same employés and lodged in the same places as those on goods imported or exported under foreign flags.

Art. III.—Light and anchorage dues are fixed at three-tenths of a tael per registered ton for vessels entering and leaving with a cargo, and at fifteen-hundredths of a tael per ton for vessels entering in ballast and leaving with a cargo, or entering with a cargo and leaving in ballast.

Vessels are considered as being in ballast when cargo is less than one-twentieth part of their tonnage and of less value than five francs per ton.

Vessels entering in ballast and leaving in ballast shall pay no light or anchorage dues.

Art. IV.—Goods from Saigon to one of the open ports of the Kingdom of Annam, or to the province of Yunnan, in transit *viá* the Nhi-ha, and those sent from one of these ports or from the province of Yunnan for Saigon, shall be subject only to one-half the dues paid by goods coming from elsewhere or having any other destination.

In order to avoid all fraud and as proof that the goods come from Saigon, vessels shall there show their papers to the captain of the port of commerce and they shall be there signed by the Annamese Consul.

The Customs may require vessels leaving Saigon to give security for the half of the dues from which they are exempt by virtue of paragraph 1 of the present Article, and if the security does not appear valuable, the Customs may require the lodgment of this half of the dues at the depôt, which shall be returned upon justification.

Art. V.—Trade by land between the province of Bien-hoa and that of Binh-thuan shall remain provisionally under the existing conditions, that is to say, no new dues shall be established nor shall any modification of the existing dues be established.

In the year following the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty a supplementary convention shall regulate the conditions to which this trade by land shall be subjected.

In any case the exportation of horses from the empire of Annam to the province of Bien-hoa shall not be subjected to heavier taxes than those now in force.

Art. VI.—To assure the collection of dues and in order to avoid disputes which might arise between foreigners and the Annamese authorities, the French Government shall place at the disposal of the Annamese Government the officials necessary for the direction of the Customs service under the supervision and authority of the minister charged with this part of the public service. It shall also assist the Annamese Government to organise on the coasts an efficient service for the protection of commerce.

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No European nor Frenchman shall be employed in the Customs at the open ports without the consent of the Consul of France or of the French Resident near the Court of Hué before the full payment of the Spanish indemnity.

This payment terminated, if the Annamese Government thinks that its Customs officers can dispense with the assistance of French functionaries the two governments shall consider such modifications as this determination shall render necessary.

Art. VII.—The Customs of the open ports shall be directed by an Annamese functionary resident at Ninh-hai; a French functionary placed at the disposal of the Annamese Government and bearing the title of "Chief of the European service" shall reside in the same port in order to arrange with him all matters of detail having for their end the good organisation of the service.

All Europeans employed in the Customs service shall hold office directly from the Chief of the European service. He shall have the right to correspond on the affairs of Customs and of commerce with the French Resident at Hué.

The Chief of the European service and the Chief of the Annamese service shall agree upon the reports to be addressed to the Minister of Finance. In case of dissent each of them may directly address this high functionary.

Art. VIII.—The ranks of the *personnel* placed at the service of His Majesty, their official relations with the authorities of the country, as well as their emoluments, shall be arranged by consent between the two countries.

Art. IX.—The accounts of the Customs shall be kept in duplicate, in the offices of the European service and in the financial establishments designed by the Annamese Government for the lodgment of the accounts of the dues.

Orders for the receipt of the dues shall bear the signature of the French functionary and that of the Annamese functionary. The same formality shall be observed when money shall be drawn from the Customs treasury to be lodged in that of the state.

The accounts and registers shall be compared every month.

There shall be charged to the product of light and anchorage dues, and in case of their insufficiency to the product of the Customs dues, always provided the charge does not exceed one-half of the revenue derived from the latter, the following:—

1.—The pay of the Europeans employed in the Customs at the open ports of Annam; that of the Annamese or other employés of the same service.

2.—The construction and maintenance of the Customs office.

3.—The construction and maintenance of light-houses, light-ships, and buoys.

4.—The works of sounding and dredging.

Lastly, all the recognised necessary expenses for facilitating and promoting the development of commercial enterprise.

Art. XI.—The tariff of dues established by the present convention shall be in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; during this period it shall be modified only by the common consent of the High Contracting Parties and not within one year at least from the time that the proposition shall have been made by one of them.

Art. XII.—All disputes between foreigners and the Customs officers as to the application of the Customs regulations shall be decided by the Consul and an Annamese magistrate.

Art. XIII.—A French or foreign vessel arriving in the waters of one of the ports open to foreign trade shall have the right of engaging such pilot as is required to take the vessel immediately into port, and likewise a ship having paid all legal charges and being ready to leave shall not be refused pilots to enable the ship to leave without delay.

Any individual who may wish to exercise the profession of pilot for foreign vessels shall on the presentation of three certificates from shipmasters be commissioned by the French Consul and the Captain of the Port.

The remuneration to be paid to the pilots shall be equitably regulated at each port by the Consul or Consular Agent and the Captain of the Port according to the distance and difficulties of the navigation.

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Art. XIV.—As soon as the pilot shall have brought a foreign merchant ship into port the Chief of Customs shall send one or more overseers to inspect the vessel and prevent fraud. These overseers, shall, according to their convenience, remain on their own boats or on board the vessel. The cost of their maintenance and their salaries shall be a charge upon the Customs and they may not demand any remuneration whatever from the captain or the consignees. Every contravention of this regulation shall entail a punishment proportionate to the amount of the exaction, and the latter shall be returned in entirety.

Art. XV.—Within twenty-four hours following the arrival of a foreign merchant ship at one of the open ports the captain, unless he is unavoidably prevented, and failing him the supercargo or the consignee, shall present themselves at the French Consulate and place in the hands of the Consul the ship's papers and the manifest. Within the following twenty-four hours the Consul shall send to the Chief of Customs an extract from the roll of the ship and a detailed note of the name of the ship, her legal tonnage, and the nature of her cargo. If in consequence of the negligence of the captain this last formality shall not have been accomplish d within the forty-eight hours following the arrival of the ship the Captain shall be liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each day of such delay, such fine to go to the Custom-house, but the whole amount of such penalty shall not exceed two hundred dollars.

Immediately after receipt of the note from the Consulate, the Chief of Customs shall give a permit to open the hold. If the captain before having received such permit shall have opened the hold and commenced to discharge he may be condemned in a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and the merchandise so discharged may be confiscated, the whole for the profit of the Custom-house.

The arms and munitions of war which merchant vessels may have on board for their own security shall be enumerated on the ship's papers and declared at the same time as the description of the cargo.

If the officers of the Annamese Government judge it necessary, these arms shall be placed in a depôt on shore in the hands of the Captain of the Port and the Consul, or in the frontier post, to be returned only on the departure of the vessel, either for the high sea or the Chinese territory. In the latter case the quantity of arms and munitions to be carried shall be determined by the Consul and the Chief of Customs according to circumstances. Contraventions shall be punished by the confiscation of the arms to the profit of the Annamese Government and also a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

If a vessel have clandestinely discharged arms or munitions on Annamese territory these arms, if they are in small number, shall be confiscated and the offenders shall in addition be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, but if the quantity of arms or munitions so discharged be considerable and constitute a danger, the vessel may be seized and confiscated, as well as the whole or part of the cargo.

The confiscation of a European or American vessel shall be decreed only by the two governments.

Art. XVI.—Captains and foreign merchants may hire such boats or lighters as they wish for conveyance of merchandise and passengers, the amount to be paid for them being arranged between themselves by the parties interested, without the intervention of the Annamese authorities and consequently without their guarantee in case of accident, fraud, or the disappearance of such boats. The number shall not be limited and the monopoly shall not be conceded to anyone; neither shall there be a monopoly of the conveyance of merchandise by street porters.

Art. XVII.—A foreign merchant having goods to load or discharge shall first send a detailed note of them to the Consul or Consular Agent, who will communicate it to the Chief of Customs. The latter shall at once give a permit to load or discharge. He will then proceed to the verification of the goods in the form most convenient to prevent loss to any of the parties.

The merchant must cause himself to be represented at the place of verification (if he does not attend himself), by a person possessing the requisite qualifications,

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in order to watch his interests when the verification is proceeded with for the liquidation of the dues, in default of which, any subsequent re-claim shall be null and of no effect.

If the merchant cannot agree with the Annamese employé on the value to be fixed each party shall call in two or three merchants to examine the goods and the highest price which shall be offered shall be considered the value of the said goods.

The dues shall be calculated on the net weight. If the merchant cannot agree with the Annamese employé as to the amount of tare, each party shall select a certain number of the bales or cases, and the one on which there is the least tare shall be taken as fixing the amount of tare on the others.

If during the course of the verification any difficulty arise which cannot be decided, the merchant may claim the intervention of the Consul, who shall immediately submit the matter to the Chief of Customs, and these two shall arrive at an amicable arrangement; but the claim must be made within the twenty-four hours or it cannot be entertained. While the dispute remains unsettled, the Chief of Customs shall not enter the object of it in the books, in order to afford every latitude for the examination and solution of the difficulty.

Goods which shall have been subjected to damage shall enjoy a reduction of dues proportionate to their depreciation. This shall be equitably determined and, if it is necessary, by experts on each side, as hereinbefore provided for.

Art. XVIII.—A vessel having entered one of the open ports, and not having then taken out the permit for discharge mentioned in the preceding article, may, within two days after its arrival, leave and go to another port without paying either anchorage or customs dues, which shall be ultimately discharged at the port where the sale of the goods is effected.

Art. XIX.—Import dues shall be paid by the captains and merchants as soon as the goods shall have been discharged and verified. Export dues shall be paid in the same way upon the loading of the goods. When the tonnage and customs dues payable by a vessel shall have been entirely paid the Chief of Customs shall give a general clearance, on the exhibition of which the Consul shall return the ship's papers to the captain and allow him to leave.

It shall, however, if the captain consent, be lawful for the Customs administration (in order to facilitate the operations of trade) to calculate the dues according to the bills of lading without its being necessary to discharge the goods in order to ascertain their value and quantity.

Art. XX.—After the expiration of the two days mentioned in Art. XVIII., and before proceeding to discharge, each merchant vessel shall pay entirely the light and anchorage dues fixed by Article III. No other due, fee, or surcharge shall be required under any pretext.

On the payment of aforesaid dues the Chief of Customs shall deliver to the captain or the consignee a receipt in form of certificate stating that the light and anchorage dues have been fully paid, and on the exhibition of this certificate to the Chief of Customs at any other port to which it may be convenient to him to go the captain shall be free from payment again of these dues for his vessel, each foreign vessel being liable to these only once on each voyage from a foreign country to Annam.

Art. XXI.—A foreign vessel entering one of the open ports and wishing to discharge a part only of its cargo shall pay customs dues only on the part discharged; the remainder of the cargo may be carried to another port and there sold. The dues shall then be paid.

In cases where foreigners, having paid in one port the dues on their goods, wish to re-export them and send them for sale to another port, they shall notify the Consul or Consular Agent; the latter shall inform the Chief of Customs, who, after having verified the identity of the goods and the perfect integrity of the packages, shall remit to the applicants a declaration attesting that the dues leviable on such goods have in fact been paid.

Provided with this declaration the foreign merchants on their arrival in the other port shall only have to present it through the Consul to the Chief of Customs

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who shall deliver for this part of the cargo, without delay or cost, a permit to discharge it free of dues; but if the authorities discover fraud or contraband articles among the goods thus re-exported, these shall be, after verification, confiscated to the profit of the Custom-house.

Art. XXII.—No transhipment of goods can take place except under special permit and in case of urgency. If the operation be indispensable it must be referred to the Consul, who will deliver a certificate, on view of which the transhipment will be authorised by the Chief of Customs. The latter may always delegate an employé of his administration to assist in it.

Every unauthorised transhipment, except in cases where there may be peril in delay, shall entail the confiscation to the profit of the Custom-house of the whole of the goods illicitly transhipped.

Art. XXIII.—In each of the ports open to foreign trade the chief of the Customs shall receive for himself and shall deposit at the French Consulate legal balances for goods and for money, in order that the weights and measures may exactly conform to the weights and measures in use in Annam, and they shall bear a stamp and seal attesting this conformity. These standards shall be the base of all liquidations of dues and payments to be made. They shall be referred to in case of dispute as to the weights or measure of goods and the dispute shall be settled according to the results which they show.

Art. XXIV. All merchandise imported or exported in a contraband manner by foreign ships or merchants, whatever may be their value and nature, as also every prohibited commodity fraudulently discharged, shall be seized by the local authority and confiscated. The Annamese Government may also, if it thinks proper, interdict the vessel taken in contravention of this from entering its ports and compel it to leave immediately after settlement of its accounts. If any foreign vessel shall fraudulently sail under a flag to which it is not entitled the French authorities shall take the necessary measures for the repression of this abuse.

The total proceeds of the sale of confiscated articles shall go to the Custom-house. The results of fines for contravention of the Customs regulations in the open ports shall also go to the Custom-house.

Art. XXV.—His Excellency the President of the French Republic may station a ship of war in the open ports of the Empire where its presence may be judged necessary to maintain good order and discipline among the crews of merchant vessels and to facilitate the exercise of the Consular authority. All necessary measures shall be taken in order that the presence of these ships of war may not entail any inconvenience. Ships of war shall not be subject to any dues.

Art. XXVI.—Every French ship of war cruising for the protection of trade shall be received and treated as a friend in all the ports of Annam where it may present itself. These ships may procure there the divers objects of refitment and revictualling which they may need, and if they have met with damage may repair, and to this end purchase the necessary materials, the whole without the least opposition.

The same shall apply to trading vessels, French or foreign, which, in consequence of serious damage or for other cause, are compelled to seek refuge in any port of Annam. But these vessels shall remain only temporarily and as soon as the cause of their distress shall have ceased, they shall set sail and shall not be allowed to prolong their stay nor to trade.

If a vessel be wrecked upon the coast, the nearest authority, upon receiving information, shall at once send assistance to the crew, provide for their immediate wants, and take the necessary measures for the salvage of the vessel and the preservation of the merchandise. He shall then acquaint the nearest Consul or Consular Agent with the disaster, in order that the latter, in concert with the competent authorities, may arrange means for assisting the crew and saving the remains of the cargo.

The port of Thuan-an, on account of its situation on a river leading to the capital and its proximity to the capital, shall be an exception, and no foreign ship-of-war or trading vessel may enter it.

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Nevertheless, if a French ship-of-war be charged with a pressing mission for the Government of Hué or for the French resident it may cross the bar after having asked and obtained the express authorisation of the Annamese Government.

Art. XXVII.—Annamese trading vessels may enter any of the ports of France or of the six French provinces of lower Cochin China to trade there and shall in every respect be treated as the most favoured nation.

Art. XXVIII.—The French Government renews its promise made to the Annamese Government in Art. II. of the treaty of 15th March to use every effort for the destruction of the land and sea pirates, particularly in the neighbourhood of the towns and ports open to European trade, in order to render the operations of commerce as secure as possible.

Art. XXIX.—The present convention shall have the same force as the treaty of the 15th March, 1874, to which it shall remain attached; it shall have force immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made at the same time as those of the treaty of the 15th March, 1874, if possible, and in any case before the 15th March, 1875.

In witness whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed their seals.

Made at Saigon, in two copies in each language, compared and agreeing, the 31st August, 1874.

(Signed) CONTRE-AMIRAL KRANTZ.
(Signed) NGUYEN-VAN-TUONG.
(Signed) NGUYEN-TANG-DOAN.

In order to avoid difficulties in the interpretation of some passages of the new treaties the plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to add to the present treaty an additional Article which shall be considered as forming an integral part of it.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

It is understood that the town of Hanoi itself is opened to foreign trade, and that there shall be in this town a Consul with his escort, a Custom-house, and that Europeans may have warehouses and dwelling-houses there as well as at Ninh-hai and at Thi-nai.

If it is found that the Custom-house of Hanoi is useless and that that of Ninh-hai is sufficient, the Custom-house at Hanoi may be closed, but there shall always be in this town a Consul and his escort, and Europeans may continue to have warehouses and dwelling-houses there.

The lands necessary for building the houses for the Consuls and their escorts shall be ceded gratuitously to the French Government by the Annamese Government. The extent of these lands shall be in each of the open towns or ports five maus, Annamese measure (about two hectares and a half). The lands necessary for Europeans to build their dwelling-houses or warehouses upon shall be purchased by them from the proprietors; the Consuls and the Annamese authorities shall intervene in these purchases to see that they are transacted with equity. The warehouses and dwellings of the merchants shall be as near as possible to the dwelling of the Consul.

At Ninh-hai the Consul and his escort shall continue to occupy the fort as long as it may be judged necessary to assure the police and the security of commerce. Later he shall reside on the five maus of ground which shall have been conceded to him.

Pagodas and tombs shall be respected, and Europeans shall buy lands on which habitations exist only with the consent of the proprietors and on paying a just price.

European merchants shall pay the land tax according to the tariffs in use in the locality they inhabit, but they shall pay no other tax.

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AN ACT OF THE AMERICAN CONGRESS RELATING TO TREATIES.

AN ACT to carry into effect certain Provisions in the Treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other Countries, giving certain Judicial Powers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those Countries, or for other purposes.

Published for their information by the Department of States, Washington, July 2, 1860.

NOTE.—Treaties were negotiated with China, July 3rd, 1844; and June 18th, 1858; and a Convention, November 8th, 1858.

Treaties were negotiated with Japan, March 31st, 1854; and June 17th, 1857; and July 29th, 1858.

A Treaty was negotiated with Persia, December 13th, 1856.

Treaties were negotiated with Siam, March 20th, 1833; and May 29th, 1856.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaties of the United States with the empires of China, Japan, and Siam, respectively, that Ministers and Consuls of the United States, duly appointed to reside in each of the said countries, shall in addition to other powers and duties imposed upon them respectively, by the provisions of such treaties respectively, be invested with the judicial authority herein described, which shall appertain to the said office of Minister and Consul, and be a part of the duties belonging thereto, wherein the same is alloiwed by treaty.

SEC. 2.—*And be it further enacted,* That in regard to *Crimes and Misdemeanours* the said public functionaries are hereby fully empowered to arraign and try, in the manner herein provided, all citizens of the United States charged with offences against law, which shall be committed in such countries, respectively, and upon conviction, to sentence such offenders in the manner herein authorized; and the said functionaries, and each of them, are hereby authorized to issue all such processes as are suitable and necessary to carry this authority into execution.

SEC. 3.—*And be it further enacted,* That in regard to *civil rights*, whether of property or person, the said functionaries are hereby invested with all the judicial authority necessary to execute the provisions of such treaties, respectively, and shall entertain jurisdiction in matters of contract at the port where, or nearest to which, the contract was made, or at the port at which, or nearest to which, it was to be executed; and in all other matters at the port where, or nearest to which, the cause of controversy arose, or at the port where, or nearest to which, the damage complained of was sustained;—and such port above-named being always one of the ports at which the United States are represented by Consuls; which jurisdiction shall embrace all controversies between citizens of the United States, or others provided for by such treaties, respectively.

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SEC. 4.—*And be it further enacted*, That such jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as is necessary to execute such treaties, respectively, extended over all citizens of the United States in the said countries (and over all others to the extent that the terms of the said treaties, respectively, justify or require), so far as such laws are suitable to carry the said treaties into effect: but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the common law, including equity and admiralty, shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in the said countries; and if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the common law, including equity and admiralty, nor the statutes of the United States, furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the Minister in the said countries, respectively, shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

SEC. 5.—*And be it further enacted*, That in order to organize and carry into effect the system of jurisprudence demanded by such treaties, respectively, the said Ministers with the advice of the several Consuls in each of the said countries, respectively, or so many of them as can be conveniently assembled, shall prescribe the forms of all processes which shall be issued by any of the said Consuls; the mode of executing, and the time of returning the same; the manner in which trials shall be conducted, and how the records thereof shall be kept; the form of oaths for Christian witnesses, and the mode of examining all other witnesses; the costs which shall be allowed to the prevailing party, and the fees which shall be paid for judicial services to defray necessary expenses; the manner in which all officers and agents to execute process, and to carry this Act into effect, shall be appointed and compensated; the form of bail-bonds, and the security which shall be required of the party who appeals from the decision of a Consul; and, generally, without further enumeration, to make all such decrees and regulations from time to time, under the provisions of this Act, as the exigency may demand: and all such regulations, decrees, and orders shall be plainly drawn up in writing, and submitted, as above provided, for the advice of the Consuls or as many of them as can be consulted without prejudicial delay or inconvenience, who shall each signify his assent or dissent in writing, with his name subscribed thereto; and after taking such advice, and considering the same, the Minister, in the said countries respectively, may nevertheless, by causing the decree, order, or regulation to be published with his signature thereto, and the opinions of his advisers inscribed thereon, make it to become binding and obligatory until annulled or modified by Congress; and it shall take effect from the publication, or any subsequent day thereto named in the Act.

SEC. 6.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such regulations, orders, and decrees, shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the said Ministers, with the opinions of their advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the Secretary of State, to be laid before Congress for revision.

SEC. 7.—*And be it further enacted*, That each of the Consuls aforesaid, at the port for which he is appointed, shall be competent, under the authority herein contained upon facts within his own knowledge, of which he has good reason to believe true, or upon complaint made, or information filed in writing and authenticated in such way as shall be prescribed by the Minister, to issue his warrant, for the arrest of any citizen of the United States charged with committing, in the country, an offence against law; and when arrested, to arraign and try any such offender; and upon conviction to sentence him to punishment in the manner herein prescribed; always meting out punishment in a manner proportioned to the offence; which punishment shall, in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, be either fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 8.—*And be it further enacted*, That any Consul, when sitting alone for the trial of offences or misdemeanours, shall finally decide all cases where the fine imposed does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed sixty days; and there shall be no appeal therefrom, except as provided in section eleven of this Act. But no fine imposed by a Consul for a contempt committed in the presence of the Court, or for failing to obey a summons from the same, shall exceed fifty dollars, nor shall the imprisonment exceed twenty-four hours for the same contempt.

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SEC. 9.—*And be it further enacted*, That when sitting alone, he may also decide all cases in which the fine imposed does not exceed five hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment does not exceed ninety days; but in all such cases, if the fine exceeds one hundred dollars, or the term of imprisonment for misdemeanour exceeds ninety days, the defendants (or any of them, if there be more than one) may take the case by appeal before the Minister of the United States, if allowed jurisdiction, either upon errors of law or matters of fact under such rules as may be prescribed by the Minister for the prosecution of appeals in such cases.

SEC. 10.—*And be it further enacted*, That whenever, in any case, the Consul shall be of opinion that, by reason of the legal questions which may arise therein, assistance will be useful to him, or whenever he shall be of opinion that a severer punishment than those above specified will be required, he shall in either case summon one or more citizens of the United States, not exceeding four in number, taken by lot from a list of individuals which shall have been submitted previously to the Minister for his approval, but in capital cases not less than four, who shall be persons of good repute and competent to the duty, to sit with him in the trial, and who, after so sitting upon the trial, shall each enter upon the record his judgment and opinion, and sign the same. The Consul shall, however, give judgment in the case; but if his decision is opposed by the opinion of one or more of his associates the case without further proceedings, together with the evidence and opinions, shall be referred to the Minister for his final adjudication, either by entering up judgment therein, or remitting the same to the Consul, with instructions how to proceed therewith; but in all such cases, except capital offences, if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the decision shall be final, except as is provided in section nine of this Act.

SEC. 11.—*And be it further enacted*, That Consuls aforesaid, and each of them, at the port for which he is appointed, shall have jurisdiction as is herein provided, in all civil cases arising under such treaties, respectively, wherein the damage demanded does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars; and if he see fit to decide the same without aid his decision thereon shall be final; but if in his judgment any case involves legal perplexities, and assistance will be useful, or if the damage demanded exceed five hundred dollars, in either such case it shall be his duty to summon to his aid, from a list of individuals which shall have been nominated for the purposes of this Act to the Minister and received his approval, not less than two nor more than three citizens of the United States, if such are residing at the port, of good repute and competent to the duty, who shall with him hear any such case; and if the Consul and his associates concur in opinion, the judgment shall be final; but if the associates, or any of them, differ from the Consul, the opinions of all shall be noted on the record, and each shall subscribe his name to his assent to, or dissent from, the Consul, with such reasons therefor as he thinks proper to assign, and either party may thereupon appeal, under such regulations as may exist, to the Minister; but if no appeal is lawfully claimed, the decision of the Consul shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 12.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, criminal and civil, the evidence shall be taken down in writing in open Court, under such regulations as may be made for that purpose; and all objections to the competency or character of testimony shall be noted down, with the ruling in all such cases, and the evidence shall be part of the case.

SEC. 13.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Minister of the United States in the country to which he is appointed shall, in addition to his power to make regulations and decrees as herein provided, be fully authorized to hear and decide all cases, criminal and civil, which may come before him, by appeal, under the provisions of this Act, and to issue all processes necessary to execute the power conferred upon him; and he is hereby fully empowered to decide finally any case upon the evidence which comes up with it, or to hear the parties further, if he thinks justice will be promoted thereby; and he may also prescribe the rules upon which new trials may be granted, either by the Consuls or by himself, if asked for upon justifiable grounds.

SEC. 14.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all cases, except as is herein otherwise provided, the punishment of crime provided for by this Act shall be fine or

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imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the functionary who decides the case, but subject to the regulations herein contained, and such as may hereafter be made. It shall, however, be the duty of each and every functionary to allot punishment according to the magnitude and aggravation of the offence; and all who refuse or neglect to comply with the sentence passed upon them shall stand committed until they do comply, or are discharged by order of the Consul, with the consent of the Minister in the country.

SEC. 15.—*And be it further enacted*, That murder and insurrection, or rebellion against the government of either of the said countries, with intent to subvert the same, shall be capital offences, punishable with death; but no person shall be convicted of either of said crimes, unless the Consul and his associates in the trial all concur in opinion, and the Minister also approves of the conviction; but it shall always be lawful to convict one put upon trial for either of these crimes, of a lesser offence of a similar character if the evidence justifies it; and when so convicted, to punish as for other offences, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 16.—*And be it further enacted*, That whenever any one shall be convicted of either of the crimes punishable with death, as aforesaid, in either of the said countries, it shall be the duty of the Minister to issue his warrant for the execution of the convict, appointing the time, place, and manner; but if the said Minister shall be satisfied that the ends of public justice demand it, he may from time to time postpone such execution, and if he finds mitigatory circumstances which may authorize it, may submit the case to the President of the United States for pardon.

SEC. 17.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Minister in each of the said countries to establish a tariff of fees for judicial services, which shall be paid by such parties and to such persons as said Minister shall direct; and the proceeds shall, as far as is necessary, be applied to defray the expenses incident to the execution of this Act; and regular accounts, both of receipts and expenditures, shall be kept by the said Minister and Consuls, and transmitted annually to the Secretary of State.

SEC. 18.—*And be it further enacted*, That in all criminal cases which are not of a heinous character, it shall be lawful for the parties aggrieved or concerned therein, with the assent of the Minister in the country or Consul, to adjust and settle the same among themselves, upon pecuniary or other considerations.

SEC. 19.—*And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty also of the said Ministers and the Consuls to encourage the settlement of controversies of a civil character by mutual agreement, or to submit them to the decision of referees agreed upon by the parties, a majority of whom shall have power to decide the matter. And it shall be the duty of the Minister in each country to prepare a form of submission for such cases, to be signed by the parties and acknowledged before the Consul; and when parties have so agreed to refer, the referees may, after suitable notice of the time and place of meeting for the trial, proceed *ex parte*, in case either party refuses or neglects to appear; and, after hearing any case, may deliver their award, sealed, to the Consul, who, in Court, shall open the same; and if he accepts it, he shall endorse the fact, and judgment shall be rendered thereon, and execution issue in compliance with the terms thereof: *Provided, however*, That the parties may always settle the same before return thereof is made to the Consul.

SEC. 20.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Ministers aforesaid and Consuls shall be fully authorized to call upon the local authorities to sustain and support them in the execution of the powers confided to them by said treaty, and on their part to do and perform whatever is necessary to carry the provisions of said treaties into full effect, so far as they are to be executed in the said countries, respectively.

SEC. 21.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same relate to crimes and offences committed by citizens of the United States, shall extend to Turkey, under the treaty with the Sublime Porte of May seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty, and shall be executed in the Ottoman dominions, in conformity with the provisions of said treaty and of this Act, by the Minister of the United States, and the Consuls of the United States [appointed] to reside therein, who are hereby

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ex officio invested with the powers herein conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China, for the purposes above expressed, so far as regards the punishment of crime, and also for the exercise of jurisdiction in civil cases wherein the same is permitted by the laws of Turkey, or its usages in its intercourse with the Franks and other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 22.—*And be it further enacted*, That the word *Minister*, when used in this Act, shall be understood to mean the person invested with, and exercising, the principal diplomatic functions in each of the countries mentioned in the first section of this Act. The word *Consul* shall be understood to mean any person invested by the United States with, and exercising the functions of, Consul-general, of Vice-Consul-general, Consul, or Vice-consul, in any of the countries herein named. And if at any time there be no Minister of the United States in either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, the judicial duties which are imposed by this Act upon the Minister, shall devolve upon the Consul-general or Consul residing at the capital of the country, who is hereby authorized and required to discharge the same.

SEC. 23.—*And be it further enacted*, That all such officers shall be responsible for their conduct to the United States and to the laws thereof, not only as diplomatic or consular functionaries, respectively, but as judicial officers, when they perform judicial duties, and shall be held liable for all negligencies and misconduct as public officers.

SEC. 24.—*And be it further enacted*, That capital cases for murder, or insurrection against the government of either of the countries hereinbefore mentioned, by citizens of the United States, or for offences against the public peace, amounting to felony under the laws of the United States, may be tried before the Minister of the United States in the country where the offence is committed, if allowed jurisdiction, and it shall be competent for each of the said Ministers to issue all manner of writs, to prevent the citizens of the United States from enlisting in the military or naval service of either of the said countries, to make war upon any foreign power with whom the United States are at peace, or in the service of one portion of the people against any other portion of the same people; and he may carry out this power by a resort to such force as may at the time be within his reach, belonging to the United States.

SEC. 25.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint *Marshals* for such of the consular courts in the said countries as he may think proper, not to exceed seven in number, namely, one in Japan, four in China, one in Siam, and one in Turkey, who shall each receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars per annum, in addition to the fees allowed by the regulations of the said Ministers, respectively, in the said countries; and it shall be the duty of the said Marshals, respectively, to execute all processes issued by the Minister of the United States in the said countries, respectively, or by the Consul at the port at which they reside, and to make due return of the same to the officer by whom the same was issued, and to conform, in all respects, to the regulations prescribed by the said Ministers, respectively, in regard to their duties. And the said Marshals shall give bonds for the faithful performance of the duties of the office, before entering upon the same, which bond shall be in a penal sum, not to exceed ten thousand dollars, with two sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State of the United States; and the said bond shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and a certified copy thereof be lodged in the office of the Minister. And in case any person aggrieved by the misconduct of any of the said Marshals, should desire to bring suit upon any of the said bonds, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Minister having custody of a copy of the same, to furnish the person so applying with a certified copy thereof, upon which copy so furnished and certified suit may be brought and prosecuted with the same effect as could be done upon the original: *Provided*, that upon a plea of *non est factum* verified upon oath, or any other good cause shown, the Court, or the Consul, or Minister trying the cause may require the original to be produced; and when so required, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to forward the original bond to the Court, or Consul, or Minister requiring the same; *And provided further*, that before a copy of any such bond shall be furnished for suit, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Minister to whom the application is

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made, to require *prima facie* proof, to be judged of by the Secretary or the Minister having charge of the copy, that there is probable cause of action against the Marshal making the bond; *And provided further*, that all rules, orders, writs, and processes of every kind which are intended to operate or to be enforced against any of the said Marshals, in any of the countries named in this Act, shall be directed to and executed by such person as may be appointed for that purpose by the Minister or Consul issuing the same.

SEC. 26.—*And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and is hereby authorised to allow in the adjustment of the accounts of each of the said Ministers or Consuls, the actual expenses of the rent of suitable buildings to be used as prisons for American convicts in the said countries, not to exceed in any case the rate of six hundred dollars a year; and also the wages of the keepers of the same, and for the care of offenders, not to exceed in any case the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum; and provided that no more than one prison shall be hired in Japan, four in China, one in Turkey, and one in Siam, at such port or ports as the Minister, with the sanction of the President, may designate.

SEC. 27.—*And be it further enacted*, That the jurisdiction of the respective Ministers in the countries hereinbefore named, where the same is allowed by treaty, in all matters of civil redress or of crimes, except in the cases mentioned in the twenty-fourth section, shall be appellate only, and be exercised wherever in the said countries they may be, respectively, except also in cases where a consular officer shall happen to be interested either as party or witness, in which case original jurisdiction is vested in the said Minister, respectively.

SEC. 28.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act be, and the same are hereby, extended to Persia in respect to all suits and disputes which may arise between citizens of the United States therein; and the Minister and Consuls who may be appointed to reside in Persia are hereby invested, in relation to the said suits and disputes, with such powers as are by this Act conferred upon the Minister and Consuls in China. And all suits and disputes arising in Persia between Persian subjects and citizens of the United States, shall be carried before the Persian tribunal to which much matters are usually referred, at the place where a Consul or Agent of the United States may reside, and shall be discussed and decided according to equity, in presence of an employé of the Consul or Agent of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the Consular Officer to attend the trial in person, and see that justice is administered. And all suits and disputes occurring in Persia between the citizens of the United States and the subjects of other foreign powers, shall be tried and adjudicated by the intermediations of their respective Ministers or Consuls, in accordance with such regulations as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Minister of the United States for the time being, and the Ministers of such foreign powers, respectively, which regulations shall, from time to time, be submitted to the Secretary of State of the United States.

SEC. 29.—*And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of this Act, so far as the same are in conformity with the stipulations in the existing treaties between the United States and Tripoli, Tunis, Morocco, and Muscat, respectively, shall extend to those countries, and shall be executed in conformity with the provisions of the said treaties, and of the provisions of this Act, by the Consuls appointed by the United States to reside therein, who are hereby *ex officio* invested with the powers herein delegated to the Ministers and Consuls of the United States appointed to reside in the countries named in the first section of this Act, so far as the same can be exercised under the provisions of treaties between the United States and the several countries mentioned in this section, and in accordance with the usages of the said countries in their intercourse with the Franks or other foreign Christian nations.

SEC. 30.—*And be it further enacted*, That the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States at islands or in countries not inhabited by any civilized people, or recognized by any treaty with the United States, be, and the same are hereby authorized to try, hear, and determine all cases in regard to civil rights, whether of person or property, where the real debt and damages do not exceed the sum

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of one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs; and upon full hearing of the allegation and evidence of both parties, to give judgment according to the laws of the United States, and according to the equity and right of the matter, in the same manner as justices of the peace are now authorized and empowered where the United States have exclusive jurisdiction. And the said Consuls and Commercial Agents, respectively, are hereby invested with the powers conferred by the provisions of the seventh and eight sections of this Act for trial of offences or misdemeanours.

SEC. 31.—*And be it further enacted*, That all marriages in the presence of any Consular officer in a foreign country, between persons, who would be authorized to marry if residing in the district of Columbia, shall have the same force and effect, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as if the said marriage had been solemnized within the United States. And in all cases of marriage before any Consular officer, the said Consular officer shall give to each of the parties a certificate of such marriage, and shall also send a certificate thereof to the Department of State, there to be kept; which certificate shall specify the names of the parties, their ages, places of birth, and residence.

SEC. 32.—*And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

SEC. 33.—*And be it further enacted*, That this Act shall take effect on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty.

Approved June 22nd, 1861.

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REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA.

In pursuance of Sec. 5th of the Act of Congress, approved 22nd June, 1860, ntitled "An Act to carry into effect certain provisions in the Treaties between the Jnited States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia, and other countries, giving certain judicial owers to Ministers and Consuls, or other functionaries of the United States in those ountries, or for other purposes," I, Anson Burlingame, Minister Plenipotentiary nd Envoy Extraordinary of the United States to the Empire of China, do hereby lecree the following rules and regulations, which shall have the force of law in the Consular Courts of China.

1.—Every citizen of the United States residing within the limits of the ports open o foreign trade in the dominion of the Empire of China, is required to be enrolled n the Consular register, and shall apply in person at the Consulate within thirty lays after the publication of this decree. Every American citizen who may arrive within the limits of the port, save and except any one who may be borne on the muster-roll of an American vessel, shall apply within ten days at the Consulate to be enrolled. An American citizen neglecting to be so enrolled will not be entitled to claim the protection or intervention of the authorities, unless he can furnish a valid reason for not so doing.

2.—In all cases where an applicant to be enrolled cannot furnish a passport or other legal proof of his citizenship, he shall make oath that he is a citizen of the United States; and if the Consul deem desirable, be required to bring such further evidence as he shall consider satisfactory.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PEKING, 22nd April, 1864.

I.—ORDINARY CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1.—*How commenced.*—Civil proceedings between American citizens must commence by written petition, verified by oath before the Consul.

2.—*Three classes of action.*—Ordinary personal civil actions are of three classes, viz.: Contract, comprising all cases of contract or debt; Wrong, when damages are claimed for a wrong; Replevin, when possession of a specific article is claimed.

3.—*Demand necessary in Contract and Replevin.*—In contract, the petition must aver that payment, or a performance of the conditions of the contract, has been demanded and withheld; and in replevin, that the articles to be replevined have been demanded.

4.—*Petitioner must deposit money.*—The petitioner shall be required to deposit a reasonable sum to defray the probable expenses of court and defendant's costs; subsequent deposits may be required if found necessary.

5.—*Notice to Defendant.*—Upon deposit of the money, the Consul shall order notice of the petition, in writing, directing defendant to appear before the court at a given day and hour to his written answer on oath.

6.—*Service.*—Notice must be served on each defendant at least five days before return day, by delivery of an attested copy of the petition and order, and of any accompanying account or paper.

7.—Personal service should always be required when practicable.

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8.—*Default.*—On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his answer as required; but the default may be taken off for good cause within one day after, exclusive of Sunday.

9.—*Damages.*—But in actions of wrong, and all other where the damages are in their nature unliquidated and indefinite, so that they cannot be calculated with precision from the statement of the petition, the amount of the judgment shall be ascertained by evidence, notwithstanding the default.

10.—*Answer.*—If defendant appears and answers, the Consul, having both parties before him, shall, before proceeding further, encourage a settlement by mutual agreement, or by submission of the case to referees agreed on by the parties, a majority of whom shall decide it.

11.—*Amendments.*—Parties should, at the trial, be confined as closely as may be to the averments and denials of the statement and answer, which shall not be altered after filing except by leave granted in open Court.

12.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—On application of either party and advance of the fees, the Consul shall compel the attendance of any witness within his jurisdiction before himself, referees, or commissioners.

13.—*Parties are witnesses.*—Each party is entitled, and may be required, to testify.

14.—*Decrees to be obeyed.*—Judgment may be given summarily against either party failing to obey any order or decree of the Consul.

15.—*Attachment and arrest.*—For sufficient cause and on sufficient security, the Consul, on filing a petition, may grant a process of attachment of any defendant's property to a sufficient amount, or of arrest of any defendant not a married woman, nor in the service of the United States under commission from the President.

16.—*Dissolution of attachment.*—Defendant may at any time have the attachment dissolved by depositing such sum, or giving such security, as the Consul may require.

17.—*Sale of perishable property.*—Perishable property or such as is liable to serious depreciation under attachment, may, on petition of either party, be sold by the Consul's order, and its proceeds deposited in the Consulate.

18.—*Release of Debtor.*—Any defendant arrested or imprisoned on civil petition shall be released on tender of a sufficient bond, deposit of a sufficient sum, or assignment of sufficient property.

19.—*Debtor's disclosure.*—Any person under civil arrest or imprisonment may have his creditor cited before the Consul to hear a disclosure of the prisoner's affairs under oath, and to question thereon; and if the Consul shall be satisfied of its truth and thoroughness, and of the honesty of the debtor's conduct towards the creditor, he shall for ever discharge him from arrest upon that debt; provided that the prisoner shall offer to transfer and secure to his creditor the property disclosed, or sufficient to pay the debt, at the Consul's valuation.

20.—*Debtor's board.*—The creditor must advance to the jailer his fees and payment for his prisoner's board until the ensuing Monday, and afterwards weekly, or the debtor will be discharged from imprisonment and future arrest.

21.—*Execution.*—On the second day after judgment (exclusive of Sunday) execution may issue, enforcing the same with interest at 12 per cent. a year, against the property and person of the debtor, returnable in thirty days, and renewable.

22.—*Seizure and sale of property.*—Sufficient property to satisfy the execution and all expenses may be seized and sold at public auction by the officer, after due notice.

23.—Property attached on petition, and not advertised for sale within ten days after final judgment, shall be returned to the defendant.

24.—*Final judgment for defendant.*—When final judgment is given in favour of the defendant, his person and property are at once freed from imprisonment or attachment and all security given by him discharged. And the Consul may, at his discretion, award him compensation for any damage necessarily and directly sustained by reason of such attachment, arrest, or imprisonment.

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25.—*Offset.*—In action of contract, defendant may offset petitioner's claim by a counter claim, filing his own claim, under oath, with his answer. Petitioner shall be notified to file his answer seasonably, on oath, and the two claims shall then be tried together, and but one judgment given for the difference, if any be proved in favour of either party, otherwise for defendant's costs.

26.—*Costs.*—Except as hereinafter provided, the party finally prevailing recovers costs, to be taxed by him and revised by the Consul.

27.—*Trustee process.*—In contract, the Consul may order defendant's property or credits in a third party's hands to be attached on the petition, by serving him with due notice as trustee, provided petitioner secures trustee his costs by adequate special deposit.

28.—*Trustee's cost.*—If adjudged trustee, the third party may retain his cost from the amount for which he is adjudged trustee, if sufficient; otherwise the balance of trustee's cost must be paid out of petitioner's special deposit, as must the whole of his costs if not adjudged trustee.

29.—*Demand on trustee upon execution.*—The amount for which a trustee is charged must be inserted in the execution, and commanded of him by the Officer within ten days after judgement, or all claim ceases. Process against property or person of the trustees may issue ten days after demand.

30.—*Debt must be at least ten dollars.*—If petitioner recovers judgment for less than ten dollars, or if less than ten dollars of the defendant's property or credits is proved in the party's hands, in either case the third party must be discharged with costs against petitioner.

31.—*Replevin.*—Before granting a writ of replevin, the Consul shall require petitioner to file a sufficient bond, with two responsible sureties, for double the value of the property to be replevied, one an American citizen, or petitioner may deposit the required amount.

II.—Tender, &c.

32.—Before a creditor files his petition in Contract, his debtor may make an absolute and unconditional offer of the amount he considers due, by tendering the money in the sight of the creditor or his legal representative.

33.—*Deposit.*—If not accepted, the debtor shall, at his own risk and paying the charges, deposit the money with the Consul, who shall receipt to him and notify the creditor.

34.—*Demand or withdrawal.*—It shall be paid to the creditor at any time, if demanded, unless previously withdrawn by the depositor.

35.—*Cost.*—If the depositor does not withdraw his deposit, and, upon trial, is not adjudged to have owed petitioner at the time of the tender more than its amount, he shall recover all his costs.

36.—*Offer to be defaulted.*—At any stage of a suit in contract or wrong, defendant may file an offer to be defaulted for a specific sum and the costs up to that time; and if petitioner chooses to proceed to trial and does not recover more than the sum offered and interest, he shall pay all defendant's costs arising after the offer, execution issuing for the balance only.

III.—Reference.

37.—When parties agree to reference they shall immediately file a rule, and the case be marked "referred;" a commission shall then issue to the referees, with a copy of all papers filed in the case.

38.—*Award and acceptance.*—The referees shall report their award to the Consuls, who shall accept the same, and give judgment, and issue execution thereon, unless satisfied of fraud, perjury, corruption, or gross error in the proceedings.

39.—*When transmitted to Minister.*—In cases involving more than five hundred dollars, if his acceptance is withheld, the Consul shall at once transmit the whole case with a brief statement of his reasons, and the evidence thereon, to the Minister, who shall give judgment on the award, or grant a new trial before the Consul.

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IV.—APPEAL.

40.—*Must be within one day.*—Appeals must be claimed before three o'clock in the afternoon of the day after judgment (excluding Sunday); but in civil cases, only upon sufficient security.

41.—*To be perfected within five days.*—Within five days after judgment, the appellant must set forth his reasons by petition filed with the Consul, which shall be transmitted as soon as may be to the Minister, with a copy of docket entries and of all papers in the case.

V.—NEW TRIAL.

42.—*Because of perjury.*—On proof of the perjury of any important witness of the prevailing party, upon a material point, affecting the decision of a suit, the Consul who tried it may, within a year after final judgment, grant a new trial on such terms as he may deem just.

43.—*Generally.*—Within one year after final judment in any suit not involving more than five hundred dollars, the Consul who tried it, or his successor, may, upon sufficient security, grant a new trial where justice manifestly requires it: if exceeding five hundred dollars, with the concurrence of the Minister.

VI.—HABEAS CORPUS.

44.—*Slaves not to be held.*—No Consul shall recognize the claim of any American citizen arising out of a violation of the provision of the Act of Congress approved February 19th, 1862, relating to the "coolie trade" so called, nor any claim which involves the holding of any person in slavery.

45.—*Habeas Corpus.*—Upon application of any person in writing and under oath, representing that he or any other person is enslaved, unlawfully imprisoned, or deprived of his liberty by any American citizen within the jurisdiction of a Consul, such Consul may issue his writ of Habeas Corpus, directing such citizens to bring said person, if in his custody, or under his control, before him, and the question shall be determined summarily, subject to appeal.

VII.—DIVORCE.

46.—Libels for divorce must be signed and sworn to before the Consul, and on the trial each party may testify.

47.—*Attachment.*—The Consul, for good cause, may order the attachment of libeller's property to such an amount and on such terms as he may think proper.

48.—*Husband to advance money.*—He may also, at his discretion, order the husband to advance his wife, or pay into Court, a reasonable sum to enable her to defend the libel, with a reasonable monthly allowance for her support pending the proceedings.

49.—*Alimony.*—Alimony may be awarded or denied the wife on her divorce at his discretion.

50.—Custody of the minor children may be decreed to such party as justice and the children's good may require.

51.—*Release of both.*—Divorce releases both parties, and they shall not be re-married to each other.

52.—*Costs.*—Costs are at the discretion of the Consul.

VIII.—MARRIAGE.

53.—*Record and return.*—Each Consul shall record all marriages solemnized by him or in his official presence.

IX.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

54.—The birth and death of every American citizen within the limits of his jurisdiction shall likewise be recorded.

X.—BANKRUPTCY, PARTNERSHIPS, PROBATE, &c.

55.—Until promulgation of further regulations, Consuls will continue to exercise their former lawful jurisdiction and authority in bankruptcy, partnerships, probate of wills, administration of estates, and other matters of equity, admiralty, ecclesiastical and common law, not especially provided for in previous decrees, according to such reasonable rules, not repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, as they may find necessary or convenient to adopt.

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XI.—Seamen.

56.—In proceedings or prosecutions instituted by or against American seamen, the Consul may, at his discretion, suspend any of these rules in favour of the seamen, when in his opinion, justice, humanity, and public policy require it.

XII.—Criminal Proceedings.

57.—*How commenced.*—Complaints and informations against American citizens should always be signed and sworn to before the Consul when the complainant or informant is at or near the Consul's port.

58.—*How authenticated.*—All complaints and informations not so signed and sworn to by a citizen of the United States, and all complaints, and informations in capital cases, must be authenticated by the Consul's certificate of his knowledge or belief of the substantial truth of enough of the complaint or information to justify the arrest of the party charged.

59.—*Copy of accusation.*—No citizen shall be arraigned for trial until the offence charged is distinctly made known to him by the Consul in respondent's own language. In cases of magnitude, and in all cases when demanded, an attested copy (or translation) of the complaint, information, or statement, authenticated by the Consul, shall be furnished him in his own language, as soon as may be after his arrest.

60.—*Presence of accuser.*—The personal presence of the accuser is indispensable throughout the trial.

61.—*May testify.*—He shall be informed of his right to testify, and cautioned that if he choose to offer himself as a witness, he must answer all questions that may be propounded by the Consul or his order, like any other witness.

62.—*American witnesses compelled to attend.*—The Government and the accused are equally entitled to compulsory process for witnesses within their jurisdiction: and if the Consul believes the accused to be unable to advance the fees, his necessary witnesses shall be summoned at the expense of the United States.

63.—*Fine and costs.*—When punishment is by fine, costs may be included or remitted at the Consul's discretion. An alternative sentence of thirty days' imprisonment shall take effect on non-payment of any part of the fine or costs adjudged in any criminal proceeding.

64.—Any prisoner, before conviction, may be admitted to bail by the Consul who tries him, except in capital cases.

65.—*Capital cases.*—No prisoner charged with a capital offence shall be admitted to bail where the proof is evident, or the presumption of his guilt great.

66.—*After conviction.*—After conviction and appeal the prisoner may be admitted to bail only by the Minister.

67.—*American bail.*—Any citizen of the United States offering himself as bail shall sign and swear, before the Consul, to a schedule of unincumbered property of a value at least double the amount of the required bail.

68.—*Foreign bail.*—Any other proposed bail or security shall sign and swear before the Consul, to a similar schedule of unincumbered personal property within the local jurisdiction of the Consulate, or he may be required to deposit the amount in money or valuables with the Consul.

69.—*Two sureties.*—Unless such sufficient citizen becomes bail, or such deposit is made, at least two sureties shall be required.

70.—*Surrender.*—Any American bail may have leave of the Consul to surrender his principal on payment of all costs and expenses.

71.—*Prosecutor may be required to give security.*—Any complainant, informant, or prosecutor may be required to give security for all costs of the prosecution, including those of the accused; and every complainant, &c., not a citizen of the United States, shall be so required, unless, in the Consul's opinion, justice will be better promoted otherwise; and when such security is refused the prosecution shall abate.

72.—*Honourable acquittal.*—When the innocence of the accused, both in law and in intention, is manifest, the Consul shall add to the usual judgment of acquittal, the word "honourable."

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73.—*Costs.*—In such case judgment may be given and execution issued summarily against any informer, complainant, or prosecutor, for the whole costs of the trial including those of the accused, or for any part of either or both, if the proceeding appears to have been groundless and vexatious, originating in corrupt, malicious, or vindictive motives.

74.—*Minor offences.*—Consuls will ordinarily encourage the settlement of all prosecutions not of a heinous character by the parties aggrieved or concerned.

XIII.—Oaths.

75.—Oaths shall be administered in some language that the witness understands.

76.—*Not Christians.*—A witness not a Christian shall be sworn according to his religious belief.

77.—*Atheist.*—An avowed atheist shall not be sworn, but may affirm, under the pains and penalties of perjury; the credibility of his evidence being for the consideration of the Consul.

78.—*Affirmation.*—A Christian conscientiously scrupulous of an oath, may affirm under the pains and penalties of perjury.

XIV.—Dockets, Records, &c.

79.—*Civil docket.*—Each Consul shall keep a regular docket or calendar of all civil actions and proceedings, entering each case separately, numbering consecutively, to the end of his term of office, with the date of filing, the names of the parties in full, their nationality, the nature of the proceeding, the sum or thing claimed, with minute and dates of all orders, decrees, continuances, appeals, and proceedings, until final judgment.

80.—*Criminal.*—He shall keep another regular docket for all criminal cases, with sufficient similar memoranda.

81.—*Filing papers.*—All original papers shall be filed at once and never removed; no person, but an officer of the Consulate or Minister, should be allowed access to them. All papers in each case must be kept together in one inclosure, and numbered as in the docket with the parties' names, the nature of the proceeding, the year of filing the petition, and of final judgment, conspicuously marked on the inclosure, and each year's cases kept by themselves in their order.

XV.—Limitation of Actions and Prosecutions.

82.—*Criminal.*—Heinous offences, not capital, must be prosecuted within six years, minor offences within two.

83.—*Civil.*—Civil actions based on written promises, contract, or instrument, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action accrues; others within two.

84.—*Absence; fraudulent concealment.*—In prosecutions for heinous offences not capital, and in civil cases involving more than $500, any absence of respondent or defendant for more than three months at a time from China, shall be added to the limitations: and in civil cases involving more than $100, the period during which the cause of action may be fraudulently concealed by defendant, shall likewise be added.

XVI.—General Provisions.

85.—*Trials public.*—All trials and proceedings in the United States' Consular Courts in China shall be open and public.

86.—*Interpreting and translating.*—Papers and testimony in a foreign language shall be translated into English by a sworn interpreter, appointed by the Consul: in civil cases to be paid by petitioner. Oaths and questions shall be translated by the interpreter from the English for any witness who does not understand English.

87.—*Testimony.*—Parties may be required to file their petitions, answers, complaints, informations, and all other papers addressed to the court, in English; or they may be translated by the interpreter at the Consul's discretion. All testimony must be taken in writing in open Court by the Consul or his order, and signed by the witness, after being read over to him for his approval and correction, and it shall form part of the papers in the case.

88.—*Adjournment.*—The Consul may adjourn his Court from time to time, and place to place, within his jurisdiction, always commencing proceedings and giving judgment at the Consulate.

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89.—*Officer.*— All processes not served by the Consul personally must be executed by an officer of the Consulate, who shall sign his return, specifying the time and mode of service, and annexing an account of his fees.

90.—*Copies on appeal.*—On appeal, copies of all the papers must be paid for in advance by the appellant, except in criminal cases where respondent is unable to pay.

91.—*Copies.*—Any person interested is entitled to a copy of any paper on file, on prepayment of the fee.

92.—Reasonable clearness, precision, and certainty should be required in the papers; and substantial justice and all practicable dispatch are expected in the decisions.

93.—*Definition of Consul.*—The word "Consul" is intended to include the Consul-General, and any Vice-Consul or Deputy-Consul, actually exercising the Consular power at any Consulate, unless the sense requires a more limited construction.

94.—*Associates.*—Each associate in a Consular trial shall, before entering on his duties, be sworn by his Consul. Before taking the oath, he may be challenged by either party, and for sufficient cause excused, and another drawn.

95.—*Contempt.*—Consuls will always preserve order in Court, punishing summarily any contempt committed in their presence, or any refusal to obey their lawful summons or order, by imprisonment not exceeding 24 hours, or by fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs.

96.—*Attorney.*—Every party to a civil or criminal proceeding may be heard in person, or by attorney of his choice, or by both; but the presence of counsel shall be under the exclusive control and discretion of the Consul.

97.—*Accounts.*—The accounts of the Consular Courts shall be kept in United States' currency; and every order of deposit, decree of cost, taxation of fees, and generally every paper issuing originally from the Court, shall be expressed in dollars and cents, and satisfied in United States' metallic currency, or its equivalent.

XVII.—Fees.

98.—*In Consular Court.*—

In all cases where the amount in question is not more than $500	$ 5.00
In all cases where it is over $500	15.00

In all cases where no specific damages are sought, the fee shall be $5 for minor, and $15 for greater cases.

99.—*Clerk's Fees.*—

For issuing all writs, warrants, attachments, or other compulsory process	1.50
For docketing every suit commenced	1.00
For executions	1.00
For summonses and subpœnas	0.50
For all records at the rate of, for each hundred words	0.20
For drawing every notice, paper, order, or process, not otherwise provided for.	2.00
And if it exceed 200 words, for every additional hundred words	1.00
For every seal to process issued	1.00
For filing each paper upon the return of the Marshal, and all papers filed in Court	0.10

100.—*Marshal's Fees.*—

For apprehending a deserter, and delivering him on board the vessel deserted from, to be paid by the vessel before leaving port	5.00
For searching for the same, and if not found, to be certified by the Consul, and on his order to be paid by the said ship	2.00
For serving any writ, warrant, attachment, or other compulsory process, each person	2.00
For serving summons	1.00
For returning all writs, attachments, warrants, and summonses, each	0.50
For each bail-bond	1.00
For every commitment or discharge of prisoner	2.00
On subpœnas, for each witness summoned	0.50
For returning subpœna	0.20
For each day's attendance upon Court	3.00

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For levying execution	$1.50
For advertising property for sale	2.00
For releasing property execution by order of plaintiff	3.00
For selling property under execution, when the amount collected does not exceed $1,000	5 per cent.
If over $1,000, and not exceeding $5,000	3 " "
If over $5,000	2 " "
For making collections under $200 in cases where no adjudication has taken place	5 " "
If the amount exceed $200	2½ " "
For travelling fees in serving all processes, each mile	$0.15
For serving every notice not heretofore provided for in addition to the usual travelling fees	0.50
101.—*Interpreter's Fees.*—	
For each day's attendance upon Court	3.00
For making translations	2.00
If more than 200 words, for each additional hundred	1.00
102.—*Witnesses' Fees.*—	
For every day's attendance at Court	1.50
For each mile travelled in going to and returning from Court	0.15
103.—*Crier's Fees.*—	
On trial of every suit	1.00
104.—*Associate's Fees.*—	
For each day's attendance	3.00
105.—*Costs for prevailing party.*—	
All necessary Court fees paid out.	

XVIII.—Proviso.

106.—All decrees heretofore issued by authority of the Commissioners and Minister of United States to China, which are inconsistent in whole or in part with the provisions of this Decree, are hereby annulled, and those portions are henceforth void and of no effect; and the promulgation of these rules abrogates no authority hitherto lawfully exercised by Consuls in China not inconsistent herewith.

ANSON BURLINGAME.

Legation of the United States to China,
Peking, April 23rd, 1864.

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BRITISH EMIGRATION.

CHINESE PASSENGERS' ACT, 1855.

28 AND 29 VICTORIA, CAP. 104.

An Act for the Regulation of Chinese Passenger Ships.

Whereas abuses have occurred in conveying Emigrants from ports in the Chinese Seas: And whereas it is expedient to prevent such abuses: Be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I.—In the Construction of this Act, the Term *Chinese Passenger Ships* shall include every ship carrying from any port in Hongkong, and every British ship carrying from any port in China or within one hundred miles of the coast thereof, more than twenty passengers, being natives of Asia; the word *Colony* shall include all Her Majesty's Possessions abroad not being under the Government of the East India Company; the word *Governor* shall signify the person for the time being lawfully administering the Government of such colony; the term *Legislature of Hongkong* shall signify the Governor and Legislative Council or other legislative authority of the same for the time being; the word *Ship* shall include all seagoing vessels; the term *Commander* and *Master* of any ship shall include any person for the time being in command or charge of the same; the term *Emigration Officer* shall include every person lawfully acting as emigration officer, immigration agent or protector of emigrants, and every person authorized by the Governor of any British colony to carry out the Provisions of this Act; and the term *British Consul* shall include every person lawfully exercising Consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port.

II.—It shall be lawful for the Legislature of Hongkong by any ordinance to be by them enacted for the purpose, to make regulations respecting Chinese passenger ships, and, in the case of British ships, respecting the treatment of the passengers therein while at sea; and until such enactment, the Regulations contained in Schedule *(A)* to this Act annexed shall be in force: Provided always, that no such ordinance shall come into operation until Her Majesty's confirmation of the same shall have been proclaimed in Hongkong by the Governor thereof.

III.—It shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong to declare, by proclamation, for the purposes of this Act and of the said regulations, what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any Chinese passenger ship, and by such proclamation to alter the scales of dietary, medicines, and medical conforts contained in the aforesaid schedule *(A)*.

IV.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration until the master thereof shall have received from an emigration officer a copy of the aforesaid regulations, and a certificate in the form contained in schedule *B* to this Act annexed, or in such other form as may be prescribed by the said Legislature, which copy and certificate, with any documents to be attached thereto (hereinafter designated as emigration papers), shall be signed by the said emigration officer, nor until the master shall, with two sufficient sureties, to

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be approved by the said emigration officer, have entered into a joint and several bond in the sum of one thousand pounds to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the form contained in schedule *C* to this Act annexed, or in such other form as shall be prescribed by the said Legislature.

V.—The said penal sum of one thousand pounds shall be due and recoverable, notwithstanding any penalty or forfeiture imposed by this Act or by the aforesaid regulations, and whether such penalties or forfeitures shall have been sued for and recovered or not.

VI.—It shall be lawful for commanders of any of Her Majesty's ships of war, or for any emigration officer, Custom-house officer, or British Consul, to enter and search any Chinese passenger ship (being a British vessel or within British Jurisdiction) so long as such ship shall have any passengers on board, and forty-eight hours afterwards, and in case such ship shall be engaged on a voyage of more than seven days' duration, to require the production of the emigration papers of such ship, and to examine all persons on board of the same, in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act, and of the regulations aforesaid, have been complied with: and any person who refuses to allow, attempts to avoid, or obstructs any such entry, search, or examination, or who knowingly misleads or deceives any person lawfully making any such search or examination, or who, being the master of the ship or having the emigration papers in his custody, fails to produce the same when required as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour.

VII.—In case of any neglect or refusal to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or any of the regulations aforesaid, or to perform any stipulation in any of the contracts made with the passengers, the master of the ship, and any other persons who may have been guilty of, or have aided or abetted such neglect or refusal, shall each be deemed for each offence guilty of misdemeanour.

VIII.—If any Chinese passenger ship clears out or proceeds to sea on any voyage exceeding seven days' duration without such emigration papers as aforesaid, or if the emigration papers of any Chinese passenger ship are forged or fraudulently altered, such ship shall, if she is a British ship, or if, not being a British ship, the offence is committed and the ship is seized in Her Majesty's dominions or in the territories of the East India Company, be forfeited to Her Majesty.

IX.—Every person who commits or aids or abets in committing any act or default by which any Chinese passenger ship may become liable to forfeiture shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds for each offence.

X.—It shall be lawful for any commissioned officer on full pay in the military or naval service of Her Majesty, or any British officer of customs, or any British Consul, to seize and detain any ship which has become subject to forfeiture as aforesaid, and bring her for adjudication before the High Court of Admiralty in England or Ireland, or any court having Admiralty Jurisdiction in Her Majesty's dominions, or the territories of the East India Company, and such court may thereupon make such order in the case as it thinks fit, and may award such portion of the proceeds of the sale on any forfeited ship as it thinks right to the officer bringing in the same for adjudication, or to any persons damaged by the act or default which has rendered the ship liable to forfeiture.

XI.—No such officer as aforesaid shall be responsible, either civilly or criminally, to any persons whomsoever in respect of the seizure or detention of any ship that has been seized or detained by him in pursuance of the provisions herein contained, notwithstanding that such ship is not brought in for adjudication, or, if so brought in, is declared not to be liable to forfeiture, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the judge or court before whom any trial relating to such ship or such seizure or detention is held, that there are reasonable grounds for such seizure or detention, but if no such grounds are shown, such judge or court may award payment of costs and damages to any party aggrieved, and make such other order in the premises as he or it thinks just.

XII.—It shall be lawful for the court before which any ship liable to forfeiture under this act is proceeded against, to impose such a pecuniary penalty as to the same court shall seem fit, in lieu of condemning the ship, and in such case to cause

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the ship to be detained until the penalty is paid, and to cause any penalty so imposed to be applied in the same manner in which the proceeds of the said ship, if condemned and sold by order of the court, would have been applicable.

XIII.—All misdemeanours and other criminal offences punishable under this Act shall be dealt with, tried, and judged of in the same manner as misdemeanours and other offences punishable under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and all the rules of law, practice, or evidence applicable to the last mentioned misdemeanours and offences shall be applicable to misdemeanours and other offences under this act.

XIV.—Any court, justice, or magistrate imposing any penalty under this Act for which no specific application is herein provided, may, if it or he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any wrong or damage which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which such penalty is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expense of the proceedings; and subject to such directions or specific application as aforesaid, all penalties recovered in the United Kingdom shall be paid into the receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer in such manner as the Treasury may direct, and shall be carried to and form part of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and all penalties recovered in any British possession shall be paid over into the public treasury of such possession, and form part of the public revenue thereof.

XV.—In any legal proceedings taken under this Act, or in respect of the bond hereinbefore required, any document purporting to be the written declaration of any British Consul, or of the commander of any of Her Majesty' ships of war, or to be a copy of the proceedings of any court of justice, shall without any proof of signature be received in evidence, in case it shall appear that such copy or declaration, if produced in the United Kingdom, was officially transmitted to one of Her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, or if produced in any colony, was officially transmitted to the Governor thereof. Provided always, that no person making such written declaration as aforesaid be capable of receiving a share of any penalty or forfeiture which shall be procured by such written declaration.

XVI.—This Act may be cited for any purpose whatever under the name of the *Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855.

SCHEDULE *A*.

Regulations respecting Chinese Passenger Ships.

I.—No Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on any voyage of more than seven days' duration without a certificate from an emigration officer, and such certificate shall be in the form provided by the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855.

II.—No emigration officer shall be bound to give such certificate in respect of any Chinese passenger ship till seven days after receiving notice that the ship is to carry passengers, and of her destination, and of her proposed day of sailing, nor unless there are on board a surgeon and interpreter approved by such emigration officer.

III.—After receiving such notice, the emigration officer shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship, and the fittings, provisions, and stores therein, and any person impeding him in such entry or inspection, or refusing to allow of the same, shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred pounds for each offence.

IV.—The emigration officer shall not give his certificate unless he be satisfied,—

1.—That the ship is seaworthy, and properly manned, equipped, fitted, and ventilated; and has not on board any cargo likely, from its quality, quantity, or mode of stowage, to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers:

2.—That the space appropriated to the passengers in the between decks contains at the least twelve superficial and seventy-two cubical feet of space for every adult on board; that is to say, for every passenger above twelve years of age, and for every two passengers between the age of one year and twelve years:

3.—That a space of five superficial feet per adult is left clear on the upper deck for the use of the passengers:

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4.—That provisions, fuel, and water have been placed on board, of good quality, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the declared duration of the intended voyage, according to the following scale:—

DIETARY SCALE.

Proclamation of 1st November, 1872.

Rice	lb 1½ per diem.
Salt Beef, Salt Pork, Salt Fish, Fresh Beef, or Mutton in tins	lb ½ on alternate days.
Salted Vegetables, Pickles, Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c.	lb ½ on alternate days.
Water	Imperial qts. 3 a day.
Firewood	lbs. 2 a day.
Tea	oz. ½ a day.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar	oz. 2 a week.

Note.—Fresh Vegetables to be issued during the first month of the voyage only, unless the master shall obtain a fresh supply *en route*, when these articles may be again supplied in the above proportion.

5.—That Medicines and Medical Comforts have been placed on board according to the following Scale:—

SCALE OF MEDICINES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

For every 100 Passengers, and in like Proportion for any greater or less Number:—

Calomel	3 oz.	Senna Leaves	8 oz.
Blue Pill	2 oz.	Blistering Plaister	8 oz.
Rhubarb Powder	2 oz.	Sulphur Sublimed	16 oz.
Compound Jalap Powder	12 oz.	Sulphur Ointment	12 oz.
Ipecacuanha Powder	12 oz.	Linseed Flour	4 lb.
Opium	2 oz.	Country Soap	24 oz.
Dover's Powder	2 oz.	Castor Oil	6 bottles.
Magnesia	2 oz.	Oil of Peppermint	2 oz.
Epsom Salts	6 lbs.	Adhesive Plaster, spread	2 yards.
Chloride of Lime	20 lbs.	Simple Ointment	16 oz.
Tartar Emetic	4 drams.	Ringworm Ointment	16 oz.
Quinine	2 oz.	Jeremie's Opiate	2 oz.
Antimonial Powder	0½ oz.	Aromatic Spirit of Hartshorn	4 oz.
Extract of Colocynth, C'pound	1 oz.	Cholera Pills in phial	12 drams.
Carbonate of Ammonia	1½ oz.	Cubebs Powder	4 lb.
Assafœtida	1 oz.	Sweet Spirits of Nitre	16 oz.
Camphor	1½ oz.	Copaiba	16 oz.
Camphorated Liniment	16 oz.	Sulphate of Copper	2 oz.
Catechu	2 oz.	Sulphate of Zinc	1 oz.
Prepared Chalk	2 oz.	Lunar Caustic	4 drams.
Tincture of Opium	8 oz.	Lime Juice	36 quarts.
Turpentine	16 oz.	Rum or Brandy	36 quarts.

INSTRUMENTS, &c.

1 Set of Amputating and other Surgical Instruments (if there be any person on board competent to use them).	1 Spatula.
1 One Ounce Glass Measure.	1 Dressing Scissors.
1 Minim Glass Measure.	1 Infusion Box.
1 Pestle and Mortar (Wedgewood).	1 Quire of Country Paper.
1 Set of Weights and Scales (Grain in box).	1 Penknife.
1 Set of common Splints.	2 Metal Bed Pans.
1 Set of Bleeding Lancets.	2 Trusses for Hernia, right and left.
1 Silver Catheter.	2 Small Syringes.
	4 Ounces prepared Lint.
	2 Pieces Cloth for Bandages.

V.—The master of any Chinese passenger ship being a British ship and proceeding on a voyage of more than seven days' duration shall, during the whole of the intended voyage, make issues of provisions, fuel, and water, according to the aforesaid dietary scale, and shall not make any alteration, except for the manifest advantage of the passengers, in respect of the space allotted to them as aforesaid, or in respect of them (except in case of necessity) to help in working the vessel; and shall issue

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medicines and medical comforts, as shall be requisite, to the best of his judgment, and shall call at such ports as may be mentioned in the emigration officer's clearing certificate for fresh water and other necessaries; and shall carry them without unnecessary delay to the destination to which they have contracted to proceed.

VI.—The emigration officer shall not give his certificate until he shall have mustered the passengers, and have ascertained to the best of his power that they understand whither they are going, and comprehend the nature of any contracts of service which they have made; he shall also take care that a copy of the form of such contracts, or an abstract of their substance, signed by himself, is appended to the said certificate. If any of the passengers are in bad health, or insufficiently provided with clothing, or if the contracts are unfair, or if there is reason to suspect that fraud or violence have been practised in their collection or embarkation, he may detain the ship, and if he shall think fit, may order all or any of the passengers to be re-landed.

SCHEDULE *B.*

Emigration Officer's Certificate, &c.

I hereby authorize the Chinese passenger ship to proceed to sea for the port of in ; and I certify that the said ship can legally carry adults, and that there are on board passengers making in all adults, viz:— men, women, male children, and female children, such children being between the ages of one and twelve years; that the space set apart and to be kept clear for the use of such emigrants is as follows: On the upper deck superficial feet, being [*here describe the space*]; that the ship is properly manned and fitted, and that the means of ventilating the part of the between-deck appropriated to passengers are as follows, [*here describe the means of ventilation*]; that the ship is furnished with a proper quantity of good provisions, fuel, and water for days' issues to the passengers, according to the* annexed dietary scale, and with a proper quantity of medicines, instruments, and medical comforts according to the* annexed scale of medical necessaries; that I have inspected the contracts between the emigrants and their intended employers (the terms of which are annexed to this certificate), and consider them reasonable; that no fraud appears to have been practised in collecting the emigrants: and that there are on board a surgeon † [and interpreter] approved by me, and designated [respectively and] ‡ [the master of the ship is to put into and for water and fresh vegetables.]

(Signed)

Emigration Officer.

Dated this day of 18

SCHEDULE *C.*

Form of bond to be given by the Masters of Chinese Passenger Ships.

Know all men by these presents, That we are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, in the sum of one thousand pounds of good and lawful money of Great Britain, to be paid to our said Sovereign Lady the Queen, her heirs and successors; to which payment, well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and every of us, jointly, and severally, for and in the whole, our heirs, executors, administrators, and every of them, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our Seals.

Dated this day of 18

Whereas, by the Chinese Passenger Act, 1855, it is enacted, that before any Chinese passenger ship shall clear out or proceed to sea on a voyage of more than seven days' computed duration, the master thereof shall, with two sufficient sureties

* The scales must be those prescribed by the Regulations in Schedule *A.*

† In case the ship has been authorized to proceed without an Interpreter, omit the part between brackets, and add, "and that the ship has been authorized to proceed with an Interpreter."

‡ The part between brackets is to be inserted or not as may be required.

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to be approved by an emigration officer, enter into a bond to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in the sum of one thousand pounds.

Now the condition of this obligation is this, that if (in respect of the ship , whereof is master) all and every of the requirements of the said Chinese Passengers' Act, and of the regulations contained in Schedule *A.* to the said Act annexed, or enacted by the Legislature of Hongkong, shall be well and truly observed and performed [§ in like manner as the same ought to be observed and performed in case the said ship were a British ship, and the said a British subject], then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and effect.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-bounden and , in the Presence of

PASSAGE FROM HONGKONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES FOR SHIPS PROPELLED BY SAILS, IN THE MONTHS OF—

(Proclamation of January 26th, 1856.)

	October to March. [both inclusive.]	April to September. [both inclusive.]
California or West Coast of America, North of the Equator	100 days.	75 days.
West Coast of America, South of the Equator	120 days.	120 days.
Sandwich Islands	75 days.	56 days.
New Caledonia and New Hebrides, Fiji Islands, Tahiti, Society or Friendly Islands	100 days.	100 days.
Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia	60 days.	80 days.
Western Australia	45 days.	60 days.
Tasmania	65 days.	80 days.
New Zealand	75 days.	90 days.
Manila	20 days.	20 days.
Singapore	20 days.	45 days.
Batavia	30 days.	60 days.
Ceylon	45 days.	70 days.
Madras or Calcutta	50 days.	75 days.
Bombay	60 days.	80 days.
Mauritius or Bourbon	60 days.	80 days.
Cape of Good Hope	65 days.	85 days.
West Indies or East Coast of America	147 days.	168 days.
Great Britain or Europe	162 days.	184 days.
Siam	20 days.	45 days.

COMPUTATION OF LENGTH OF VOYAGE IN ANY CHINESE PASSENGER SHIP FROM THE NORTHERN PORTS OF CHINA TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

(Proclamation of March 12th, 1857.)

	From Shanghai and Ningpo.		From Foochow.		From Amoy.	
	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.	Oct. to Mar.	Apr. to Sept.
	Both inclusive.		Both inclusive.		Both inclusive.	
To California or West Coast of America, North of the Equator	90	70	95	73	97	74
„ West Coast of America, South of the Equator	100	100	115	115	117	117
„ Sandwich Islands	70	52	73	54	74	55
„ New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Fiji Islands, Tahiti, Friendly Islands	105	125	103	113	102	107
„ Sydney, Melbourne, or South Australia	65	100	62	90	61	85
„ Western Australia	50	80	47	70	46	65
„ Tasmania	70	100	67	70	66	85
„ New Zealand	80	110	77	100	76	95
„ Manila	15	40	12	30	11	25
„ Singapore	25	65	22	55	21	50
„ Batavia	35	80	32	70	31	65
„ Ceylon	50	90	47	80	46	75
„ Madras or Calcutta	55	95	52	85	51	80
„ Bombay	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Mauritius or Bourbon	65	100	63	90	62	85
„ Cape of Good Hope	70	105	67	95	66	90
„ West Indies or East Coast of America	152	188	150	178	148	173
„ Great Britain or Europe	167	204	163	194	163	190
„ Siam	25	65	23	55	22	50

§ This clause to be inserted only in the case of a Foreign Chinese Passenger Ship.

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EMIGRATION.

The following information is supplied to Masters of vessels about to carry Chinese Passengers under *The Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855, and *Local Ordinances*:—

1. *Imperial Chinese Passengers' Act*, 1855.—Any vessels clearing with more than twenty Asiatics on a voyage of more than seven days' duration is a Chinese Passenger ship.

2. *Proclamations of 26th January*, 1856, and *17th November*, 1858.—Declare the length of certain voyages.

3. *Ordinance No. 5 of* 1874.—Section III. gives the legal definition of a short voyage.

Part I.

4. *Section* IV.—Notice of ship being laid on as a Chinese Passenger ship to be given to Emigration Officer.

5. *Section* V.—No Chinese Passenger ship shall clear out, unless the Master of such ship shall be provided with a Licence. [See Ordinance 5 of 1876.]

6. This Section describes the mode of application for a Licence, and it also empowers the Governor in Council to remove any Officer from an Emigrant ship who is unfit for the proper discharge of his duties.

7. *Section* VI. prohibits any person from the sale or letting of passages in any Chinese Passenger ship, unless such person shall have procured a Licence.

8. *Section* VII.—Every Chinese Passenger ship, except ships clearing under the provisions of Section VIII., shall be provided with a Hospital, properly fitted with Beds, Bedding, and Utensils.

9. *Par.* 4.—All the Passengers and Crew shall be medically examined before the departure of the ship.

10. *Par.* 8.—Chinese Medical Practitioners may be Surgeons of Chinese Passenger ships.

11. *Section* VIII. contains modified regulations for ships clearing out on voyages of not more than thirty days' duration.

12. *Section* IX. treats of vessels about to convey Emigrants under contract of service.

13. *Par.* 2.—Emigrants under contract of service shall lodge at least three clear days in a depôt, approved of and under the supervision of the Emigration Officer.

14. *Section* X.—Orders of Her Majesty the Queen in Council relating to the quantity of water to be carried by Passenger ships having a certain description of Condensing Apparatus shall apply to Chinese Passenger ships.

15. *Section* XI.—No sailing Chinese Passenger ship bound to any port westward of the Cape of Good Hope, or to any Port in Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, or Tasmania, is permitted to clear between the months of April and September inclusive.

Part II.

16. *Section.* XIV.—Notice is to be given to the Emigration Officer of intention to fit any vessel for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants to be embarked at any port or place out of the Colony.

17. *Par.* 2.—The Master of any ship arriving within the waters of the Colony, and which is fitted for the conveyance of Chinese Emigrants, is to report the same to the Emigration Officer.

18. *Par.* 3.—All Fittings are subject to the approval of the Emigration Officer.

19. *Par.* 4.—No ship fitting or fitted under this Section shall proceed to sea without the Emigration Officer's Certificate.

20. *Par.* 5.—Barricades and Gratings are prohibited.

21. *Section* XV.—No Chinese Emigrant ship within the provisions of this Section shall be fitted, manned, or equipped, unless the Master thereof shall have procured a Licence from the Governor.

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RULES.

1. The Master of a Chinese Passenger ship enters into a *Bond of One Thousand Pounds* that every and all of the Requirements of the Chinese Passengers' Act, and of the Regulations issued under the Act, or by the Legislature of Hongkong, shall be well and truly observed.

2. These Regulations apply more especially to the accommodation, medical attendance, and regular daily issue of provisions, fuel, and water. It is, therefore, the Master's interest, and he should make it his especial care, to see that the fittings are strong, and that the *full* quantity of provisions, medicine, and medical comforts, fuel, and water, are on board; and, that after these articles are on board and have been passed by the proper Officer from this Office, they are carefully and securely stowed away.

3. When the articles above-mentioned are stowed away, the Emigration Officer will, if necessary, cause the hatches, &c., to be sealed down. These seals must not be broken until the ship is beyond the waters of the Colony.

4. Emigration under contract of service is prohibited, unless the ship shall be proceeding to a British Colony.

5. When a ship is about to convey Chinese Passengers, the Master is to notify the Emigration Officer, in writing, to that effect, naming the Licensed Passage Broker authorised to issue Passage Tickets, and forwarding, at the same time, a copy of the Government Surveyor's Certificate of Measurement.

6. The vessel will then be inspected by the Emigration Officer, who will pass or reject her as he shall see fit,

7. When the vessel is passed, the Agent or Charterer will make the usual application for a Licence, on a form to be obtained at this Office, and, if granted, the Master, with two approved Sureties, must attend at the Emigration Office and execute the Bond required under Section IV. of *The Chinese Passengers' Act.*

8. When the ship's voyage is approved, she is to be fitted with such berths, booby hatches, ladders, hospital, privies, &c., as may be directed by the Emigration Officer.

9. If the vessel is to carry Female Passengers, a place separated from the Male Passengers must be appropriated to their use, conveniences for them being placed aft.

10. Between the bunks of married couples there must be a division board not less than 22 inches high.

11. When the provisions are taken in, they must not be stowed away without the sanction of the Emigration Officer, who will *not* pass (in vessels about to proceed on voyages of over thirty days' duration) any Chinese preserved Beef or Pork, nor Fish cured with their entrails remaining in them.

12. The water should be taken on board at an early period to admit of the casks *taking up.*

13. The Master will make arrangements with his Passage Broker for providing his vessel with properly qualified Surgeons and Interpreters, one of each being required for every Two Hundred Passengers, but in the event of an European or American Surgeon being engaged for the voyage, only one Surgeon is needed. Chinese Doctors must undergo an examination at Canton as to their qualifications.

14. If the vessel is a Steamer, she must be supplied with such quantity and quality of Coals as the Emigration Officer shall direct, and a certificate must be produced that the Engines and Boilers are in good condition for the contemplated voyage.

15. If the vessel is fitted with an approved Distilling Apparatus, she may carry a reduced quantity of water in casks or tanks.

16. When the ship is ready to receive the Passengers on board, the Passage Broker will bring a written notice to that effect from the Master, when a time will be fixed for the attendance of the Passengers at the Emigration Office to have their *Contracts* or *Passage Ticket* (as the case may be) signed and explained to them by the Emigration Officer.

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17. The Passengers will then embark, and when the Master shall have satisfied himself that they are all on board, he is to report to that effect. The Emigration Officer will muster the Passengers and make a final inspection of the ship.

18. The papers to be lodged with the Emigration Officer before Clearance will be granted, are:—

(a.) Government Surveyor's Certificate of Measurement and Seaworthiness.
(b.) When required, Engineer Surveyor's Certificate as to condition of Boilers and Engines, quantity and quality of Coals on board, description of Condensing Apparatus and quantity of fresh water it is capable of producing daily. The Condensing Apparatus must be of such a description as the Board of Trade may, from time to time, approve.
(c.) List of Provisions and Medicines in duplicate. This list will contain a declaration to be made by the Master that the several articles therein mentioned are on board and securely and safely stowed.
(d.) Certificate of Medical Inspector of Emigrants that he has examined Crew, Passengers, and Medicines.
(e.) Passengers' List in duplicate, with summary attached, specifying the numbers respectively of Passengers and Crew.
(f.) If the vessel is proceeding on a voyage of over thirty days' duration, Certificate from Colonial Surgeon, vouching for the competency of the Surgeon or Surgeons.
(g.) Master's Certificate relative to Chinese Doctor (provided he fails in securing an European or American Surgeon for a reasonable remuneration).

NOTE.—*Chinese Cooks, Stewards, Interpreters, and Doctors*, are included in the total number of Passengers which the ship is certified to carry. Four Cooks and Stewards are required for every 100 Passengers.

19. Ships with full Complements of Passengers must carry Boats as follows:—

Less	than	200	tons register	2 Boats.
200	to	400	tons register	3 Boats.
400	to	600	tons register	4 Boats.
600	to	1,000	tons register	5 Boats.
1,000	to	1,500	tons register	6 Boats.
1,500	and upwards		tons register	7 Boats.

NOTE.—In every case, one Boat must be a properly fitted Lifeboat and one a Longboat. The sizes of the Boats will be in accordance with the number of Passengers carried.

20. Each ship shall carry one Life buoy for every one hundred Passengers, also Fire Engine or Force Pump, with sufficient Hose to reach fore and aft, and three dozen Buckets.

SMALL STORES.

Brooms	24 for every 100 Passengers.
Lanterns with Locks	2 for every 100 Passengers.
Cooking Spades	3 for every 100 Passengers.
Meat Chopper	3 for every 100 Passengers.
Chopping Board	3 for every 100 Passengers.
Wood Chopper	8 for every 100 Passengers.
Rice Baskets	10 for every 100 Passengers.
Iron Dishes, 18 inches	10 for every 100 Passengers.
Rubbish Tubs	4 for every 100 Passengers.

A Bed, Blanket, and *Pillow*, for each person the Hospital can accommodate, 18 Blue Lights and 18 Rockets.

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DIETARY SCALE.

For Voyages of not more than 30 days' duration.

For every Passenger per diem:—

Rice or Bread Stuffs	lb. $1\frac{1}{3}$.
Dried or Salt Fish	lb. $0\frac{1}{3}$.
Chinese Condiments and Curry Stuff	oz. 1.
Fresh Vegetables which will keep for short voyages, such as Sweet Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, and Pumpkins.	lb. $1\frac{1}{3}$.
Firewood	lb. 2.
Water (to be carried in tanks or sweet casks)	gallon 1.

For Voyages over 30 days' duration.

Rice	lb. $1\frac{1}{2}$ per diem.
Salt Beef, Salt Pork, Salt Fish, Fresh Beef, or Mutton in tins	lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ on alternate days.
Salted Vegetables, Pickles, Fresh Vegetables, as Yams, Pumpkins, &c.	lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ on alternate days.
Water	Imperial qts. 3 a day.
Firewood	lbs. 2 a day.
Tea	oz. $\frac{1}{3}$ a day.
Lime or Lemon Juice and Sugar	oz. 2 a week.

NOTE.—Fresh Vegetables to be issued during the first month of the voyage only unless the Master shall obtain a fresh supply *en route*, when these articles may be again supplied in the above proportion.

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COLONY OF HONGKONG.

VICTORIA HARBOUR ORDINANCE, 1862.*

I.—Ordinance No. 11 of 1845, is hereby repealed, except so far as the same repeals No. 16 of 1844.

II.—The harbour regulations issued on the 30th day of April, 1841, under the hands of Charles Elliot, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, are hereby revoked.

III.—Every master of a merchant vessel shall hoist the ship's number on entering the Harbour of Victoria, and shall keep such number flying until the ship shall have been reported at the Harbour Master's office.

IV.—Every master shall, within twenty-four hours after arrival within the limits of this Harbour, report the arrival of his ship at the Harbour Master's office, and in the case of a British vessel or of a vessel which shall not be represented by a Consul, shall deposit there the ship's articles, list of passengers, ship's register, and true copy of manifest, if required. In the case of a foreign vessel represented by a Consul, the said papers shall be lodged by the master at the proper Consulate, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars on refusal or neglect of the master to do so.

V.—The name of a master or first or only mate shall not be attached by the Harbour Master to a British ship's register or articles, unless such master or mate shall possess a certificate of service or competency.

VI.—No officer, seaman, or other person shall be shipped in this Harbour to do duty on board any merchant vessel, except at the shipping-office of the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars for every offence.

VII.—In the event of the death of any of the crew, passengers, or other persons, occurring on board any merchant vessel whilst in the Harbour, or in case of the desertion or removal of any of the crew, the master of such vessel shall forthwith report the same in writing to the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars for every death, desertion, or removal which he shall neglect to report.

VIII.—No master of any ship shall discharge, or force thereon, or wilfully or negligently leave behind him, in this Colony any seaman shipped on board thereof, unless on a certificate from the Harbour Master, or other person appointed to grant the same, and who shall have power to withhold or grant the same as he shall see fit, under a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and if any seaman shall wilfully or negligently remain in the Colony, after the departure of the vessel in which he shall have shipped, without such certificate, such seaman shall, on conviction before the Marine Magistrate, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one month.

* This Ordinance, together with all other Ordinances relating to the Harbour Department, is being revised.

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IX.—Every master of a merchant vessel arriving in the Harbour shall take up the berth pointed out by the Harbour Master, or by any person sent on board by him for that purpose, and shall moor his ship there properly, and shall not remove from it to take up any other berth, without his permission except in case of necessity, to be decided by the Harbour Master, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and he shall remove his vessel to any new berth when required to do so by the Harbour Master, under a fine not exceeding twenty dollars for every hour that the vessel shall remain in her old berth, after notice to remove under the hand of the Harbour Master or his deputy shall have been given on board of her.

X.—Every master of a merchant vessel shall immediately strike spars, clear hawse, or shift berth, or obey any other order which the Harbour Master may think fit to give, and any master wilfully disobeying or neglecting this regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XI.—Every master about to proceed to sea shall, under a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, hoist a Blue Peter twenty-four hours before the time of intended departure, and shall give notice to the Harbour Master, who shall furnish a port clearance and shall likewise attest the manifest if necessary; and any ship having obtained and not sailing within thirty-six hours thereafter, shall report to the Harbour Master the reason for not going, and shall re-deposit the ship's papers if required.

XII.—[This Article has been repealed].

XIII.—No dead body shall be thrown overboard within the limits of the Harbour under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, to be paid by the master of the vessel, and no stone or other ballast shall be thrown overboard within the said limits, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be paid by the master of the vessel from which such stone or ballast shall have been thrown.

XIV.—Except as is hereinafter directed under section XXI. and XXII. of this Ordinance, or under the sanction of the Harbour Master, no cannon, gun, or fire-arm of any description shall be discharged within the limits of this Harbour from any merchant vessel or boat, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

XV.—Every licensed boat shall, between the hours of sunset and daylight, carry a lantern in a conspicuous place, with the number of the licence cut out on the framing. If the person in charge of any boat shall demand or take more than his fare, or use abusive language to passengers, or neglect to carry a light as required, or refuse without sufficient cause to take a passenger at the fare established, the party offending, or in the absence the person to whom the licence for the boat was granted, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and all boats, whether private or not, may and shall be subject to be stopped and examined by the police boats, and if the person in charge of any boat does not heave-to on being hailed by a police boat, or use abusive language to the officer or persons on board of her in the execution of their duty, he shall be liable to be detained in custody until he can be brought before a magistrate, and on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

XVI.—Every commanding officer of any ship-of-war, or master of a merchant ship or vessel of whatsoever nation, who may arrive in this Harbour having small-pox or any other disease of a contagious or infectious nature on board, shall hoist the proper quarantine flag, and no communication shall be held with any other vessel or boat or with the shore, until permission be given by the Harbour Master; and the boarding officer on nearing such ship shall be informed of the nature of such disease, that proper precautions may be taken and assistance rendered, under a penalty in any of the foregoing cases not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence.

XVII.—Every such commanding officer of a ship-of-war or master of a merchant vessel, having any such disease on board, shall forthwith remove his ship to any berth which shall be pointed out by the Harbour Master, and there remain and keep the quarantine flag flying until a clean bill of health shall be granted by the Harbour Master; and shall afford free access and render every assistance to the Colonial Surgeon or other officer of health who may be directed by His Excellency the Governor to visit such ship, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every offence.

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XVIII.—A public fairway shall be buoyed off for the passage of river and coast steamers, and no vessel or boat of any description shall be allowed to anchor within such fairway, and the master of any vessel or boat dropping anchor in, or otherwise obstructing such fairway shall be liable, for each offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars in addition to any fine otherwise leviable under this Ordinance in the case of sea going vessels, and in the case of boats registered in the Colony to a like fine in addition to the forfeiture of register or licence if it be so adjudged by the Marine Magistrate.

XIX.—Every master of any vessel of whatsoever description, who shall make or cause to be made fast to any of the public buoys or beacons or their moorings any rope, chain, or other gear, or shall foul or in any way injure the said buoys, beacons, or moorings, shall on conviction thereof be fined a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, in addition to the cost of repairing or replacing the same.

XX.—Every master of a vessel or hulk in this Harbour shall from sunset to sunrise cause to be exhibited a bright white light from the starboard foreyard arm, or in the case of dismantled vessels or chops, at the place where it can be best seen, and in default shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

XXI.—In case of fire occurring on board any ship or vessel in the Harbour, if at night, three lights shall be hoisted in a vertical position at the highest *mast-head*, and a single light at the *peak*, and guns shall be fired in quick succession until sufficient assistance shall be rendered; *if during the day*, the Ensign, Union down, with the signal Marryat's Code 2,104, "I am on fire," shall be hoisted at the highest *mast-head*, and guns fired as above provided for night time.

XXII.—If on board any ship or vessel in the Harbour a disturbance or riot shall occur which the master or his officers are unable to quell by the usual process of bringing the offenders before the Marine Magistrate or a justice of the peace; *if by day* the Ensign, Union down, shall be hoisted at the *peak*, and signal 3,240, "Mutiny on board," shall be hoisted at the highest *mast-head*, or wherever practicable under the circumstances; guns may also be fired as in section XXI.; *if by night*, three lights shall be hoisted at the *peak*, and a single light at the *mast-head*, and guns may also be fired as before stated.

XXIII.—The boundaries, limits, and anchorage of Victoria Harbour shall henceforth be defined and taken to be as follows:—

On the East,—

A line drawn from the northernmost point of the Island of Hongkong to the North-east boundary of British Kowloon.

On the West,—

A line drawn from the westernmost point of Hongkong to the western side of Green Island, continued to western point of Stone Cutter's Island, thence to north point of Stone Cutter's Island, continued to north-west boundary of British Kowloon.

The Harbour shall be divided into two anchorages, viz., the Northern and Southern.

Northern anchorage shall have for its southern boundary the north extremity of Hongkong shut in with the southern point of the Kowloon peninsula, bearing east by south.

Southern anchorage shall have for its northern boundary Kellet's Island, bearing east by south half south.

XXIV.—It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to direct and enforce the anchorage of ships in the northern part of the Harbour from 1st June to 15th October, and in the southern part of the Harbour from 16th October to 31st May in each year; and it shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to permit a ship to anchor in the south part of the Harbour during the period first above mentioned for the purpose of discharging cargo and for a specified space of time.

XXV.—It shall be lawful for His Excellency the Governor from time to time to set apart a special portion of the Harbour for the anchorage of ships-of-war, and within such portion of the Harbour no merchant vessels, or native craft, or boats of any description shall be permitted to anchor without the special sanction of the Harbour Master in each case obtained.

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XXVI.—It shall be lawful for the Harbour Master to fix from time to time the place of anchorage for river and coasting steamers, and to grant permission to the owners of such steamers to lay down permanent moorings to be by him approved. notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained under sections XXIII. and XXIV. of this Ordinance, but no river or coasting steamer shall drop anchor or moor within the fairway provided under section XVIII. of this Ordinance.

XXVII.—Every master of any vessel whatsoever fitting in this Harbour for the conveyance of emigrants whether to be shipped at this or any other port, shall report the same to the Harbour Master under a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and the fittings of said vessel shall be subject to the approval of such officer, who is hereby empowered at all reasonable times to go on board and inspect such vessel; and any person who shall in any may impede the Harbour Master in the execution of his duty shall also be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

XXVIII.—A copy of this Ordinance shall be delivered to each master of a vessel entering the Harbour, and on neglect to return such copy on obtaining clearance a fee of one dollar shall be payable by the master.

XXIX.—Where no penalty is attached by this Ordinance for the breach or infringement of any provision herein contained, the penalty shall be a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars. All offences against any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be cognizable by, and may be heard and decided before, the Marine Magistrate, who is hereby empowered in all cases to order payment of costs by the defendant; and in default of payment of the penalty and costs awarded, may levy the same by distress and sale of the offender's goods, or may forthwith commit such offender to gaol for any term not exceeding three months. All orders, judgments, and decisions of the Marine Magistrate shall be subject to the right of appeal given by Ordinance No. 4 of 1858.

XXX.—Whenever the Marine Magistrate shall be incapacitated by absence, illness, or otherwise from the performance of his duties, it shall be lawful for the Acting Marine Magistrate, or any stipendiary magistrate, or any two Justices of the Peace of the Colony, to adjudicate upon all cases, and enforce all penalties under this Ordinance.

XXXI.—Whenever the word *Master* is used in the Ordinance, it shall be deemed to include any person having charge of a ship or vessel, or any other craft.

GUNPOWDER STORAGE ORDINANCE, 1867.

I.—The Governor is hereby empowered to provide, at the expense of the Colony, one or more vessel or vessels for the storage of gunpowder, and no gunpowder arriving in this Colony shall be stored in any other place than such vessel or vessels, except as provided by Section XIII., and subject to the observance of the rules and regulations to be made under Section XVI. of this Ordinance.

II.—Such vessel or vessels shall for the purposes of this Ordinance be termed a government depôt or government depôts for the storage of gunpowder, and shall be under the control and management of the Harbour Master, subject to such orders as may from time to time be received from the Governor; and such vessel or vessels shall be fitted and manned in such manner as the Harbour Master with the approval of the Governor shall deem expedient.

III.—The master of every vessel arriving in this Colony, and having on board thereot any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. shall immediately, upon the arrival thereof, furnish the Harbour Master with a copy of the manifest of such gunpowder, the marks of all the packages wherein such gunpowder shall be contained, and the names of the consignees of such gunpowder, if he shall know the same.

IV.—The master of every such vessel as in the last preceding Section mentioned shall as soon as possible take the same to the place which shall be pointed out to him by the Harbour Master, and the said vessel shall not be removed therefrom without the permission in writing of the Harbour Master.

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V.—When any quantity of gunpowder exceeding two hundred lbs. is about to be conveyed out of the Colony, the master of the vessel about to convey the same shall, on producing the written authority of the owners thereof, receive from the Harbour Master a permit to take on board the packages mentioned in such authority, and the master of such vessel shall thereupon move the same into such anchorage as the Harbour Master may deem expedient, and from such anchorage the master of such vessel shall not remove the same except for the purpose of proceeding on his voyage or for some other sufficient cause to be approved by the Harbour Master.

VI.—The master of every vessel having on board more than two hundred lbs. of gunpowder; or whilst engaged in the transhipment of any quantity, shall exhibit at the highest mast head a red flag.

VII.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel to tranship any gunpowder between the hours of 6 P.M. and 6 A.M. from October to March inclusive, nor between the hours of 7 P.M. and 5 A.M. from April to September inclusive, without the written permission of the Harbour Master.

VIII.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, to anchor such vessel within five hundred yards of any government depôt for the storage of gunpowder.

IX.—It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel having on board gunpowder exceeding in quantity two hundred lbs. to anchor nearer than five hundred yards of any other vessel.

X.—It shall not be lawful for any person without the permission in writing of the Governor to keep for any time, however short, within any house, store, godown, or other place on land, a larger quantity of gunpowder than fifteen lbs.

XI.—It shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or constable duly authorized by warrant of any justice of the peace, to enter, and if necessary to break into, any house, store, godown, vessel, or place either on land or water, within which such justice of the peace shall be credibly informed on oath, or shall have reasonable grounds of his own knowledge to suspect and believe that gunpowder is kept or carried, or is on board of any vessel contrary to the provisions of this Ordinance.

XII.—A copy of this Ordinance shall be delivered to the master of each vessel entering the harbour, and on neglect to return such copy on obtaining clearance a fee of one dollar shall be payable by the master.

XIII.—The Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations for the proper carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, including the storage of gunpowder on land, and to fix and vary from time to time the sums chargeable for the storage of gunpowder as hereinbefore prescribed, and every violation of neglect of any such rules or regulations shall render the party so offending liable to the penalties imposed by Section XVIII. of this Ordinance for offences against any provisions thereof.

XIV.—The sums charged in respect of such storage shall be paid monthly by the party claiming to be entitled to such gunpowder, and in the event of the same not being paid within the twenty-one days after the same shall have become due and payable, it shall be lawful for the Governor to direct the said gunpowder to be sold, in order to defray the expense of storage, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting all government charges and the expense of sale, shall be paid to the party who shall prove himself entitled thereto to the satisfaction of the Governor.

XV.—Every offence against the provisions of this Ordinance shall be tried in a summary way before a Magistrate or before the Marine Magistrate, and every person who shall violate or refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall incur a penalty of fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months and not less than one month.

XVI.—Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall apply to Her Majesty's ships of war or to the ships of war of any foreign nation, or to hired armed vessels in Her Majesty's service or in the service of any foreign nation, or to Government Naval or Military stores.

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COLONY OF MACAO.

PORT REGULATIONS.

I.—Any vessel wanting a pilot should, on nearing the Macao roads, hoist the jack or national flag at the fore topgallant mast head.

II.—No notice will be taken at the Harbour Master's office of any damage occurring to vessels piloted by pilots unlicensed by the Harbour Master.

III.—Only duly qualified pilots shall be employed by the Harbour Master.

1.—To be a qualified pilot an examination must be passed at the Harbour Master's office.

2.—Macao anchorage comprises the outer roads, the inner harbour and the port of Taipa.

3.—Vessels anchoring in the roads will be required to pay one-half of the amount stipulated for the inner harbour and Taipa.

IV.—The captain of a vessel, or his agent, shall report his vessel at the Harbour Master's office within twenty-four hours of the vessel's arrival and in default pay a fine of one hundred dollars to the Public Exchequer.

V.—Captains of vessels shall on landing deliver the ship's papers to the Harbour Master, such papers to be kept till the departure of the vessel, provided there be no Consulate of the nationality of the vessel at Macao.

The register or passport of Portuguese vessels shall be taken to the Government Secretary's office.

VI.—It is incumbent on the Harbour Master to take the necessary steps for the apprehension of deserters, when required to do so. Such deserters may be captured even after the ship's departure on the requisition of the respective Consuls.

VII.—Captains of vessels are forbidden to discharge part or the whole of their crew without the sanction of the Harbour Master or of the Consul.

VIII.—The captain of a vessel desiring to send to the Hospital any one of his crew, must first apply to the Harbour Master and be answerable for any expense incurred.

IX.—It is forbidden to cast off invalids in Macao; such invalids can only be landed by permission of the Harbour Master. A breach of this Article of the Regulations shall be visited with a fine of one hundred dollars, revertible to the Public Exchequer.

X.—Vessels are not permitted to change moorings in the inner harbour without the sanction of the Harbour Master.

XI.—Merchant vessel are not permitted to enter the inner harbour with gunpowder on board; such gunpowder shall be previously deposited in the Barra Fort and received back after the vessel's clearance from the inner harbour.

XII.—It is forbidden to throw ballast, ashes, or rubbish in the inner harbour and at the Taipa anchorage, under penalty of one hundred dollars.

XIII.—Anchorage dues to be henceforth paid by vessels in the harbours of Macao are fixed in annexed Table A.

1.—A written receipt shall be given for all dues levied at the Harbour Master's office, and shall specify the heads under which such dues may have been recovered.

2.—All dues recovered at the Harbour Master's office on account of other public departments, shall be sent to such departments by the Harbour Master under the prescribed legal forms.

XIV.—All fees payable at the Harbour Master's office are designated in Table B.

XV.—Pilotage for vessels entering the inner harbour and Taipa to be paid according to Table C.

1.—From the total amount fixed, one dollar will appertain to the Harbour Master and the remaining four dollars to the pilot.

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XVI.—The duties of pilots will be taken in turns among those qualified by the Harbour Master. On the 1st of each month a distribution is to be made of the fees received.

XVII.—A fall of the barometer, indicative of bad weather will be announced by the firing of a gun and the hoisting of a white flag with a red square in the centre at the staff on the Canton wharf. The flag will be replaced by two green lights, hoisted perpendicularly, during the night.

XVIII.—Shipmasters are specially recommended to see that a clear hawse is always kept, have their sheet anchors ready to let go, and take all other usual precautions to insure their vessels against bad weather. The signals made by the Harbour Master are merely precautionary and indicative of a coming storm, the force of which as well as its passage over this port can never be predicted.

XIX.—All fishing and tanca boats are to be registered at the Harbour Master's office and have their number and designation clearly affixed.

XX.—These Regulations shall be printed, and a copy given to captains of vessels coming to Macao.

Government Secretary's Office, Macao, 11th June, 1872.

(Signed) HENRIQUE DE CASTRO,
Secretary General.

REMARKS RESPECTING THE TIDES BETWEEN CANTON, HONGKONG, AND MACAO.

In the absence of *complete* tide tables, the following table and remarks may be found serviceable:—

PLACES.	LATITUDE NORTH.	LONGITUDE EAST OF GRWCH.	TIME OF HIGH WATER.		RISE OF TIDE.
			hrs.	*min.*	*feet.*
Macao	22° 11′ 30″	113° 32′ 30″	10	10	8
Lankeet	22 41 30	113 38 15	...		.....
Anunghoy	22 48 15	113 36 30	2	0	
Second Bar Creek ...	22 58 30	113 32 15	2	15	6 to 8
Whampoa	23 5 45	113 24 0	2	30	
Canton	23 7 0	113 15 0	* 3	50	4½ to 5
Lintin	22 24 30	113 48 0	12	0	8
Hongkong	22 21 0	114 18 0	10	20	7½

The flood tide, when regular (which is seldom), runs round Cabreta Point towards the town of Macao; but a little outside of the Point it sets along the land to the north, across the bay, until it meets the tide from Capsing-moon (or Capshui-moon, "the swift water passage"), above Lintin, when it flows in a direct channel towards the Bogue. The velocity of the flood tide in Macao Roads is about 2½ miles in the north-east monsoon and moderate weather; but when it blows strong from the northward there is no apparent flood. The ebb then runs at the rate of 3 to 3½, and 4 miles when the water is falling by the land. The ebb tide sets out from the town of Macao much in the same way as the flood comes in, with the difference of running a little more to the westward along the shore, before it takes the southerly direction; the latter part of this tide is therefore the best time for boats to start for Lintin or Canton, with a contrary wind, as they then get out far enough to have all the flood to work to the northward with.

The tides at Lintin run north and south, or nearly so. The velocity of the ebb in the north-east monsoon when blowing strong, is much the same as in Macao Roads; but there is always a perceptible flood of 1 or 1½ miles. During the height of the south-west monsoon, the ebb runs at times at the rate of 6 and 6½ miles, after heavy rains; at that season the floods are very weak.

* The flood ceases rising at this hour, but the stream in the middle of the river runs up a considerable time longer.

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PORT, CONSULAR, CUSTOMS, SAILING, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS, &c., FOR THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Port Regulations to secure the observance of Treaties, and the maintenance of friendly relations between British Subjects and Chinese Subjects and Authorities, made in pursuance of Section 85 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865.

I.—All port rules and regulations heretofore in force to secure the observance of Treaties and the maintenance of friendly relations between British subjects and Chinese subjects and authorities, having reference to any of the 13 ports open for trade in China, are repealed from and after the day of upon and from which day the following regulations shall take effect and be observed.

II.—The British Consulate offices at the several open ports shall be opened for public business from 10 o'clock A.M. to 4 o'clock P.M. daily, excepting Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday, Queen's birthday, Easter Monday, and those holidays upon which public offices in England are closed, Chinese New Year's day, and such Chinese holidays as the Chinese Customs authorities may observe.

III.—On the arrival of any British vessel at the anchorage of any of the open ports, the master shall, within 24 hours, deposit his ship's papers together with a summary of the manifest of her cargo at the Consulate office, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene.

IV.—Every British vessel must show her national colours on entering the port or anchorage, and keep them hoisted until she shall have been reported at the Consulate and her papers deposited there.

V.—No British vessel or any vessel the property of a British subject, unless provided with a certificate or registry, or provisional or other pass from the Superintendent of Trade at Peking or from the Colonial Government at Hongkong, shall hoist the British ensign within any port or anchorage, or any flag similar to the British ensign, or of a character not to be easily distinguishable from it. Nor shall any registered British vessel flying the Red ensign hoist any other ensign or flag (except she be entitled to fly the Blue ensign) in use by Her Majesty's vessels of war, or the national ensign of any foreign State or any ensign or flag not plainly distinguishable from the ensigns used by Her Majesty's ships of war or from those flown by ships of foreign States.

VI.—Should any seaman absent himself without permission, the master shall forthwith report the same at the Consulate office, and take the necessary measures for the recovery of the absentee, and it shall be lawful for the Consul, if circumstances shall require it, in his discretion to prohibit leave being given to seamen to come ashore, and any master who shall violate such prohibition shall incur the penalties hereinafter declared.

VII.—The discharge of guns or other firearms from vessels in harbour is strictly prohibited, unless permission shall have been granted by the Consul.

VIII.—Masters of vessels when reporting their arrival at a port shall notify in writing the names of all passengers and persons not forming part of the articled

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crew on board, and previous to leaving, notice must be given of the number and names of all persons, not forming part of the articled crew, intending to leave the port on board any vessel.

IX.—All cases of death occurring at sea must be reported to the Consul within 24 hours of the vessel's arriving in port or harbour, and all cases of death, on board vessels in harbour, or in the residences of British subjects on shore, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office, and in the event of sudden or accidental death the fullest information obtainable shall be given. It is strictly prohibited to throw overboard the bodies of seamen or other persons dying on board of a vessel in harbour. Except in cases of urgent necessity, no burial should take place on shore or from any ship in harbour without the licence of the Consul first being obtained.

X.—Stone or ballast shall not be thrown overboard in any port or harbour unless permission shall have been first obtained from the local authorities through the intervention of Her Majesty's Consular officer.

XI.—All cases of loss of property by theft or fraud on board ships, as well as of assault or felony requiring redress or involving the public peace, must be immediately reported at the Consulate office

Any Chinese subject guilty of a misdemeanour on shore or afloat may be detained on detection, but information must in such cases be forthwith lodged at the Consulate office, and in no instance shall British subjects be permitted to use violence towards Chinese offenders or take the law into their own hands.

XII.—Any vessel laden with gunpowder or other explosive material, or having in the whole above 200lbs. of such material on board, shall not approach nearer than a distance of one mile from the limits of the anchorage. On arriving at that distance she must be forthwith reported to the Consular Authorities.

Special anchorages or stations will be assigned for such ships in the neighbourhood of the ports.

XIII.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship may be discharged or left behind at any port or anchorage without the express sanction of the Consul, and not then until sufficient security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore, and if required, for the expenses incident to his shipment to a Port in the United Kingdom or to a Colonial Port, according as the seaman or other person may be a native of Great Britain or of any British Colony.

If any British subject left at a port or anchorage by a British vessel be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of such vessel from the Dominions of the Emperor of China, the vessel will be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of such British subject.

XIV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master or consignee shall apply at the Chinese Custom-house for a Chinese port clearance, and on his presenting this document, together with a copy of the manifest of his export cargo, at the Consulate office, his ship's papers will be restored, and he will be furnished with a Consular port clearance, on receiving which the vessel will be at liberty to leave the port. Should any vessel take in or discharge cargo subsequent to the issue of the Customs clearance, the master will be subject to a penalty, and the ship to such detention as may be necessary to the ends of justice.

XV.—When a vessel is ready to leave a port or anchorage, the master shall give notice thereof to the Consul, and shall hoist a Blue Peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. The Consul may dispense with the observance of this regulation on security being given that claims presented within 24 hours will be paid.

XVI.—No British subject may establish or carry on a hotel, boarding or eating-house, house of establishment, or chop for the sale of liquors within the Consular district without the sanction and licence of the Consul, and payment of such fees in respect of such licence yearly or otherwise as may be duly authorised. The Consul shall require every person so licensed to give security for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and also that he will not harbour

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any seaman who is a runaway or who cannot produce his discharge accompanied by a written sanction from the Consul to reside on shore.

Every person so licensed will be held accountable for the good conduct of all inmates and frequenters of his house, and in case of their misconduct may be sued upon the instrument of security so given.

XVII.—Any British subject desiring to proceed up the country to a greater distance than thirty miles from any Treaty port, is required to procure a Consular passport, and any one found without such a passport beyond that distance will be liable to prosecution and to a fine not exceeding $100.

XVIII.—The term Consul in these Regulations shall be construed to include all and every officer in Her Majesty's Consular service, whether Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent, or other person duly authorized to act in any of the aforesaid capacities within the dominions of the Emperor of China.

XIX.—British vessels are bound as to mooring and pilotage to act in accordance with the Harbour and Pilot Regulations authorized in each port by the Customs' authorized Harbour Master, and approved of by the British Consul, and any infraction of the same shall render the party offending liable at the discretion of the Consul to the penalties attached to these regulations.

No loading or discharging of cargo may be carried on except within the limits of the anchorage defined by the Consul and the Chinese authorities of each port respectively.

XX.—Any infringement of the preceding General Regulations or of the Special Regulations, shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than 5 and not exceeding 500 dollars, according to the circumstances, without imprisonment, with a further fine for continuing offences not less than 25 and not exceeding 250 dollars for each day during which the offence continues after the original fine is incurred; such fines to be inflicted, levied, and enforced in accordance with the Order of Her Majesty in Council, dated the 9th day of March, 1865—or for repeated and continued offences to imprisonment for any number of days not exceeding 100 days, with or without hard labour, and with or without costs of maintenance, the same to be recovered by distress.

NOTE.—All fines levied by virtue of or under the General or Special Port Regulations, are to be applied, as directed by the Order in Council, in diminution of the Public Expenditure, unless otherwise specially ordered.

SPECIAL LOCAL REGULATIONS.

WHAMPOA.

I.—The anchorage for the loading and discharge of British vessels at the port of Canton is at Whampoa, the limits of which are defined; *on the North*—by a line drawn from Sulphur Point, Honan Island, across the East end of Watson's Island to the North Bank of the River; *on the South*—by a line drawn from Sully Point, French Island, along the North side of Dane's Island, to the North end of Island No. 2; *on the East*—by a line drawn due North from the North end of Island No. 2 to the North bank of the River; *on the West*—by a line drawn due North from Sully Point, French Island, to Honan Island.

II.—Should Her Majesty's Consul or Vice-consul see fit, he may notify in writing the master of any British ship that he is not to grant leave of absence to any of his crew to go on shore. An infringement of such notification will subject the offender to a fine.

III.—Masters of vessels are prohibited from granting liberty on any pretence to their crews to proceed to Canton, except the leave of the Consul or Vice-consul be obtained.

IV.—The keeper of every licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, shop for the sale of liquors, shall exhibit in a conspicuous part of the house a t

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of charges. Such house shall be liable to be visited at any time by a constable or other person deputed by the Consul or Vice-consul for the purpose of inspection.

V.—No licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall be transferred or sub-let without the consent of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VI.—No keeper of a licensed boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, shall under any circumstances enter into partnership with a person not a British subject, nor shall any British subject act as a barman, runner, or in other similar capacity, in any boarding-house, house of entertainment, or shop for the sale of liquors, British or other, without permission of the Consul or Vice-consul.

VII.—On anchoring at Whampoa the master of any British vessel will without delay lodge the articles of his crew with the British Vice-consul, and within 24 hours of arrival he will deposit at Her Majesty's Consulate at Canton his ship's register and a copy of his inward manifest.

When the vessel is ready for sea the master will procure from the Customs-house a port clearance, and on exhibiting this at the Consulate and depositing a copy of his export manifest he will receive back the ship's register, on presenting which to the Vice-consul at Whampoa he will receive the ship's articles and an English port clearance, on payment of the requisite fees.

VIII.—Any individual appealing from the decision of the Vice-consul at Whampoa, is required to forward his appeal under flying seal through the Vice-consul to the Consul at Canton.

IX.—River steamers regularly engaged in transmission of passengers or goods between Canton and Hongkong, may, if permitted by the Customs' authorities, load and discharge at Canton.

CANTON.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS.

I.—On entering port, masters of river steamers must have their import manifests in readiness to hand to the customs' officer who will board the vessel on arrival. For cargo to be discharged at Whampoa a separate manifest will be required to be handed to the customs' officer at that place.

The customs must in all cases be furnished with import manifest before any cargo can be discharged.

II.—Consignees are not required to make application to the customs for permission to remove consignments from the steamers, but all goods imported in such vessels must, on being discharged, be taken for examination to the customs jetty.

III.—All exports for shipment by river steamers must be sent to the customs' jetty for examination, on which a permit to ship will be granted.

IV.—Manifests of cargoes exported must be handed to the customs' officer on the return trip of the steamers.

V.—River steamers must not land or ship cargo at any other place in the river than Canton and Whampoa. Any breach of these regulations respecting the shipment or discharge of goods exposes such goods to seizure and confiscation.

VI.—The Custom-house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and the river steamer office from sunrise to sunset, Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding customs' business should be addressed to the "Commissioner of Customs," Office of Maritime Customs, Canton.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

I.—Masters must deposit their ship's papers and manifest with their Consul (if they have no Consul, with the customs), within 48 hours after entering the port.

II.—The import manifest must contain a true account of the nature of the cargo on board, and must be handed to the customs before any application to break bulk can be attended to.

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III.—The import manifest having been received and ship's papers duly lodged with the Consul or the customs, permits to land goods will be granted, on the receipt of applications specifying the number of packages, with their marks, weight, quantity, and such like particulars.

IV.—Before shipment of goods, permits to ship must in like manner be obtained.

V.—Cargo for which a permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to the custom-house jetty for examination before being re-landed.

VI.—When a vessel has received on board the whole of her outward cargo, the customs must be furnished with an export manifest.

VII.—After examination of goods, consignees or shippers will be supplied with a memo., for which early application should be made, of the duties payable.

They may then pay in the account to the Hai Kwan Bank or receiving office, when they will be furnished with a duty receipt in Chinese, which they must bring to the customs.

Import duties are due upon the landing of the goods, and export duties on their shipment. Amendment in respect of weight or value must be made within 24 hours after the landing or shipment of the goods.

VIII.—On application being made for the customs' clearance, if the customs are satisfied that the import and export manifest are correct, and that all dues and duties have been paid, the clearance will be issued.

IX.—In all cases of transhipment, application must be made for a tranship permit. Goods transhipped before receipt of such permit are liable to confiscation.

X.—Cargo boats conveying goods from Canton to Whampoa for shipment there, must be taken for examination to the customs' jetty, before the goods can be put on board the ship. On arrival at Whampoa, their permits must be exhibited at the Floating Custom-house, for countersignature; in like manner the permit of cargo boats conveying goods to Canton from ships at Whampoa must be countersigned at the Whampoa Floating Custom-house, and on arrival at Canton they must repair to the customs jetty for examination.

PAKHOI.

SAILING DIRECTIONS.

The Port of Kiung-chow, which is commonly called Hoi-how by Foreigners in China, is not known by that name in Hainan, but is called there Haik'ao, a fact which it is well for a captain of a vessel to bear in mind. The captain of a vessel starting from Haik'ao for Pak-hoi ought, before weighing anchor, to ascertain the condition of the tidal current which runs East and West and *vice versâ* with great force in the Hainan Straits, and in his subsequent navigation to make due allowance for its effect.

It is the simplest and safest plan to leave in the evening and to steer from the centre of the Hainan Straits West till Haik'ao is 30 miles distant, so as to keep absolutely clear of any danger off Cape Caute.

Having gone thus far, a course N.W. ½ W. for 34 miles and then a course North for 30 miles further ought to bring a steamer about daylight to the first land, namely the small island called on the charts Chayune, but known to Chinese as Ch'ieh Yang. This island, which is high and bold, lies about 34 miles S.S.E. off Kuan-tow Head in Lat. 20° 54′ N. and Long. 109° 13′ E. About 7 miles to the N.W. of it is the island of Wei-chow, called on the charts Guiechow. Though larger in area, the latter island is much less elevated than Ch'ieh Yang (Chayune). To the E.N.E. of Wei-chow (Guie-chow), where there is a Catholic Missionary resident, a coral reef extends for about a mile. After passing Ch'ieh Yang (Chayune) about ½ mile to the East of it in 9 or 10 fathoms and keeping well clear of the reef off Wei-chow (Guie-chow), a course to N.N.W. will lead to Kwan-tow Head, which will make as an island.

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There are 5 fathoms of water to within ¼ of a mile of this headland. Between the island of Ch'ieh Yang (Chayune) and Kuan-tow Head innumerable heavy fishing stakes exist, which render it a very imprudent thing for a vessel to attempt to navigate this distance after dark.

Kuan-tow Head is a bold headland 390 feet high, forming the western extremity of a narrow peninsula of which the northern extremity is the projecting beach on which the village of Ti-kok, one of the limits of the Pak-hoi anchorage, is built. To enter the harbour after having reached about ¼ of a mile to the West of Kuan-tow Head, a vessel should steer for the Northern end of the fishing stakes which will now be seen to the N.E. planted athwart the entrance of the harbour in tiers running N.N.W. from the village of Ti-kok for a distance of 830 yards, taking care not to get into less water than 3 fathoms, as a sand spit runs out in a N.E. direction from the N.N.W. point of the Head; at the same time a vessel must not go too far off, as there is a sandbank running East and West to the N. of the fishing stakes. The fishing stakes can be passed close alongside (some in fact occupy the deepest part of the channel), after which a course East by South for a short distance takes a vessel to her anchorage.

There is a detached hill to the East of Kuan-tow Head 130 feet high, known as Ti-kok Hill. When this hill bears South-West and the Northern end of the fishing stakes bears West ½ North, good anchorage will be found in 4½ fathoms at low water.

The tides at Pak-hoi are not regular. There is as a rule only one tide in the 24 hours, which varies in its rise and fall from eight feet to seventeen feet.

The soundings from Haik'ao to Pak-hoi are regular and by attention to the lead notice of approach to land will be given in ample time to avoid accident.

As the positions of Ch'ieh Yang (Chayune) Weichow (Guie-chow) and Kuan-tow Head were incorrectly laid down in the old charts, care ought to be taken to use chart No. 2062 Admiralty, corrected up to March, 1872, on information furnished by Captain Cocker, of the *Ling-feng*. The position of the village of Ti-kok is Lat. 21° 28′ N. and Long. 109° 5′ 5″ E. The anchorage at Pak-hoi is good and safe in any weather.

It is protected on the North by a sandbank having a few feet of water at low tide. This bank lies in the direction E.N.E. and extends for about 1½ miles on either side of the stakes, passing the Northern extremity at a distance of about 60 yards.

On the South and East, the anchorage is protected by the sea beach. The exposed side faces the West, but it is stated that there is no force in the Westerly winds here. The holding ground, which consists of mud and sand, is good. The entire space to the North-West, North, and North-East of the Sandbank forming the Northern boundary of the anchorage as far as the opposite sea-shore, which is some 8 or 9 miles distant, is taken up by lines of sandbanks, generally running East and West, some of which are exposed at low water. It is only possible for junks to navigate this part of the bay.

THOS. S. COCKER, Captain *Fei-hoo*.

Pak-hoi, 2nd April, 1877.

SWATOW.

REGULATIONS FOR COASTING STEAMERS.

I.—The agent or agents of each British steamer or line of steamers engaged in the Coasting Trade between Foochow and Hongkong and intermediate ports, will be *required to give a bond as guarantee* for the due observance by them of the Treaty and Local Regulations.

II.—After any such steamer has been reported at the Consulate office, and her papers lodged according to the usual form, it will not be necessary (unless she has to renew her tonnage dues certificate) that she should again be formally reported for

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four months; but whenever she enters the port her arrival must be notified at the Consulate. It will not, however, be required that her papers should be shown or a clearance obtained.

III.—A manifest will have to be handed in, at the expiration of every month, of all cargo and treasure imported into or exported from the port.

IV.—The fee for every entry as a "coasting steamer" shall be $12.

V.—It will be incumbent on the agent or master of a "coasting steamer," under a penalty of $25, to notify at the Consulate office within one hour after her arrival should it be during daylight, or before 8 A.M. should it be dark, the hour at which it is intended to despatch every such steamer. And should any steamer engaged in the Coasting Trade depart previous to the hour for which she has been circulated (such time to be taken from the clock in the Consulate office) a fine of $50 will be inflicted.

AMOY.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS.

I.—The limits of the port are defined within lines drawn from the Southernmost point of Amoy island South-eastward to the nearest island; and thence in the direction of the high pagoda, to the point of Lam-tae-hoo Hill; and from the Northernmost point of Amoy island to the opposite point on the mainland.

II.—The shipment and discharge of cargo can only be carried on in the inner harbour between Kulangsoo and Amoy: Northern and Southern limits. The authorised Customs' jetties for the examination, landing, and shipment of goods, are those known as the Kang-ah-kow and Custom-house wharves.

III.—Masters of merchant vessels must deposit their ships' papers and import manifest with their Consul (if they have no Consul, with the Customs) within 48 hours after entering the port.

IV.—The import manifest must contain a true account of the nature of the cargo on board, and must be handed to the Customs, signed by the master, before any application to break bulk can be attended to.

V.—The landing and discharging of cargo must be carried on within the limits of the inner anchorage, as defined in Rule II., can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on, without special permission, on Sundays and holidays. Cargo-boats employed for the shipment or landing or merchandise cannot make use of other jetties than those specified in Rule II.

VI.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the Customs an application in Chinese (and English), giving full particulars of the cargo to be discharged, when he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which it is imported, and to place the same in a cargo-boat. The cargo-boat must then repair to one of the authorised jetties, in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty. A "Customs' memo." will thereon be issued, to be taken to the bank by the consignee, who, upon payment of the duty therein noted, will be supplied with a "Duty Receipt." Upon the presentation at the office of Customs of the duty receipt, a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued. The goods imported may then be removed from the Customs jetty and placed in the merchant's godown.

VII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to one of the authorised jetties for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for a permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars. The goods will then be examined, and a "Customs' memo." issued, and on the production at the office of the "Duty Receipt," a "Duty-paid Order" will be issued, authorising the shipment.

VIII.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must be brought to one of the authorised jetties for examination before being re-landed.

IX.—No transhipment can take place without special written permission.

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X.—Drawback, exemption, or coast trade duty certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them. Exemption or coast trade duty certificates for goods imported must be presented simultaneously with the consignee's application for the permit to land.

XI.—Before application is made for the "Customs' clearance," the export manifest, signed by the master, must be handed in. All dues and duties having been paid, the clearance will be issued.

N.B.—The office of Customs is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Applications regarding Customs' business should be addressed to "The Commissioner of Customs."

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

The following Regulations are approved by the Consuls representing Treaty Powers at the port, and are instituted for the order and security of foreign shipping:—

I.—Vessels on entering the harbour must stop above or below the shipping, until the Harbour-Master has assigned them a berth. Masters to moor their vessels with as little delay as possible.

II.—Each vessel will moor in the berth allotted to her, with from thirty to forty fathoms of chain on each cable, or more, if the Harbour-Master thinks necessary.

III.—Vessels shall rig in jib and spanker booms, and top or brace up lower and top-sail yards.

IV.—No ballast to be thrown overboard in the harbour without special permission from the Harbour-Master.

V.—No pitch, or other inflammable substance, to be boiled on board any ship in the harbour. Spirits or other inflammable liquids to be drawn off by daylight. The use of artificial light for such purpose is forbidden.

VI.—Vessels unprovided with a fire engine must have a bucket fitted with a lanyard for each man on board, before a berth can be assigned them.

VII.—Vessels to keep a clear hawse, and to have more chain on deck when bad weather is apprehended.

VIII.—No boats, warps, or lines to be made fast to any of the beacons or buoys. No warps or lines to be run out from dusk till daylight; and when such are in use during the day, a look out must be kept to slack or let go when passing vessels or boats require it. Boats moored astern of ships to be within a reasonable distance of the vessel, so as not to hinder passage.

IX.—Lights to be carried on the extreme starboard fore-yard-arm, if required by the Harbour-Master.

X.—Vessels not to anchor in that part of the harbour kept clear for steamers.

XI.—No fire-arms to be discharged within the limits of the harbour without special notification from the Consul to the Customs; and if the vessel has no Consul to refer to, without express permission from the Commissioner of Customs.

XII.—Power is vested in the Harbour-Master to make bye-laws, which, in his experience of the requirements of the port, he may think desirable,—publicity to which bye-laws will be given by posting them in the Custom-house for general information.

XIII.—The Regulations do not modify or affect any obligation or right of vessels, under the laws of seas and rivers, recognised by civilized nations.

XIV.—A breach of any of these Regulations shall be visited with a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, which shall be inflicted on the offender by the Consul of the nation to which such offender belongs, provided such a nation be a Treaty Power, otherwise by the Superintendent of Customs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Buoys marking the dangers in the harbour of Amoy have been painted according to the rule in use by the British Admiralty and Trinity Board, viz.:—to mark the starboard side of channels entering by black or red buoys only, the port side

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of channels entering by black or red buoys chequered, vertically striped with white, and middle ground by horizontally striped buoys.

Kellet Spit, north end, formerly marked by a striped buoy, is now marked by a red buoy.

Coker Rocks, formerly marked by a red buoy, are now marked by a vertically striped red and white buoy. This buoy has been placed about 20 fathoms to the E.S.E. of the shoalest patch, in order to guard vessels against ledges of rock, with 15 feet water, found to exist in that direction, and it may be passed close to on the port hand when entering the harbour. The shoalest patch, or pinnacle of the Coker Rocks, has a floating beacon on it until further notice.

New Rock, in north part of harbour, and Brown's Rock are marked by horizontally striped buoys.

In case any of these buoys are lost or moved, the position will as soon as possible be marked by a flag-boat or floating beacon.

Office of Maritime Customs, Amoy, 13th August, 1868.

FOOCHOW.

The limits of the port of Foochow extend from the Wantee or City Bridge to the Kinpae Pass.

Any appeal from the decision of the Vice-consul at Pagoda Island is required to be forwarded under flying seal, through the Vice-consul, or to the Consul at Foochow.

TAIWAN.

Masters of vessels frequenting this port shall be required to send in every day to the Consul a list of the names of the men to whom they give permission to go on shore, and shall allow none to go on shore except those included in the list. It shall be competent to the Consul to prohibit leave being given to the men of any vessel to come ashore if he shall think fit so to do.

TAMSUI AND KELUNG.

The limits of the port of Tamsui are defined to be from Sand Point in a straight line bearing N.N.E. to the Red Fort.

The limits of the port of Kelung are defined to be within a straight line drawn from Image Point to Bush Island.

NINGPO.

The port of Ningpo is construed to include any portion of the Yang or Ningpo river contained within a line from the northern extremity of the Chinhai promontory, called by the Chinese Chaou-pau-shan, to the islet known variously as the Inner Triangle, the Pasyen island, and the Hoo-tsun-shan. And a second line running from the said islet to the northern base of the hill on the eastern side of the mouth of the Yang river, known as Look-out Hill.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

I.—The port shall be considered to have been entered by any vessel that has crossed the line supposed to be drawn from the Chaou-pau-shan to the Kin-shan at Chinhae.

II.—On entering the port tide-waiters will be placed on board.

III.—The limits within which the shipment and discharge of cargo can take place, are the British cemetery, the bridge of boats, and the salt gate ferry. A vessel having once anchored within these limits must not change her position before obtaining permission to do so from the Customs.

IV.—Vessels must, within forty-eight hours after entering the port, deposit with the Consul their papers and manifest. If there be no Consul, they must be deposited with the Customs.

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V.—Manifests must be signed by the masters of vessels, and must contain all particulars,—quantity, marks, and numbers, &c., &c., and any changes must be made within twenty-four hours.

VI.—Landing and discharging of cargo or ballast can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays and holidays.

VII.—When ready to discharge cargo, the consignee must send to the customs an application in Chinese (and English) giving particulars of the goods to be discharged, on which he will be furnished with a permit to remove his consignment from the ship by which imported, and place the same on board a cargo-boat; the cargo-boat must then repair to the customs' jetty in order that the goods may be examined and assessed for duty: a customs memo. will thereon be issued, which the consignee must take to the Haikwan Bank, when, on payment of the duty as noted in the customs' memo., he will be supplied with a receipt; this receipt he must then take to the office of customs, in return for which he will be handed a "Duty-paid order," upon which he may remove his consignment from the customs' jetty and place it in his godown.

VIII.—In the case of goods to be shipped, the shipper must send them to the customs' jetty for examination, with an application in Chinese (and English) for permit to ship, containing all necessary particulars; and must at the same time hand in the barrier pass, showing that the goods have paid transit dues. The goods will then be examined and customs memo. issued, and on production at the office of the bank receipt, a "Duty-paid order" will be issued, upon which shipment may take place.

IX.—Goods "shut out" must be taken to the customs' jetty for examination before being re-landed.

X.—Before application being made for the customs' clearance, the export manifest must be handed in to the customs.

XI.—No transhipment can take place without special written permission.

XII.—Drawback and exemption certificates will be issued simultaneously with the permit for the shipment of the goods covered by them, and exemption certificates for goods duty paid at other ports must be presented simultaneously with application for permit to land.

XIII.—Foreign vessels are prohibited from throwing ballast into the river, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XIV.—The firing of arms of any kind is strictly prohibited, under a penalty of fifty taels.

XV.—Any infringement of the above rules will entail the enforcement of the penalties provided for by the treaty.

The Custom-house is open for the transaction of business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

All applications regarding customs' business should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

Vessels arriving at Ningpo will have their berths appointed for them. To rig in flying jib and jib-booms, and not to rig them out until clear of the shipping. To top up lower yards. Vessels to moor in line and keep a clear junk channel on the east and west sides of the river. Vessels' boats towing astern at risk of the vessel. To keep a clear channel. To moor clear of line of buoys.

RIVER STEAMER REGULATIONS.

For Vessels Running Daily Between Ningpo and Shanghai.

I.—Due notice shall be given to the Commissioner of Customs of intention to establish a steamer on the line.

II.—Immediately after the steamer is anchored, her papers, with an import manifest, are to be lodged with the Commissioner of Customs, who will return them at the time of clearance, if the export manifest is found to be in order, together with the grand chop, which shall serve for port clearance.

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Manifests shall contain a full and true account of all cargo on board, and such particulars as will enable the customs to identify goods in case of re-exportation.

III.—Steamers shall not discharge cargo, nor allow passengers with their baggage to leave the ship until boarded by a customs' officer.

IV.—It is allowable for daily steamers on arrival, after being boarded by the customs' officer, to discharge their cargo into boats alongside, pending the issue of permits by the customs, but the cargo-boats so loaded shall not leave the ship's side until the permit is received on board the steamer.

V.—Steamers stopping at Chinkai to take or land passengers, shall only do so opposite the customs jetty, and no goods or cargo whatever shall be shipped or discharged there without special permission from the customs.

VI.—Any steamer wilfully infringing these regulations shall be subject to the withdrawal of the "River steamer" privileges, as well as to all penalties according to treaty.

SHANGHAI.

HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

I.—Vessels shall allow themselves to be berthed by the Harbour Master, within the recognised limits of the loading and discharging anchorage, and in berthing a vessel the Harbour Master shall comply as far as possible with the request of the master, consignee, or supercargo, as to her position.

II.—Vessels shall, on being berthed, rig in jib and spanker booms, and top or brace up lower and topsail yards, except when actually needed for hoisting cargo.

III.—Vessels shall be moored and with a swivel, unless their tonnage be under 200 tons. If desired, the Harbour Master will furnish a swivel at a small charge, which if disputed, will be determined by the Consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

IV.—Vessels shall be allowed to lash alongside jetties, if desired by the owner, master, or consignees.

V.—A sufficient channel shall always be kept open for vessels to pass up or down the anchorage.

VI.—Should the Harbour Master not be at hand to berth the vessel on her entrance into the anchorage, she will be expected to berth herself, as much in accordance with these Regulations as possible.

VII.—These Regulations do not modify or affect any of the obligations or rights of vessels under the laws of seas and rivers recognised by civilized nations.

VIII.—A breach of any of these Regulations shall be visited with a penalty not exceeding one hundred taels Shanghai sycee, which shall only be inflicted on the offender by the Consul of the nation to which such offender belongs, provided such nation be a Treaty Power.

CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS.

I.—The port is limited by a line drawn from Paou-shan Point to the Battery on the right Bank of the river below Woosung.

II.—Customs' officers will board ships entering the port, and examine them after clearance outwards.

III.—The anchorage is between the Teen-how Temple and the new or lower Dock.* No vessel must move from her berth without express permission.

IV.—Masters must deposit their ship's papers and manifest with their Consul (if they have no Consul, with the Customs) within forty-eight hours after entering the port. For failing to do this, they are liable to fine.

* The outer limit has been enlarged to the Harbour Master's hulk *Ngapuhi*. The inner limit has been enlarged to a line running west to east from the house under the city wall formally occupied by Mr. Culbertson.

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V.—The manifest must contain an account of the marks, numbers, and contents of every package on board. For exhibiting a false manifest, the master is liable to fine. Errors must be corrected on the day on which the manifest is handed in to the Customs. If any portion of the cargo be for re-exportation, it must be so entered upon the manifest; goods found on board not specified in the manifest are liable to confiscation.

VI.—Neither cargo nor ballast can be shipped or unshipped, except within the limits of the anchorage, and between sunrise and sunset on all days, Sundays and holidays excepted.

VII.—When a vessel is entered and her manifest received, the consignees of her cargo hand in to the Customs their *Applications to Land.* These must give the number of packages, with their marks, weight, quantity, and other such like particulars and be accompanied by their delivery orders. The delivery orders will be stamped and returned to the consignees, who may then land their consignments. If cargo be unshipped without such delivery order duly stamped, it is liable to confiscation, and the master to fine.

VIII.—When the whole of the inward cargo is discharged, the vessel is examined by a Customs' officer. Shippers may then hand in to the Customs their *Applications to Ship*, which must, as in the case of the Application to Land, give full particulars, and be accompanied by their shipping orders. The shipping orders will be stamped by the Customs and returned to the shippers, who may then ship their goods. Goods shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, without such shipping order duly stamped, are liable to confiscation, and the master of the vessel receiving them on board is liable to fine.

IX.—Cargo which cannot be received on board must not be re-landed, until it has first been examined at the Custom-house jetty.

X.—When the loading of a vessel is completed, a manifest of her outward cargo must be handed in to the Customs by the master or consignee. It must contain an account of the particular marks, numbers and contents of every package on board. For exhibiting a false manifest, the master is liable to fine.

XI.—Goods cannot be placed in a cargo-boat, or leave the shore, or be landed, except at the authorized jetties, between sunrise and sunset on all days, Sundays and holidays excepted.

XII.—Goods transhipped without special permission are liable to confiscation, and the masters to fine.

XIII.—All cargo-boats must be registered at the Custom-house, and must have their respective numbers conspicuously painted on them, in English and Chinese characters. Without special permission no cargo can be landed or shipped, except in a cargo-boat duly registered and numbered.

XIV.—Consignees or shippers should apply as early as possible for a Customs' memo. of the duties payable by them. When they have paid the amount into the Hai-kwan bank or Receiving office, a duty receipt in Chinese will be given them, which they must exchange at the Custom-house for a printed receipt in English; the latter must be returned to the Custom-house by the consignee of the vessel when he desires to clear her.

Import duties are due upon the landing of the goods; Export duties on the shipment of the goods. Amendment in respect of weight or values must be made within twenty-four hours after the landing or shipment of the goods.

Tonnage dues are payable when the ship has been forty-eight hours in port, or when any cargo has been shipped or unshipped.

XV.—When a vessel's clearance is applied for, her stamped delivery and shipping orders are examined, and if they are found in order, and the Customs are satisfied of the correctness of the inward and outward manifests, and that the whole of the dues and duties have been paid, the clearance is issued, and the vessel is entitled to receive back her papers, and to leave the port.

XVI.—Exemption certificates are granted on foreign goods re-exported to a Chinese port.

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XVII.—Drawback certificates are granted on foreign goods re-exported to a foreign country, within twelve months from their importation upon the production of satisfactory evidence as to their port of destination.*

XVIII.—The Custom-house is open for the receipt and issue of all necessary papers from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days, Sundays and holidays† excepted.

All applications whatever regarding Customs' business should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs, Office of Maritime Customs, Shanghai.

CHINKIANG.

PORT REGULATIONS.

1st.—For junks and all sailing craft (except lorchas) not being square-rigged, the portion of the river on the Chinkiang side between Golden Island and the Kan-lu-sze, old Consular Hill. 2nd, for lorchas and square-rigged vessels and steamers that portion of the river above described, but including also the northern bank. A steamer trading on the river under licence from the Customs authorities need not be reported at the Consulate by the master; provided that the agent or consignee of such steamer shall, within 36 hours after her arrival (unless a Sunday or holiday intervene), hand into the Consulate: 1st. a manifest of cargo exported or imported: 2nd, a list of all passengers (not Chinese) embarked or disembarked.

No boarding-house or tavern shall be established either on the north bank of the river or without the limits of the British Concession.

Rafts under the British flag coming to the port of Chinkiang shall be reported by the foreigner in charge within 24 hours of their arrival. The following reports will be required:—A manifest of the raft, contersigned by the agent or consignee; a list of persons other than Chinese employed on the raft, signed by the consignee; a list of all passengers, not, Chinese, brought down by the raft, signed by the consignee.

The foreigner or foreigners in charge of rafts, shall, during their stay in port, report themselves once every three days to the officer in charge of Her Majesty's Consulate. They shall also give 24 hours' notice of intended departure, specifying destination and mode of conveyance.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

I.—For the shipment and discharge of cargo, merchant vessels shall anchor in the vicinity of the Customs' hulk, above Silver and below Golden Islands.

II.—Cargo-boats must be registered at the Customs, and their numbers must be conspicuously painted on them in English and Chinese characters.

III.—The landing and shipment of cargo can only take place between sunrise and sunset, and cannot go on without special permission on Sundays or holidays.

Upon application, river steamers, arriving before midnight, will be permitted to land and ship cargo during the night.

Goods landed or shipped without a permit will be confiscated.

IV.—Cargo for which a shipment permit has been issued, but which cannot be received on board, must await Customs examination before being re-landed.

V.—River steamers excepted, merchant vessels must complete the discharging of the import cargo before commencing to receive on board exports.

VI.—Sea-going ships, Ningpo boats, lorchas, and such like craft, together with steamers not plying under the Shanghai river steamer pass, must be reported by the Consul on arrival at Chinkiang, and must lodge with the customs a manifest of the cargo on board; the permit to open hatches will then be issued.

Consignees of goods upon presenting, in Chinese and English, applications containing all necessary particulars,—such as denomination of goods, number of packages,

* Drawback certificates are also granted, when applied for, instead of Exemption certificates, on foreign goods re-exported to a Chinese port.

† The Holidays which it has hitherto been the custom to observe, are—The Foreign (Gregorian) New Year's day; the Chinese New Year's day, the day preceding, and the two days following; Good Friday; and Christmas day.

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marks, numbers, weights, value, &c., will be supplied with permits authorising the discharge of their consignments into cargo-boats, after which the goods will be examined and customs' memos. issued for the payment of duties. Upon the production of the bank rec ipts, permission will be granted to land the goods.

Exemption and coast trade duty certificates should be presented to the Customs simultaneously with the consignees' application for a discharge permit.

VII.—Goods for export will be examined by the customs upon the receipt of applications for shipment permits, giving all necessary particulars, and made out in Chinese and English. After the examination, a customs' memo. will be issued, and upon the production of the bank receipt the shipment permit will be granted.

VIII.—In the case of vessels arriving from, and about again to proceed to, sea, the landing and shipment of cargo having been completed, all dues and duties having been paid, and the manifest of the export cargo having been handed to the customs, the customs' clearance will be issued upon which the vessel may receive back her papers and proceed on her voyage.

In the case of vessels arriving in Chinkiang from sea, and about to proceed to Kiukiang or Hankow, the landing and shipment of cargo having been completed, all dues and duties having been paid, and a manifest of the cargo placed on board at Chinkiang having been handed to the customs, the clearance will be issued, and, upon the application of the Consul who holds the ship's papers, or of the consignee, in the event of the papers having been lodged with the customs, the ship's hatches will be sealed, and the "Chinkiang pass" will be granted, upon which the vessel may leave the anchorage on her voyage up the river.

In the case of vessels arriving at Chinkiang from Hankow or Kiukiang, and about to proceed to sea, the clearances issued by the Hankow and Kiukiang customs, together with a manifest of the cargo on board, must be handed in to the Chinkiang customs, when upon the surrender of the Chinkiang pass, the customs' clearance (grand chop) will be issued, and the vessel will be at liberty to receive back her papers and proceed to sea.

IX.—River steamers plying under the "River steamer pass," arriving at Chinkiang, whether bound up or down the river, shall exhibit that document to the Chinkiang customs.

In the case of steamers having on board cargo to be discharged at Chinkiang, the cargo certificate issued at the port of shipment and addressed to the Chinkiang customs, together with the manifest signed by the master, should be handed to the boarding tide-surveyor, who will thereupon issue a general discharge permit.

Merchandise arriving in excess of the quantity noted in the cargo certificates will be confiscated.

X.—Goods for export by river steamers must pay before shipment the full export and the half import or coast trade duty.

Applications for shipment permit must be made out in Chinese and English; *and must specify the place at which the goods are to be landed*, their denomination, number of packages, marks, numbers, weight, value, &c.: after the examination of the goods, the customs' memo. will be issued, and, upon the production of the Bank receipt, the shipment permit will be granted.

XI.—Steamers neither landing nor shipping cargo may proceed on their voyage after the inspection, by the customs, of the river pass.

Steamers that have cargo to land or ship, having completed the landing and shipment, and all dues and duties having been paid, the master of the steamer should notify the same to the tidewaiter on board; upon the receipt of the export manifest, the certificate will be issued and the river pass will be returned. The steamer may then proceed on her voyage.

XII.—In the case of native craft owned or chartered by foreigners, permits for the shipment of cargo will not be granted until after the issue by the customs, on the application of the Consul, of a special junk pass. Similarly, discharge permits will not be granted to such vessels arriving at Chinkiang until the special junk pass shall have been handed to the customs through the Consul.

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Bonds for junks deposited by parties not agents of mercantile firms heretofore established in China must be entered into by such parties with two sufficient sureties.

N.B.—The office will be open for the transaction of general business from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Sundays and holidays excepted.

The tide-surveyor will be on duty for the inspection of the papers of steamers that have not to discharge or ship cargo, on all days, from daylight in the morning until midnight.

Communications regarding Customs' business, together with appplications for junk bonds, should be addressed to the Commissioner of Customs.

KIUKIANG.

I.—The limits of the anchorage for ordinary vessels are from the West end of the City Wall to Lung-kai Creek.

II.—Steamers trading regularly on the river under licence from the Chinese Customs, and not remaining in port above 24 hours, and sailing vessels, provided they do not break bulk or remain in port more than 24 hours, are not required to deposit their papers with summary of manifest under General Regulation No. III.

III.—Vessels having on board more than 200lbs. of explosive or combustible material must anchor at a distance of not less than one mile from the Foreign Settlement and from the Native City.

HANKOW.

The limits of the anchorage at Hankow are as follows :—

South: Within lines drawn from the Pagoda on the summit of the hill on the Hanyang side to the Hanyang gate of the Wuchang city on the opposite bank of the river.

North: Below the British concession ground from its boundary limit across to the opposite bank of the river to the Custom-house, called by the Chinese Wuchang.

CHEFOO.

The limits of the port of Chefoo (Yentai), in the district of Tang-chow-foo, are within a line drawn from the Eastern end of the peninsula called Che-foo-tao, to the northern and eastern extremities of the Kungtung islands, and from them to the mainland.

TIENTSIN.

PORT REGULATIONS.

Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin she shall take up with her the ship's articles and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin; said articles shall be handed back to the master when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance of the Vice-Consulate.

British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided, that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consulate there.

The master of any vessel in the inner Taku anchorage shall be allowed 48 hours, and in the outer 72 hours, to deposit the ship's papers at the Vice-Consulate at the port.

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GENERAL REGULATIONS.

I.—The Consular Regulations for the port of Tientsin, published by Acting Consul Gibson on the 27th October, 1863, are hereby repealed, such of their provisions as are not intended to be abrogated being embodied in the present general regulations, and the said general regulations apply to the whole Consular District of Tientsin, including the outport of Taku, and shall be binding upon all British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin.

II.—Any British subject desiring to rent land from a Chinese proprietor outside the limits of the British settlement, shall in the first instance apply to H.B.M. Consul officially in writing stating the name and surname of the Chinese proprietor, and specifying by plan the locality, boundaries, and measurements in mow and square feet of the said land; and the said Consul will thereupon enquire whether any impediment exists to the renting of the said land, and if it be ascertained that no such impediment exists, the applicant may then settle with the Chinese proprietor the price and conditions of sale. Said applicant shall thereupon lodge with H.B.M. Consul the Chinese proprietor's deed of sale, in duplicate, accompanied by a plan clearly marking the boundaries of the said land, and containing a statement of the amount of land tax payable annually to the Chinese Government upon the said land. H.B.M. Consul shall then transmit the deeds to the Chinese local authorities for examination, and, if the sale be regular, the said deeds will be returned to the Consul, duly sealed by the Chinese local authority, and the purchase money can then be paid.

If there are graves or coffins on the land rented, their removal must be a matter of separate agreement.

III.—All such conveyances or leases of land so purchased as aforesaid shall be registered at the British Consulate, within one month from the time of the completion of the sale, under a penalty not exceeding $100; and all charges by way of mortgages made in the Consular District of Tientsin whether of a legal or equitable character, shall be registered as is provided in Clause III. of the Local Land Regulations; otherwise such mortgage deed will not be allowed precedence over judgment or simple contract debts contracted before the execution of said deed.

IV.—All transfers of land purchased by British subjects within the Consular District of Tientsin, but outside the limits of the British settlement, shall be made by the parties to the transfer, or their duly authorized representatives, in the presence of an officer of H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin, or H.B.M. Vice-Consulate at Taku, and shall be registered at said Consulate, or Vice-Consulate, within one month of such transfer, under a penalty not exceeding $100.

V.—No British subject shall be allowed to establish any tavern, public-house, boarding house, or house of entertainment at Tientsin or Taku, or in the Consular district of Tientsin or Taku, without a licence from H.B.M. Consul or Vice-consul, and without paying the annual licence fee in such behalf payable, and said licence shall be granted subject at any time to revocation, should it be proved that such house or tavern is improperly conducted, or that the immates or frequenters thereof misconduct themselves or act in a disorderly manner. Persons convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100.

VI.—All British vessels entering port shall anchor at Taku or Tientsin only in such places as the harbour-master, or other person duly authorised by the custom-house authorities, shall appoint, and whenever any one of the said vessels is about to leave port, shall hoist the blue peter at least 24 hours before the time appointed for her departure. Each breach of this regulation shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding $50.

VII.—Every British vessel shall show her colours on entering port, and keep them hoisted until she has been reported, and her papers have been lodged at either the Vice-Consulate at Taku or the Consulate at Tientsin: and the master of every British vessel arriving at Taku, a steamer bound up the river of Tientsin excepted, shall deposit his ship's papers, together with a summary of the manifest of the cargo,

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at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate of Taku, within 48 hours if in the inner anchorage, and within 72 if in the outer, unless a Sunday or holiday should intervene. Masters shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this regulation.

VIII.—Every British sailing vessel, whether intending to pass up the river to Tientsin or not, shall report at the Vice-Consulate at Taku, and lodge her papers there. Provided that, if a sailing vessel passes up the river to Tientsin, she shall take up with her the "ship's articles," and deposit said document at the Consulate at Tientsin. Said articles shall be handed back to the master, when the vessel is about to return to Taku, where she shall receive her other papers and port clearance at the Vice-Consulate.

IX.—British steamers bound for Tientsin shall not be required to report and lodge their papers at Taku, but may report and clear at Tientsin. Provided that if a steamer bound for Tientsin remain for more than three hours at Taku, unless she can show reasonable cause for so doing, she shall report and lodge her papers at H.B.M. Vice-Consulate there, under a penalty not exceeding $200 for each breach of this regulation.

X.—Should any vessel, the property of a British subject, but not provided with a certificate of registry or other recognized pass, hoist the British ensign within the anchorages, or should she exhibit within such limits any flag so similar to the British ensign as not to be clearly distinguished from it, the master of such vessel shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding $100.

XI.—The discharge of guns and other firearms from British vessels in the anchorages is prohibited under a penalty not exceeding $50 for each offence.

XII.—No British vessel laden with gunpowder, or other dangerous combustible materials, shall be allowed to anchor within one mile of the British settlement at Tientsin, under a penalty not exceeding $200.

XIII.—Stones, ballast, or cinders shall not be thrown overboard from British vessels at Tientsin anchorage, under a penalty of $50 for every such offence, nor shall the bodies of seamen, or other persons dying on board British vessels in either the Tientsin or Taku anchorage, be thrown overboard, under a like penalty of $50 for every such offence.

XIV.—All masters of British vessels shall, so far as English law permits, be held accountable for the conduct of their crews on shore, and shall not give their mates, engineers, or men leave to go into the country either at Taku or Tientsin, without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-consul. Masters convicted of a breach of this regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $100 for each offence, and should any such mate, engineer, or other member of the crew of a British vessel go into the country without the permission of the said Consul or Vice-Consul he shall be liable to a fine of $100, or one month's imprisonment.

XV.—No seaman or other person belonging to a British ship shall be discharged or left behind at this port without the express sanction of H.B.M. Consul or Vice-Consul, nor until reasonable security shall have been given for his maintenance and good behaviour while remaining on shore. If any such person aforesaid, being a British subject, be left at this port by a British vessel and be found requiring public relief prior to the departure of the said vessel from the dominions of the Emperor of China, then the owners of the said vessel shall be held responsible for the maintenance and removal of the said British subject; Provided said owners should be within the jurisdiction of any of H.B.M. Consulates in China. Provided always, that nothing in this clause shall be held to limit the responsibility of shipowners or shipmasters in respect of seamen or other persons which is or may be incurred under the Merchant Shipping Act.

XVI.—All fees and penalties leviable under these general regulations, and under any additional general regulations which may hereinafter be framed by H.B.M. Minister for the peace, order, and good government of British subjects residing or being within the said Consular District of Tientsin, shall be summarily recoverable by H.B.M. Consul either by distress or imprisonment, and the amounts so recovered shall be carried to the credit of H.B.M. Government, and shown in the quarterly account of H.B.M. Consulate or Vice-Consulate.

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XVII.—The provisons of rule 23 of the Local Land Regulations shall in like manner be available for the purpose of convicting any person committing an offence against any of the general regulations.

XVIII.—A printed copy of these regulations, local and general, shall be affixed and at all times kept exhibited conspicuously in the public offices of H.B.M. Consul at Tientsin and Vice-consul at Taku, and no penalty shall be enforced for any offence against any of the said regulations until the said regulations have been so affixed and kept exhibited during a period of one month. Printed copies of these regulations shall moreover be provided and sold at H.B.M. Consulate at Tientsin at $1 per copy.

XIX.—Her Majesty's Minister may at any time hereafter repeal or alter any or all of the local and land regulations and general regulations now made, should it at any time seem to him expedient or necessary so to do.

NEWCHWANG.

The limits of the port of Newchwang (Ying-tze) are as follows:—Commencing from the west of the Creek near the Fort and extending as far as the eastern limits of the British settlement.

The limits of the port extend from the Lao-yeh-ko, or Central Temple, on the west to the eastern extremity of the British Concession.

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PORT AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

PORT DUES.

All vessels entering any of the open ports pay 8 cents per ton.

The dues are payable on the Spanish equivalent of the registered tonnage, which is as follows:—

British and American	100 tons = 123 Spanish.
German	100 tons = 92 Spanish.
French	100 tons = 184 Spanish.
Belgian and Dutch	100 tons = 163 Spanish.
Russian	100 tons = 332 Spanish.
Norwegian and Danish	100 tons = 333 Spanish.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF CUSTOMS.

Rule I.—Masters of national or foreign vessels arriving at these islands from a foreign port will deliver their manifests to the visiting officer of the Customs on his arrival on board, under penalty of a fine of two hundred dollars. For all manifests not certified or attested to by the Spanish Consul of the port of their departure, a fine of one hundred dollars will be imposed; and if the manifests are not extended in conformity with the first Rule of the Royal Order of the 1st July, 1859, a fine of twenty-five dollars will be demanded.

Rule II.—The master or supercargo of every vessel is enjoined to be present at all the visits which may be made on board by the preventive service of the port, on entering or leaving, and on loading or discharging, and he must sign the document or certificate of such visit as well as the commander of the carbineers who makes the visit and his accompanying witness. Should it not be possible for such master or supercargo to go through this formality, it will devolve on the officer next in rank to act in his stead.

Rule. III.—Masters of vessels arriving from foreign ports with any cargo on board are allowed 30 hours at Manila, and 48 at Cavite, after the entrance visit, to send in to the collector of Customs a manifest in triplicate, written in Spanish on plain paper and of uniform size, containing the name of the master, that of the ship, the number of Spanish tons burthen, the place whence the ship comes, a description by marks and numbers both in writing and in figures of each package of goods on board, the names of the consignees, the weight, measurement, and kind of goods stowed in bulk, their names, with every distinctness, those of the goods to remain in transit on board, and those to be discharged; specifying if possible the articles to be left in bond and those for consumption, the provisions, spare stores, armament, and coals, in case the vessel be a steamer, and, finally a note stating that the vessel does not carry any other goods, and that none of those manifested are prohibited from fear of contagion. After which the master will affix his signature making himself answerable to the Custom-house for the correctness of the manifest.

Rule IV.—If from stress of weather or other extraordinary cause, the master of a vessel may have been obliged, during the voyage, to throw overboard part of the cargo, a declaration to that effect must be made, and a specification will be required of the marks, numbers, and quantities, as far as possible, of the cargo so jettisoned, and, if the Custom authorities demand it, the Log Book shall be presented to prove the facts.

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Rule V.—Every master and supercargo subscribing a manifest is allowed four days after its delivery to augment or otherwise rectify the same, in case there be any omission or other error: this must also be done in triplicate. Should any omission be noticed in the manifest after this period and the one allowed, packages found to be omitted shall be seized, and the subscriber of the manifest fined an amount equal to the value of the goods omitted provided such value does not exceed four hundred dollars, and in case it does, and should the goods omitted belong or be consigned to the subscriber of the manifest, the fine will then be quadrupled. If on the contrary it should be found at the completion of the discharge that the number of packages noted in the manifest and in the subsequent corrections be in excess of the cargo actually on board, the master shall be fined one hundred dollars for each package found short, unless the same should be cargo in bulk, in which case the duties thereon will be quadrupled. Finally, if on visiting the vessel any package be found which is not declared and included in the manifest, it shall be confiscated, and the captain fined in a sum quadruple that of the duties which the said goods should pay to the Customs.

Rule VI.—The captains of vessels arriving from another Spanish port, and duly provided with a freight list from the Custom-house of that port, will deliver this document to the collector here immediately on his arrival, and will only manifest such, the above freight list explaining the reasons that have caused its omission, and specifying, moreover, the provisions and stores existing on board, unless the ship should have called in at a foreign port and there received cargo, in which case manifests shall be presented and the same formalities observed as laid down in the preceding rules for all documents in proof from the Spanish Consul at the port touched at.

Rule VII.—Whatever may be the nationality of a vessel, and whencesoever she comes, either laden or in ballast, her captain, crew, and passengers are not allowed on coming ashore to take with them anything without a special permission from the Collector of Customs, except a writing case, and such wearing apparel as can be carried in an open travelling bag or bundle which is to be examined by the carbineer on board, and by the one at the Captain of the Port's office.

Rule VIII.—The masters of national or foreign vessels who neglect to obey the provision made by Rule II. of these Regulations, shall forfeit fifty dollars, unless they can prove to the satisfaction of the Collector the causes which prevented it; and the master who shall present a manifest with any of the afore-mentioned requisites wanting, shall remedy the same as soon as the Collector of Customs orders it, otherwise the person who presents such manifest shall forfeit twenty-five dollars.

Rule IX.—Should the master of a vessel omit to include in the manifest the quantity of gold and silver, in coin or bullion, that may be on board, whatever its origin may be, or to give private information of it and its amount to the Collector of Customs, he will be fined one per cent. on its value, always supposing the owners may not have declared it.

Rule X.—Any produce, goods, articles of use on board, or cargo of any kind whatsoever transferred from one ship to another in the bay, without permission of the Collector of the Customs, will be liable to seizure, as well as the lighter, launch, or other boat in which such transfer may be made, and the master of each vessel shall be fined five hundred dollars when the value of the merchandise or articles transferred does not exceed two hundred dollars; exceeding this sum, the fine will be one thousand dollars each, if the vessels are not the property of the masters, but being their property they will be confiscated, and the same course will be pursued when merchandise or goods of any description are discharged without permission, and moreover the captains of vessels from which the merchandise or other effects are discharged shall be liable to the fine and penalties above named.

Rule XI.—The master of every national or foreign ship entering a port open to trade in these Islands, in ballast or with cargo, in distress or in transit, and those who may be obliged to put into a port not open to trade, are bound to produce their manifest or register as provided by the preceding Rule, and to fulfil the same duties as required by the Custom-house of Manila.

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Rule XII.—Except in cases in which wrecks or unavoidable damage may occur, any foreign or national ship coming from sea discharging or loading any quantity of goods at a port not open to trade, will incur the confiscation of such goods, and in the contrary case he will incur the penalty provided by Rule X. for cases of fraudulent transhipment.

Rule XIII.—Masters of all vessels are obliged to supply the Custom-house officers during their stay on board with suitable lodgings, and allow them to have their meals at the second table, in compliance with the decree of the government of these Islands, dated 26th August, 1851.

NOTE.—On the 2nd October, 1878, it was notified that the Director General of Finance had been pleased to approve of vessels consigned to the Philippine Islands for the purpose of loading timber touching at any other fit port of Luzon in preference to Manila should it suit their interest to do so.

SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR THE BAY OF MANILA.

At the entrances to the Bay the prevailing winds are, during the greater part of the year, from N. to E.; moderate during the first months of the monsoon, but interrupted at times by strong Northerlies which last from one to three days: fresh when the monsoon is regularly established, particularly so from the outside of the entrances to the inside of Point Limay, from whence to the Bay they are more moderate, and it may be remarked that they are seldom light in the entrances and fresh in the Bay at the same time; calm at the latter end of the monsoon, with squalls during the afternoon from S.E., S., and S.W., indicating the proximities of chargeable weather, and winds from S. to W., which become established during the month of June; light N.E. and S.E. prevail now till 9 or 10 a.m., when the sea breeze sets in from S. and S.W. and W. during the intervals of the squalls, which are fresh from S.W., accompanied by thick, cloudy weather and rain. These squalls last six, eight, and ten days, and even as many as thirty, and from June to September; while they last, fine weather is seldom experienced.

At the beginning of the N.E. monsoon the land winds on the S.E. coast of the Bay are from the E.; from February they shift to S.E., and are generally fresh enough to raise a swell and oblige reefs to be taken in the sails, especially in Boca Chica (the northerly entrance), on account of the strong gusts which come down from the ravines on the Island of Corregidor; they commence about four or five p.m., extending from Point Fuego, on the southern coast outside the Bay, to Point Limay, on the northern coast inside the Bay, and cease before midnight; when these winds are unseasonably late they last longer, and sometimes till late on to the following morning; from April, they are generally very light. In the northern part of the Bay—entrance to Pampanga—the land wind shifts to the north about midnight, and when fresh at this spot it extends to all parts of the Bay; it ceases at sunrise, from which time the regular monsoon succeeds it according to the season.

Between the monsoons the winds are generally N.W. outside, but rarely extend inside the Bay, and during these times, especially from September to November, it is when the typhoons or hurricanes usually take place, and oftentimes without any previous warning, not even from the barometers.

During strong N. or N.W. winds there are no land winds, but otherwise they may always be counted upon inside the Bay.

The tides are very moderate, and high water may always be counted upon between eleven and twelve o'clock at the entrance to Manila during conjunction or apposition, and half an hour earlier at the Island of Corregidor; during the rest of the month they are very irregular as to time and duration. The rise and fall never exceed six feet. At the entrance to the Bay when the ebb tide is backed by river currents and strong N.E. winds together, a delay of 12 or 14 hours takes place in the flow.

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During strong S. Easterly weather, the tides are also longer in flowing than in ordinary times. To the S.E. of the Island of Corregidor the waters meet and pass through both entrances, forming currents in direction of the Island of Cabra. With an ebb tide and winds N.E. vessels should not hug the Island of Corregidor too closely, tacking when necessary between Points Fuego and Limbones—where the current is less, or to the West of Corregidor, if entering by Boca Chica, which is the better entrance on a N.E. wind.

The coast both N. and S. of the Corregidor is quite free from all dangers up to Point Luzon on the North and Point Fuego to the South. Vessels can tack well up to the land, avoiding, of course, too near an approach.

The Monja has deep water all around and close up to it.

The Lechones are clean with the exception of one rock, which has six feet of water on it, about a cable's length from shore, and bearing S. 8 deg. W. from the most Easterly rock.

Outside the Corregidor there are the ports of Mariveles and Hamilo. The first to the N.W. of the Island (a plan of it is to be found on the chart of the Bay) is generally used as a halting place for tide or wind-bound vessels, anchoring on the Eastern side, and a look-out must be kept for the strong gusts which are felt sometimes on entering; during S.W. winds it is necessary to anchor on the sheltered or Western side. The port of Hamilo is a safe port, with an easy entrance, at the beginning of a typhoon; it is on the Southern coast at the bottom of the first Bay, between Points Fuego and Limbones—about five miles south of the latter. To find the anchorage, steer South from the entrance to Manila Bay till two small barren islands are sighted—the one to the North, near to the land, having the appearance of an old fort in ruins; proceed between these islands or to the South of them, and when near to the ridge of the small pointed islands that cover the entrance, leave these to starboard—steering East and keeping the centre of the passage, in which there are 18 to 20 fathoms of water, with sandy bottom, until you reach a suitable anchorage,—8 to 9 fathoms will be found inside with a mud bottom, and 4 fathoms close in to the shore. Caution is required in making this port from the sea, as two barren islands further to the South than those just described might be mistaken for them; these are close to Point Fuego, where the coast bends to the S.E.; they afford no shelter, and are surrounded by a rocky bottom.

The coast of Mariveles is free from danger until it diverges to the North, from whence towards Pampanga, and then only within 3 to 4 cables' length from the shore, some rocks have been touched by vessels venturing too near.

The Island of Corregidor may be approached fearlessly on all sides but the Eastern, where a small pointed rock exists with a ridge extending South about half-way between the Island and Pulo Caballo.

There is a passage between Pulo Caballo and Corregidor, but it is not recommended.

The Fraile has deep water all around and close up to it.

The Southern coast as far as the high land extends is clean, with the exception of some rocks about half a mile from the beach off the second point E. of the small island Sinalan, in a line with the Fraile. On leaving the high land the lead will show shallow water very often, and vessels should not approach too near the low land in this vicinity. During Easterly and South Easterly winds, it is safe to approach the coast between Points Fuego and Limbones, and in short tacks get past the small Island of Sinalan, from whence a clear course opens to weather Pulo Caballo.

Vessels beating up Manila Bay should endeavour to reach the northern coast before night, so as to avail of the land breeze, which becomes weaker in proportion to the distance from the land.

St. Nicola's Bank is situated in a line with, and about half way between the Corregidor and the steeples of the Cavite churches; it is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference, and its least depth of water, one fathom, is on the N.E., increasing towards the N. and N.W. to 3, 6, 12, and 18 fathoms within a distance of one cable's

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length. The shoal is rock covered with sand, and its bearings (shoalest part) are as follow:—

From Telegraph Station on Corregidor	N.	72	35 E.
„ Pulo Caballo	N.	62	— E.
„ Telegraph Station on Point Palibuyo (on S.E. coast)	N.	24	— W.
„ Mount Arayat	S.	1	47 E.

With a free wind vessels may pass on the Southern side of the shoal—keeping Corregidor at West till the Telegraph Station on Point Palibuyo bears S.S.E., when a N.E. course must be followed; but all the coast line between Marigondon and Salinas is shallow water and foul.

The North and Eastern coasts are shallow, and the lead will indicate that the land, which is low and marshy, must be kept at a distance. Fishing stakes will be found here at long distances from the beach, but as long as the lead does not announce danger, the stakes, which are of bamboo and harmless, need not be noticed.

On the west side of the Bay from Point Limay up to the parallel of Mount Orion a good anchorage will be found and shelter from the tempest of the S.W. monsoon. Without going too near the land, 10 to 12 fathoms will be found with a sandy bottom.

Vessels arriving at Cavite anchorage during Westerly gales, and desiring to communicate with the shore without delay, should steer for Cañaco—which is the bay between Point Sangley (a low sandy beach) and the town of Cavite. To find the anchorage—steer for Point Sangley, giving it a moderate berth, and let go the anchor in 4 fathoms. This is a secure position, where vessels can be visited and assisted if necessary by the authorities in weather that would render the Manila Bar impassable.

The only danger at Manila anchorage is at night, on nearing the Bar of the River Pasig. Eight fathoms will be found as long as the Lighthouse bears from N. to E., and continuing that course vessels may choose their own anchorage; but in thick weather it is advisable to anchor as soon as the lead marks under 8 fathoms. In the N.E. monsoon vessels can anchor nearer in shore, because land winds prevail; but during the S.W. monsoon and between the monsoons, when typhoons may be looked for, it is safer to anchor farther off, with two anchors N. and S., giving all vessels riding on one anchor only a wide berth.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED AT THE ANCHORAGES.

Captains must be careful when anchoring not to allow their anchors to become entangled with those of other vessels, and to leave these plenty of room for swinging; vessels infringing these rules will at once be required to change their berths.

Vessels occupying insecure or inconvenient berths must immediately change same on receiving notice to that effect from the Captain of the Port.

Vessels once at anchor must not change their berths without previous permission from the Captain of the Port, unless in case of urgent necessity, in which case notice of and reasons for same must be given to the Captain of the Port as soon afterwards as possible.

Boats proceeding from vessels at the anchorage to the shore should be provided with an anchor ready for use, in case it should be required.

No vessel is allowed to enter the River without previously obtaining permission from the Captain of the Port, who has to give the necessary instructions for the purpose and provide Pilots and any other assistance that may be required.

A fine of $10 in each case will be imposed upon the captain of any vessel leaving the River for Cavite without permission, and for not presenting himself at once on his arrival at, or before leaving, the anchorage of Cañaco.

Vessels at the anchorage or entering the Bay in want of assistance may make use of the following Signals, which will be attended to, if practicable, by the consignees or by the Captain of the Port. The National flag should be used, and

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in case of two being required, any other will answer the purpose. When guns are fired as signals a proper interval should be allowed to elapse between each discharge:—

SIGNALS.

Assistance required.	*Flags.*	*Number of Guns.*
A cable	1 on the bowsprit	1
An anchor	1 in the fore-rigging	1
An anchor and a cable	1 in the bowsprit 1 in the fore-rigging	1
A launch	2 at the foremast-head	1
Mutiny on board	1 in the main rigging	1
Fire on board	2 at the mainmast-head	2

RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY VESSELS ENTERING THE BAY OF MANILA AND ITS PORTS.

I.—All vessels entering the Bay are to hoist their National flags at the Corregidor, and immediately heave to should a Government barge make for them. The captain who, weather permitting, shall refuse to heave to on being signalized so to do by a gun or otherwise, shall pay a fine equal in amount to double the cost of the ammunition expended. (N.B.—Vessels are not visited here in ordinary times.)

All vessels sailing in sight of the Ports of Manila or Cavite shall display their National flags, under a penalty of $8.

II.—Until a vessel shall have been visited by the Port and Health Authorities, the captain will be held strictly responsible for all the consequences that may arise from allowing any one to board his vessel. Until admitted to free practique he shall keep a quarantine or other flag at his foremast-head, and, for the mere act of allowing anyone on board before being so admitted, he shall pay a fine of $250. Vessels already admitted to free practique that may afford assistance to vessels arriving will be in the same category, must hoist the flag at the foremast-head, be re-admitted to free practique, and be liable to the same fine and penalty for the infringement of this Rule.

III.—On the arrival of the Port Authorities the captain shall present his Bill of Health from the last port he may have sailed from, and in case he should not have one, will have to extend a certificate in which he must declare if any contagious disease existed at that port on the date of sailing, as also the state of health of all on board.

Passengers with their baggage should be ready on arrival to be examined by the medical officer of the Port if considered necessary, and answer any questions that may be put to them.

The captain will also be required to present his Register in order that the name, nationality, captain, tonnage, &c., may be noted, and he will also be required to state his port of sailing, ports of call, dates of sailing, destination, armament, cargo, consignees, and anything remarkable that may have occurred on the voyage. He will deliver a list of his crew and passengers, giving the professions and destinations of the latter, and whether or not they have passports, which must be given to the Police Officer who will be at hand to receive them, and any information the captain can afford respecting them.

For all inaccuracies in the health certificate, number of crew and passengers, and for any false declaration as to the professions of the latter, the captain shall pay a fine of $250 for each offence, be held responsible for the result, and his vessel shall not be admitted to the free practique until he shall have complied with this Regulation.

The captain shall deliver any letters he may have brought to the Post-office authorities.

IV.—All vessels not admitted to free practique, or that may be put in quarantine, shall abide by the laws, which will be explained to the captain, who will see that the

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yellow or other flag be kept at his fore-topmast-head, and any infraction of this Regulation will subject the captain to an immediate fine of $500, and to be tried judicially for the offence.

V.—The first duty of the captain on landing is, under a penalty of $5, to present himself to the captain of the Port, who will direct him and his passengers to the proper authorities. Passengers of distinction are exempted from accompanying the captain, and will be advised of the custom of the Port on board.

VI.—At the anchorages no vessels are allowed to keep their guns loaded, and no firearms of any kind can be discharged without previous permission, except when done to ask for assistance as explained in the Anchorage Regulations. Captains will pay a fine of $20 for each discharge, besides the expenses occasioned by sending off assistance, &c., in response from the shore.

VII.—All vessels must have a consignee, who will guarantee the fulfilment of these Regulations to the extent of $500, and the Captain must give in the name of such Agent within 30 hours of his arrival in Manila, or 48 hours if in Cavite or Cañaco, otherwise pay a fine of $50 and be admonished.

VIII.—To take in or discharge ballast, captains must first obtain permission from the Captain of the Port, and will pay a fine as expressed in the Tariff No. 1 should said permission not be applied for and obtained before doing so, as also for discharging ballast in unauthorized places and throwing it or any kind of rubbish overboard.

IX.—An individual found boarding a vessel before it shall have been admitted to free practique shall pay a fine of $25, and the captain of any vessel who shall allow his boats to be used for such a purpose shall be fined $50, and be liable for any other penalty the act may subject him to.

X.—From 11 p.m. till daybreak no boats or bancas are allowed to traffic at the anchorages unless with previously obtained permission, or in case of urgent necessity. The captain of the vessels whose boat shall be so used, and passengers by, or owner of, a banca so offending shall pay a fine of $25.

Vessels at anchor are at liberty to stop and detain all suspicious looking boats or bancas that may be found infringing this Regulation.

Sailors found on shore loafing, between 10 o'clock at night and daybreak, will be detained and punished in accordance with the laws and be held responsible for any disturbances they may cause.

XI.—Vessels entering the river must deliver up for safe keeping any gunpowder they may have on board, and for every pound of powder they may retain on board in opposition to this regulation, a fine of $1 will be imposed.

XII.—After 8 o'clock at night no fires or naked lights will be allowed on board vessels in the river, under a penalty of $5.

It is absolutely prohibited to heat pitch, tar, tallow, or any other inflammable substance on board vessels, launches, or boats inside the river, and any person found infringing this Regulation will be fined $25.

XIII.—The armaments of vessels or any part of them, and cannons, when brought as ballast, cannot be landed, and he who shall attempt to infringe this regulation will be fined and punished in proportion to the gravity of the offence.

XIV.—The Captain of the Port being the proper authority for the chastisement of delinquents, any other person who shall inflict punishment on a native or other resident of the country for faults committed on board, shall be fined in favour of the sufferer in proportion to the amount of punishment inflicted.

XV.—No native can be detained on board against his will, and no contract entered into for the purpose of securing the services of a deserter or covering his retreat shall be considered binding.

XVI.—A fine of $100 in each case will be imposed upon any captain who shall introduce or carry away a passenger without a passport.

No one is allowed to exchange from one vessel to another without authority from the Captain of the Port, and each person found infringing this regulation will be fined $10, and be liable for the damages caused to the vessel he may have will[illegible]

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The Consignees or Agents of vessels are responsible for any of the crew, who, on account of illness or any other cause, remain in the country without permission.

The captains of vessels are bound, under a penalty of $10 for each case, to notify the Captain of the Port of any desertions that may take place on board in order to their arrest, and should such notification be made on the eve of the departure of the vessel, the Consignees or Agents become responsible for all expenses incurred for their arrest and transportation from the country.

XVII.—In case of the death of any individual on board a vessel, the captain is bound to notify the Captain of the Port, state the cause of death, and ask permission for interment. A fine of $24 will be imposed for the burial of a body without permission, and a like fine for throwing a body overboard, and the captain will likewise be responsible for the consequences such an act may lead to.

XVIII.—The Captain of the Port will not despatch any vessel until he shall know that the Regulations of the Custom-house and Post-office have been attended to.

Any vessels leaving Port without being properly despatched shall pay a fine of $2 per ton.

Vessels about to sail must indicate the intention with anticipation by hoisting a flag at the main-topmast-head, under a penalty of $5.

XIX.—Captains of vessels shall answer personally any summonses for their attendance that they may receive from the civil authorities.

XX.—All vessels are bound to keep their anchor lights burning from sunset to sunrise, and delinquents will be fined $5 and held responsible for the damages their carelessness in this respect may cause.

XXI.—After a vessel's departure, the general intent of these Regulations will remain in force as against the Consignees or Agents, who may have guaranteed their fulfilment; the amount guaranteed will be collected and distributed in proportion to the amount of claims arising, and claimants will retain their action against delinquents should they return to this country.

XXII.—The penalties imposed under these Regulations will be doubled in case of a repetition of the offence, and offenders will be liable for all expenses incurred and be subject to indictment should aggravating circumstances render such a course necessary.

XXIII.—All former Regulations and Tariffs not in accordance with the present are hereby abrogated.

Manila, 1st May, 1874.

THE NAVIGATION OF ILOILO.

By Nicolas Loney, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul.

Vessels bound from Manila, or from Ports to the Northward, during the N.E. monsoon, may safely proceed towards Iloilo by the Maricaban Passage between Luzon and Mindoro, and through the chain of Islands off N.E. coast of Panay. For this route, the charts of the Spanish "*Commission Idrogafica*," compiled by Don Claudio Monteros in 1857, would be useful. After passing Tablas and Remblon (which latter island possesses an excellent harbour, much frequented by coasting vessels as a port of refuge and for obtaining supplies), steer for the group of small islands called collectively the "*Silanga*," lying off the N.E. of Panay, a good mark for which is the high conical island called Pan de Azucar, or Sugar-loaf, which is visible from a great distance. In approaching these islands during the N.E. monsoon, vessels should pass between the islets of Jintotolo and Zapato-Major, and during the S.W. monsoon more in towards the Panay shore, between Olutaty and Zapato-Minor. After leaving the Zapato, the course is to the south of the Gigantes, and the channel through the group of islands is generally entered between Snogon and Calanan, from whence the route is continued between Culebre and the main Pan de Azucar and Malangaban, inside Ygbon Buladingan and Tagubanhan islands. Through the passage between these islands there is safe anchorage. The Estancia affords excellent

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anchorage and shelter at all times, and at Apiton, opposite Tagubanham, there is also good anchorage in both monsoons. In the S.W. monsoon there is safe anchorage between Pan de Azucar and Sobrero islands, and in the bay of Malagonoes. In the N.E. monsoon, in addition to the Estancia and Apiton, there is good anchorage under Pan de Azucar, in the small bay or indent looking S.E. At Bacauan, or La Conception, is the residence of the Commandant of the district, and from hence assistance and supplies may be had, if needed, and at the place marked Apiton (Aguada) on the charts, good water is easily obtainable.

The broader channel between the islands of Panay and Negros, although apparently good, though formerly adopted by several ships bound to Iloilo, is now found not to be safe, there being large patches of shoal water with coral, imperfectly surveyed, extending off the Batayan and Negros shore. Vessels have occasionally touched in coming through this passage, and it should not therefore be taken.

After passing Tagubanhan and Apiton, and emerging into the broad channel between Panay and Negros, the best course is to steer direct for the highest land visible on the island of Guimaras, care being taken to clear Pepitas Rocks, which lie some distance off the shore and are awash.

Leaving the Calabazas Islets and Pepitas, the route, after making the small block-house near Banate, is due south, until a group of seven remarkable rocks, which lie between the N.E. end of Guimarás and Panay shore, called the Siete Pecados, are sighted. On opening the channel between the Guimarás and Panay and getting the Siete Pecados to bear W. ¼ N., steer direct for the passage between these rocks and the Panay shore. This course will clear the *Iguana Bank*, lying to the S.E. of the Pecados, with 1 to 2 fathoms of water on it, and Point Dumanges to the N.E., the shoal water of which extends to a considerable distance.

The lead is a good guide through the Siete Pecados channel, giving 4½, 7, 8, 11, and 15 fathoms until the Pecados are passed to the southward, when the water deepens to 18 and 19 fathoms. The channel between these rocks and Guimarás is not good. On passing the Pecados the south shore should be kept on board to avoid the shoal water on the Panay side. When the fort, which is half-a-mile to the west of the river Iloilo, bears W.S.W., steer for it, anchoring as convenient in 10 to 12 fathoms, a little more than a quarter of a mile off shore to the eastward of the river.

Though the northern passage just described is safe and convenient in the northerly monsoon, and is always used by coasters in both seasons, strangers will probably prefer the route along the west coast of Panay, making Iloilo from the south. This route should always be adopted in the S.W. monsoon. Making the western coast of Panay from the Mindoro Straits, this coast, comprising the province of Antique, should be closed, as the westerly monsoon is not very regular, and does not often blow strongly between the Cuyos Island and Panay, or the north of Basiland. It may be approached with safety anywhere to the southward of the islands of Barbatan and Maralison, which latter has a reef to the east and west. Barbatan, which is very steep, affords, with Lipata (under this latter point), the only available anchorage on the Antique coast during the S.W. monsoon, but in the N.E. monsoon the harbour of San José de Buena Vista is quite safe, and affords good supplies of provisions and water, being not unfrequently visited by whalers for that purpose.

The south coast of Panay is free from dangers till near the town of Otong. The coast of Guimarás to the north of Point Balingasag, or the north of Port St. Anna, is likewise safe. This port is capable of admitting vessels of large tonnage, and affords shelter under almost any circumstances. The bights along the coast have deep water, and vessels can work close in shore, or from point to point, with perfect safety; but generally there is no good anchorage, as the coast is steep and the holding ground not good.

In passing the S.W. point of Panay during the night, the islands of Juraojurao and Nogas should not be closed, as both have reefs round them to the southward. When clear of these islands on rounding the S.W. point of Panay, vessels may safely steer N.E. by E. 32 miles without any danger, but after running that distance they should heave-to during the night, or if the night is very clear run towards the Panay

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shore keeping the lead going, and when the water shoals, anchoring till daylight, as by keeping over to the Guimarás shore (particularly in the N.E. monsoon) they will find no anchorage and will lose ground.

It is necessary to follow the above instructions carefully, because the Otong Bank extends more to the west and south-west than is shown on the present published chart, and is yearly increasing, and also because the tide runs very strongly on both sides of it. With the flood tide (against the N.E. monsoon), vessels can easily work up in short tacks under the Guimarás shore.

The Otong Bank is 8 miles in length N.E. and S.W., by 2½ miles N.W. by W. and S.E. by E. at its broadest part. It is of fine sand, with depths varying from ½ to 3 fathoms. The edges in some places are steep, and in others shoal gradually. To avoid this danger, vessels should after closing Guimarás, keep that shore on board, and be careful in beating up not to close the Panay side to less than four fathoms, and not to stand further from the Guimarás shore than half-a-mile, until Point Cabalig bears S. by W. ½ W. 2⅝ miles, when they should stand across and open the port of Iloilo clear of Point Bondulan which kept open will clear the Guimarás Bank lying between Points Cabalig and Bondulan. Care should be taken in standing across towards the Otong Bank to tack as soon as the water shoals to 6 fathoms, as the Bang is steep-to. After passing Point Bondulan, the fort should not be brought to the eastward of N.E. by E.

Guimarás Bank, with 11 feet on its shoalest part, extends in a N.E. by E., and S.W. by S. direction a little over a mile, and about three cables east and west, with deep water all round. The S.W. head bears from Point Bondulan N.N.E. ½ E. 1½ miles. Iloilo fort kept open off Point Bondulan will clear this danger.

ANCHORAGE.—The island of Guimarás forms in front of Iloilo a sheltered passage running nearly N. and S. about 2½ miles broad, with deep water and good holding ground, except immediately to the eastward of the fort, where the sand is loose. In mid-channel the depth exceeds 20 fathoms. The best anchorage, least exposed to the sweep of the tides, is to bring the Bantay (guard house) off the south point of the river to bear N.W. ½ N., with the fort bearing S.W. ½ W. Here a ship is out of the strongest current, with the advantage that cargo-boats can easily reach her and return.

TO ENTER THE RIVER AND INNER PORT OF ILOILO.—Although the land is low at the entrance, the mouth of the river is distinctly seen, being marked by beacons on the port and starboard sides. On entering, keep the port beacon close on board, after passing which and the watch house, steer for the second point on the starboard hand, giving it a berth of forty feet. The east bank, with 16 feet, should be close to this distance until after the first sharp bend of the creek is passed, and then the port side to the wharf or anchorage. Vessels usually bring up at jetties, about half-a-mile to one mile from the entrance, and have the advantage, if of moderate size, of discharging and loading at the stores without employing boats. The creek, or rather tidal river, varies in breadth from a quarter to half-a-mile, and reaches beyond the town of Melo, meeting the sea again near Iloilo; and another branch continues as far as Otong.

DEPTH OF WATER.—The depth at the entrance to the river is merely 5 fathoms at low water, but at a short distance within it decreases to 15 feet, and then deepens. The rise of tide being 6½ feet, vessels drawing 16 to 18 feet can easily enter and leave; and when, as is proposed, a dredging-machine is employed to clear away the mud which has been allowed to accumulate, vessels of almost any draught will be able to complete their cargo inside. Ships of 1,000 tons register have loaded part cargoes alongside the jetties. The custom is to load to 14½ to 15 feet in the river and complete loading outside.

TIDES.—It is high water at Iloilo, full and change, at noon; spring rise 6½ feet. The stream runs at spring quite 3 to 4 knots through Iloilo. The flood sets to the northward. The ebb tide to the north of Pepitas rocks runs to the eastward, but to the south of these rocks to the westward.

VARIATION OF THE COMPASS.—1 deg. 15 min. E.

PORT DUES.—Same as at Manila.

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OBSERVATIONS ON THE PASSAGE FROM MANILA AND PORTS TO THE NORTHWARD,

FOR THE USE OF VESSELS BOUND TO CEBU, TAKING THEIR PASSAGE THROUGH THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

North-East Monsoon.

It is presumed that captains have in their possession the Admiralty Charts No. 2,577 and sequence, which may be followed as the best yet published, although the positions are possibly not quite accurate.

On leaving Manila pass, if the wind will allow, to the north of Fortune Island, and, if with a leading wind, keep about three miles from the Luzon shore, thus giving Point Santiago (which is shallow and rocky with reefs extending about two miles off it) a sufficient berth; leaving Point Santiago the course for strangers is to the south of Maricaban Island, by which means the Minerva rock is avoided; coasting vessels often pass between Luzon and Maricaban Islands. The course to the north or south of Isla Verde may be taken according to the wind, north preferred. Off the E.N.E. point of the island are some low rocks 3 or 4 cables off shore with deep water close to, these require care at night as do the islands of Los Bacos and the rocks off Point Calapan.

From Point Malabrigo to the islands of the Tres Reyes, there is no danger, allowance of a point or more should be made for the leewardly set of the current; passing these islands, continue between Tablas and Romblow, to the south of Sibuyan, south of the crest of the Gallo and south of Jentololo. The passages to the East of Romblow and Sibuyan Island have not been surveyed, and many coral patches are known to exist the positions of which are not properly defined. Do not attempt to pass between Jentololo and Buncanaguay Point (in the English chart Pulanduta) for the same reason.

From Jentololo to Malapascua there are no dangers, but allowance must be made for the set of the current, which varies according to the strength of the monsoon. In daylight pass either side of Malapascua, but at night to the Eastward giving a berth to the dangerous reef which extends about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile off the south point. Pass, if in the night, to the east of Capitancillo, and keep within 3 or 4 miles of the shore, do not run further during the night than Danao, no dependence can be placed upon the light at the entrance of Cebu, the fishermen's torches are much brighter and are easily mistaken for it. In daylight, the light-house is a good guide to the entrance of the port of Cebu, which the liberality of the foreign merchants has well buoyed, so that no possible difficulty exists to prevent a ship entering without assistance; the colour of the water is also a good guide.

Most vessels from Hongkong and Manila bound to Cebu take the passage to the west of Panay and south of Negros, and after passing to the south of Point Bombonon endeavour to beat between Siguigor and it, against the full force of the current; this is a mistake, the best way after passing Point Bombonon is to stand well over to the island of Mindann beating up to Point Sulaban on that island, and from thence shape a course for Bojol, passing to the south of the island of Balcasig, then to the coast of Cebu, where there is mostly a weather current.

Few sea-going captains care to close with the land, yet a little watchfulness when taking the passage through the islands would save much time. The fact that all coasting vessels and coasting steamers use it should count for something.

Accept also the Admiralty Charts as worth something. We frequently hear that such and such a position in the Philippine Islands is incorrectly laid down on the chart, the reason possibly being that it differs from the longitude given by the chronometer of the ship, which chronometer often is not rated from the time it leaves England until the vessel returns. It is strange, but true, that few captains have an artificial horizon and fewer use one. Rating a chronometer, although important, is not one of the problems of an ordinary master's examination.

ROBERT LONEY,
Agent for Lloyd's.

Cebu, 21st April, 1876.

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HONGKONG.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS.

ADOPTED BY THE

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton, if as returns for Goods sold	2½ per cent.
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Purchasing Bullion	1 per cent.
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
Selling all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1 per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required	3½ per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales alone	2½ per cent.
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange	2½ per cent.
Drawing or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse	1 per cent.
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Paying and Receiving Money in current account	1 per cent.
Paying Ships' Disbursements	2½ per cent.
Collecting Freight	2½ per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter and collecting same freight	6 per cent.
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ per cent.
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ per cent.
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration	5 per cent.
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully	2½ per cent.
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 per cent.
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	0½ per cent.
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 per cent.
Transhipping and Forwarding Opium	$3 per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped	half commission.
Granting letters of credits	1 per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling	⅛ per cent. from seller.
Brokerage on Bills and Produce and general Merchandise	½ per cent. from seller.
Ship Brokerage	1 per cent. from consignees.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of up to $250,	$½ per Share from each party.
Brokerage on Shares, on subscribed capital of over $250,	$1 per Share from each party.

The foregoing Rates to be exclusive of Shroffage at the Rate of $1 *per mil, and Brokerage when paid.*

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AMOY.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

AMOY GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea	2½ per cent.
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Selling Cotton and Goods	3 per cent.
Selling Opium	$10 per chest.
Selling all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Inspecting Tea	1 per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances when required	3½ per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales alone	2½ per cent.
Drawing or indorsing Bills of Exchange	2½ per cent.
Drawing or negotiating Bills of Exchange without recourse	1 per cent.
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1 per cent.
Paying Ships' Disbursements	2½ per cent.
Collecting Freight	2½ per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 per cent.
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ per cent.
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ per cent.
Prosecuting or defending successfully claims either at law or by arbitration	5 per cent.
Prosecuting or defending unsuccessfully	2½ per cent.
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 per cent.
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 per cent.
Transhipping and Forwarding Opium	$3 per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped	half commission.
Granting letters of credits	1 per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion, buying and selling	⅛ per cent. from seller.
Brokerage on Bills and Produce and general Merchandise	½ per cent. from seller.

The foregoing Rates to be exclusive of Shroffage at the Rate of 1 *per mil, and Brokerage when paid.*

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SHANGHAI.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS.

ADOPTED BY THE

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
Purchasing Tea, Raw Silk, if as returns for goods sold	2½ per cent.
Purchasing all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Purchasing Bullion	1 per cent.
Selling Tea, Raw Silk, Opium, and Cotton	3 per cent.
Selling Tea, all other Goods and Produce, Ships, and Real Estate	5 per cent.
Inspecting Silk or Tea	1 per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales and Remittances, when required	3½ per cent.
Guaranteeing Sales alone	2½ per cent.
Drawing, endorsing, or negotiating Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Realizing Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Remitting the proceeds of Bullion or Bills of Exchange	1 per cent.
Paying and receiving Money in current account	1 per cent.
Paying Ship's Disbursements	2½ per cent.
Collecting Freight	2½ per cent.
Obtaining Freight or Charter	5 per cent.
Obtaining Freight and collecting same Freight	6 per cent.
Adjusting Insurance Claims	2½ per cent.
Effecting Insurance; on the insured amount	0½ per cent.
Prosecuting or Defending successfully Claims, either at Law or by Arbitration	5 per cent.
Prosecuting or Defending unsuccessfully	2½ per cent.
Managing Estates and Collecting Rents	5 per cent.
Transhipping and Forwarding Jewellery and Bullion	0½ per cent.
Landing or Transhipping Cargo	1 per cent.
Transhipping and Forwarding Opium	Tls 3 per chest.
Goods withdrawn or re-shipped—half commission.	
Granting Letters of Credit	1 per cent.
Brokerage on Bills and Bullion buying and selling—½ per cent., from seller.	
Brokerage on Bills, Produce, and General Merchandise—½ per cent., from seller.	
Ship Brokerage—1½ per cent. from Consignees.	

The foregoing rates to be exclusive of Shroffage, at the rate of 1 *per mil, and Brokerage when paid.*

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NEWCHWANG.

SCALE OF COMMISSIONS

ADOPTED BY THE

NEWCHWANG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

In consideration of the fact that charges on purchases and sales at this port have been found to be insufficient, in comparison with those at other ports in China, owing to the high cost of building materials and boats, and the short period during which business can be conducted at the port, the merchants of Yingtze, under authority of the Newchwang Chamber of Commerce, have unanimously agreed upon the following scale of charges, based on the Shanghai rates, to take effect on and after this date.

Newchwang, 12th September, 1863.

ON IMPORTS.	Including One Month's Storage.		Each Succeeding Month.	
	T.	*C.*	*T.*	*C.*
Landing charges, boat and coolie hire, labour and storage in Godowns, and Wharfage				
On Cotton Goods—15 pieces and under per bale, per pie.,	,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$	,,	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On Cotton Goods—50 pieces and under per bale, per pie.,	,,	$1^{1}/_{10}$	,,	$0\frac{1}{2}$
On Woollens	,,	4	,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Sugar, Iron, Straits, Japanese and Chinese produce and Glass.....per picul or equivalent...	,,	10	,,	5
Coal.....per ton	1	75	,,	88
Coal.....per ton, open air	1	50	,,	75
Tea.....$\frac{1}{2}$-chest	,,	10	,,	5
Tea.....1-chest	,,	12	,,	6
Paper.....small packages, per picul...	,,	3	,,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Paper.....large packages, per picul...	,,	5	,,	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Commission on sales of all Imports, except Opium, 3%				
Opium,—Taels 20 per chest, including all charges	20	,,	,,	,,
ON EXPORTS.				
Boat and coolie hire for 10 pieces Beancake	,,	18	,,	,,
Boat and coolie hire for 1 shee (3 pcs.) Peas	,,	18	,,	,,
Chow-chow cargo in proportion.				
Commission 5 per cent. on gross amount of Invoice, in all cases except where goods are sent as a remittance—in such cases 3 per cent.				
Procuring Freight, 5 per cent.				
Advancing funds to vessels, 5 per cent.				
Collecting freight on account of Charters, 1 per cent.				
Remitting freight on account of Charters, 1 per cent.				
For transacting business for vessels on Chinese charter				
Cargo to Captain, Taels 25.				
Cargo to Natives, Taels 50 for vessels under 5,000 piculs capacity—Taels 100 for above that capacity, but it is understood that Captains of vessels seeking a freight here choose a Consignee, and that no final settlement of charter-party shall take place except through that consignee.				

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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, MONEY.

CHINESE.

Weights.

Chinese weights are mostly decimal. Although English weights and measures are used to a considerable extent in trade with foreigners, being legalised in Hongkong for that purpose, the following are also recognised by Ordinance 22 of 1844:—

	1 li		= ·001 oz. avoir.
10 li	= 1 fan,	or *candareen*	= ·013 oz. avoir.
10 fan	= 1 tsin,	or *mace*	= ·135 oz. avoir.
10 tsin	= 1 leung,	or *tael*	= 1⅓ oz. avoir.*
16 leung	= 1 kan,	or *catty*	= 1⅓ lb. avoir.
100 kan	= 1 tàm,	or *picul*	= 133⅓ lb. avoir.
120 kan	= 1 shek,	or *stone*	= 160 lb. avoir.

The words *candareen*, *mace*, *tael*, *catty*, *picul*, are not Chinese.

Almost all commodities, even liquids, are sold by the above weights amongst Chinese.

Measures.

English measures are legal, but so are also the following Chinese:—

10 fan	= 1 tsün, or inch	= about 1.41 English inch.
10 tsün	= 1 chek, or foot	= about 14.1 English inch.
10 chek	= 1 ch'eung or fathom	= 4 yards (nearly).

The Treaty of Tientsin fixes the ch'eung at 141 English inches.

1 li, or mile = ⅓ mile English.
10 li = 1 pò, or league = 3 miles English (about).

Land is measured by the *mau* or acre, equal to about $\frac{2}{1\,3}$ of an English acre.

Money.

This is almost entirely represented by *weights* of silver, accounts being kept in *leung*, *tsin*, *fan*, and *li* (taels, mace, and candareens) as given above. Their values may be taken to be the following:—

1 li	or *cash*†	= .064d. or $\frac{1}{1\,5}$d.	1 tsin	or *mace*	= 6.4. or 6d.
1 fan	or *candareen*	= .64d. or ⅔d.	1 leung	or *tael*	= 5s. 4d.

Not one of these weights is represented by any coin, unless we may take the cash to represent the value of a *li* of silver.

Silver is used uncoined, in ingots or shoes, sometimes called *sycee*; small sums are paid in what is called broken silver. At the Ports this generally consists of the fragments of Mexican or Spanish dollars, hammered to pieces by the Shroffs in their process of *Chopping*. This broken silver is weighed by means of small steel-yards called *Li-tang*.

Cash may be said to be the only coin of China. The Chinese call them *tsin*. They are bronze coins, not unlike thin farthings with a square hole in the centre for stringing together. The Hongkong government cash or mils are smaller, and the hole is round. The value of cash fluctuates much, and is very much a matter of bargain. About 1,100 to a Mexican dollar is an average quotation.

Hongkong Money.

A legal tender in Hongkong consists of Bank notes of one of the chartered banks; Hongkong or Mexican dollars; 20, 10, or 5 cent silver pieces to an amount not exceeding two dollars; or bronze cents or mils to an amount not exceeding one dollar. Spanish and South American dollars are also in circulation, as well as Spanish quarter dollars, American half and quarter dollars, shillings, sixpences, francs, the Japanese silver coinage (identical in value and accepted indifferently with that of Hongkong), and the 10 and 20 cent pieces of the Straits Settlements, which are accepted in the same way.

Four shillings is now (1878) a high average value for a dollar. It has lately seldom been over 3s. 10½d.

Mexican dollars *weighed at* 7.1.7. mean coins which contain 7 mace, 1 candareen, and 7 li of silver (see weights given above). Clean coins of this weight command a premium, lighter ones are taken at a discount.

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* The Tael actually in use is 1.351 oz.

† The *li* when representing *weight* is never spoken of as a cash, but probably the original value of a cash was 1 *li* of pure silver.

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The Hongkong bronze coinage is always more or less at a discount, which has sometimes been as high as 30 per cent. in the case of cents, and 50 per cent. in the case of cash. Servants avail themselves of this discount to make a profit whenever they are entrusted with silver for purchasing anything that can be paid for in copper.

SIAMESE.

Money.

4	P'eis	make	1	Fu'ang	= $0 076.
2	Fu'ang	„	1	Sálü'ng	„ 0·150.
4	Sálü'ngs	„	1	Bät or Tical	„ 0·600.
4	Bäts	„	1	Tämlü'ng	„ 2·400.
20	Tämlü'ngs	„	1	Ch'äng	„ 48·000.
50	Ch'ängs	„	1	Häp	„ 2,400·000.
100	Häps	„	1	Tära	„ 24,000·000.

Weights.

The standard of weight being the coin of the country, weights are designated by the same terms. A Tical weighs 236 grains Troy.

The Siamese standard of weight is just double that of the Chinese, and goods are bought and sold in Bangkok more by the Chinese than the Siamese standard.

Measures.

LONG MEASURE.

1	Niw			=	1/16 inch.
12	Niws	make	1 K'ú'p	=	9¾ „
2	K'ú'ps	„	1 Säwk	„	19½ „
4	Säwks	„	1 Wah	„	78 „
20	Wahs	„	1 Sën	„	130 feet.
400	Sëns	„	1 Yot	„	9⅞ statute miles.

Note.—Timber is bought by the Yök, which is 64 Säwk in length, by 1 Säwk in width=36,864 Siamese inches, being equivalent to 169 square feet.

DRY MEASURE.

1	Tänan	=	1½ pints.	25	Tänans	make	1 Sat
20	Tänans	make	1 Táng	100	Tángs or 80 Sat		1 Keean (Coyan.)
		„	15 „				

Note.—A Keean is 20 Piculs. A Picul is 133⅓ lbs. Avoirdupois.

TABLE OF EXCHANGE.

SALUNGS PER DOLLAR.	FOR $100.	CENTS TO EACH TICAL.	SALUNGS PER DOLLAR.	FOR $100.	CENTS TO EACH TICAL.
6· =	150· Tls. or	66·66 ℔ Tl,	6·6 =	165· Tls. or	60·60 ℔ Tls,
6·025	150·62½	66·39	6·625	165·62½	60·37
6·050	151·25	66·11	6·650	166·25	60·15
6·075	151·87½	65·84	6·675	166·87½	59·92
6·1	152·50	65·57	6·7	167·50	59·70
6·125	153·12½	65·30	6·725	168·12½	59·48
6·150	153·75	65·04	6·750	168·75	59·27
6·175	154·37½	64·71	6·775	169·37½	59·04
6·2	155·	64·51	6·8	170·	58·82
6·225	155·62½	64·26	6·825	170·62½	58 61
6·250	156·25	64·	6·850	171·25	58·39
6·275	156·87½	63·74	6·875	171·87½	58·18
6·3	157·50	63·50	6·9	172·50	57·97
6·325	158·12½	63·24	6·925	173·12½	57·76
6·350	158·75	62·99	6·950	173·75	57·55
6·375	159·37½	62·74	6·975	174·37½	57·34
6·4	160·	62·50	7·	175·	57·14
6·425	160·62½	62·26	7·025	175·62½	56·94
6·450	161·25	62·	7·050	176·25	56·73
6·475	161·87½	61·77	7·075	176.87½	56·54
6·5	162·50	61·53	7·1	177·50	56·33
6·525	163·12½	61·30	7·125	178·12½	56·14
6·550	163·74	61·07	7·150	178·75	55·94
6·575	164·37½	60·83	7·175	179·37½	55·74
			7·2	180·	55·55

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CHINA.

Reigning Sovereign and Family.

Kwang Sü, Emperor of China, is the son of Prince Ch'un, the seventh son of the Emperor Tao Kwang, hence he is cousin to the late Emperor Tung Chi, who died without issue on the 12th day of January, 1875, from small-pox.

The proclamation announcing the accession of the present sovereign was as follows:—"Whereas His Majesty the Emperor has ascended upon the Dragon to be a guest on high, without offspring born to his inheritance, no course has been open but that of causing Tsai-Tien, son of the Prince of Ch'un, to become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wêng Tsung Hien (Hien Fung) and to enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession. Therefore, let Tsai-Tien, son of Tih Hwan, the Prince of Ch'un, become adopted as the son of the Emperor Wên Tsung Hien, and enter upon the inheritance of the great dynastic line as Emperor by succession."

The present sovereign is the ninth Emperor of China of the Tartar dynasty of Ta-tsing, "The Sublimely Pure," which succeeded the native dynasty of Ming in the year 1644. There exists no law of hereditary succession to the throne, but it is left to each sovereign to appoint his successor from among the members of his family. The late Emperor, dying suddenly, in the eighteenth year of his age, did not designate a successor, and it was in consequence of a palace intrigue, directed by the Empress Dowager, widow of the Emperor Hien Fung, predecessor of Tung Chi, in concert with Prince Ch'un, that the infant son of the latter was made the nominal occupant of the throne.

Government and Revenue.

The fundamental laws of the empire are laid down in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, or "Collected Regulations of the Great Pure dynasty," which prescribe the government of the State to be based upon the government of the family. The Emperor is spiritual as well as temporal sovereign, and, as high priest of the empire, can alone, with his immediate representatives and ministers, perform the great religious ceremonies. No ecclesiastical hierarchy is maintained at the public expense, nor any priesthood attached to the Confucian or State religion.

The administration of the empire is under the supreme direction of the "Interior Council Chamber," comprising four members, two of Tartar and two of Chinese origin, besides two assistants from the Han-lin, or Great College, who have to see that nothing is done contrary to the civil and religious laws of the empire, contained in the Ta-tsing-hwei-tien, and in the sacred books of Confucius. These members are nominated "Ta-hyo-si," or Ministers of State. Under their orders are the Li-poo, or six boards of government, each of which is presided over by a Tartar and a Chinese. They are:—1. The board of civil appointment, which takes cognisance of the conduct and administration of all civil officers; 2. The board of revenues, regulating all financial affairs; 3. The board of rites and ceremonies, which enforces the laws and customs to be observed by the people; 4. The military board, superintending the administration of the army; 5. The board of public works; and 6. The high tribunal of criminal jurisdiction.

Independent of the Government and theoretically above the central administration, is the Tu-chah-yuen, or board of public censors. It consists of from 40 to 50

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members, under two presidents, the one of Tartar and the other of Chinese birth. By the ancient custom of the empire, all the members of this board are privileged to present any remonstrance to the sovereign. One censor must be present at the meetings of each of the six government boards.

The estimates of the public revenue of China vary greatly, and while they are stated by some to exceed 100 millions sterling, are held by others not to come up to half that amount. Official returns of the Chinese Government, published in 1844, stated the annual revenue at that time at Tls. 191,804,139, or £63,934,713. From missionary reports, as well as the accounts published in the *Peking Gazette*, it would appear that there are almost constant deficits, which the governors and high officers of provinces must cover by extraordinary taxation.

The public revenue is mainly derived from three sources, namely, customs duties, licenses, and a tax upon land, but the receipts from customs alone are made known. According to the returns published by the government, the total receipts from customs were as follows in each of the thirteen years from 1865 to 1877 :—

Year.	Revenue.	Year.	Revenue.
	Haikwan Tls.		*Haikwan Tls.*
1865	8,289,281	1872	11,678,636
1866	8,781,875	1873	10,977,082
1867	8,864,817	1874	11,497,272
1868	9,448,474	1875	11,968,109
1869	9,878,848	1876	12,152,921
1870	9,543,977	1877	12,067,078
1871	11,216,146		

China had no foreign debt till the end of 1874. It was announced on December 30th, 1874, that the Government had contracted a loan of £627,675, bearing 8 per cent. interest. The loan was issued at 95 per cent. through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, under Imperial authority and secured by the customs' revenue. Two other loans, one in 1877 and one in 1878, have since been issued by the same Bank under authority of the Chinese Government.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The population of China is very dense in some provinces, but of the number of inhabitants an approximate idea only can be formed, although official enumerations of the same are stated to have taken place at intervals since the year 703, or for more then eleven centuries. According to the most reliable estimates obtainable, based upon Chinese official returns, the area of the empire and its dependencies, embraces 186,887 geographical, or 3,924,627 English square miles, with a population in round numbers of some four hundred and twenty-four millions, distributed as follows :—

	Area.	Population.
	Engl. sq. miles.	
China proper	1,534,953	405,000,000
Dependencies :—		
Manchuria	362,313	3,000,000
Mongolia	1,288,035	2,000,000
Thibet	643,734	6,000,000
Corea	90,300	8,000,000
Total	3,919,335	424,000,000

The standing military force of China consists of two great divisions, the first formed by the more immediate subjects of the ruling dynasty, the Tartars, and the second by the Chinese and other subjects races. The first, the main force upon which

* The *Haikwan* Tael, in which the Customs Revenue and all values are stated, is equivalent—in English money, to 6s. 0d., in American money (gold), to $1.47, and in French money, to francs 7.60, at the average Sight Exchange on London for 1877.

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the Imperial government can rely, form the so-called troops of the Eight Banners, and garrison all the great cities, but so as to be separatad by walls and forts from the population. According to the latest reports, the Imperial army comprises a total of 850,000 men, including 678 companies of Tartar troops, 211 companies of Mongols and native Chinese infantry, a kind of militia, numbering 120,000 men. The native soldiers do not live in barracks, but in their own houses, mostly pursuing some civil occupation.

China proper, extending over 73,093 geographical, or 1,534,953 English square miles, is divided into eighteen provinces, the area and population of which are given as follows in the most recent estimates, partly based on official returns:—

Province.	*Provincial Capital.*	*Area English square miles.*	*Estimated Population.*
Chih-li	Peking	58,949	28,114,023
Shan-tung	Tsi-nan-fu	65,104	28,958,764
Shan-si	Tai-yuen-fu	55,268	27,260,281
Honan	Kai-fung-fu	65,104	23,037,171
Kiang-sü	Nanking	92,661	37,843,501
An-hwei	Ngan-king-fu		34,168,059
Kiang-si	Nan-chang-fu	72,176	30,426,999
Foh-kien	Foo-chow-fu	53,480	38,888,432
Che-kiang	Hang-chow-fu	39,150	26,256,784
Hu-peh	Wu-chang-fu	381,724	37,370,098
Hu-nan	Chang-chau-fu		18,652,507
Shen-si	Si-gan-fu	154,008	10,207,256
Kan-suh	Lan-chow-fu		15,193,135
Sze-chuen	Ching-tow-fu	166,800	21,435,678
Kwang-tung	Canton	79,456	19,147,030
Kwang-si	Kwe-lin-fu	78,250	7,313,895
Yun-nan	Yun-nan-fu	107,869	5,561,320
Kwei-chow	Kwei-yang-fu	64,554	5,288,219
	Total	1,534,953	405,213,152

The above population, giving 263 souls per square mile throughout China proper, appears to be excessive, considering that some of the outlying portions of the immense territory are by no means densely inhabited. Nevertheless, other returns than those of the above tables, said to be official, give still higher figures. It is stated that in a census taken in 1842 the population of China was ascertained to number 414,686,994, or 320 per English square mile, and that in 1852 it had risen to 450,000,000, or 347 inhabitants per square mile. But there is, probably, less accuracy in the given results of the latter enumerations than in the preceding estimate, as the power and authority of the government have been on the decline for more than half a century, and disturbed by constant insurrections, mostly spreading over large portions of the empire.

According to a return of the Imperial customs authorities, the total number of foreigners in China was 3,817 at the end of 1877. Among them were 1,851 natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 383 of the United States; 353 of Germany, and 176 of France, all other nationalities being represented by very few members. More than one-half of the total number of foreigners resided at Shanghai, the remainder being scattered over the other ports open to foreign commerce.

Great Britain has, in virtue of various treaties with the Chinese Government—the first and most important signed August 29th, 1842—the right of access to twenty-five ports of the Empire, in addition to the colony of Hongkong, geographically a part of China. The ports known as Treaty ports, are Canton, Hoihow (in Hainan), Pakhoi, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Wenchow, Ningpo, Shanghai, Chinkiang, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Hankow, Ichang, Chefoo, Tientsin, and Newchwang. Under the provisions

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of the Chefoo Convention, permission is also accorded to British merchants to trade at Chungking-fu and Yunnan-fu, at which places British Consular Residents will reside. The import trade from Great Britain centres, exclusive of Hongkong, at Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, while the bulk of the exports to Great Britain pass through the ports of Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Canton.

The annual value of the foreign trade of China was as follows in each of the thirteen years from 1865 to 1877:—

Year.	Net Imports.*	Exports.	Total.
	Haikwan Tls	*Haikwan Tls.*	*Haikwan Tls.*
1865	55,715,458	54,103,274	109,818,732
1866	67,174,481	50,596,223	117,770,704
1867	62,459,226	52,158,300	114,617,526
1868	63,281,804	61,826,275	125,108,079
1869	67,108,533	60,139,237	127,247,770
1870	63,693,268	55,294,866	118,988,134
1871	70,103,077	66,853,161	136,956,238
1872	67,317,049	75,288,125	142,605,174
1873	66,637,209	69,451,277	136,088,485
1874	64,360,864	66,712,868	131,073,732
1875	67,803,247	68,912,929	136,716,176
1876	70,269,574	80,850,512	151,120,086
1877	73,253,170	67,445,022	140,698,192

Of the total value of the imports and exports to foreign countries for 1877—Tls. 140,698,192—Tls. 115,606,693 must be credited to Great Britain and her colonies, including India. The remainder is thus divided among other countries:—United States, Tls. 9,089,339; South America, Tls. 72,097; Continent of Europe, Tls. 5,897,472, Russia, *viâ* Odessa, Tls. 1,138,081: Siberia and Russia *viâ* Kiachta, Tls. 3,814,777 Russian Manchuria, Tls. 186,408; Japan, Tls. 5,397,206; Philippine Islands Tls. 243,633; Cochin China, Tls. 906,084; Siam, Tls. 598,104; Java, Tls. 579,521; and Suez, Tls. 547.

Among the exports tea and silk take the first places. In 1877 the export of tea amounted to 1,909,088 piculs, of which 1,389,614 piculs went to Great Britain and British possessions.

Manufactured Cotton and Woollen Goods and Opium constitute the bulk of the imports of foreign produce into China. The value of Cotton Goods imported in 1877 was Tls. 18,955,795; that of Woollen Goods, Tls. 4,830,583; and of Miscellaneous Piece Goods, Tls. 128,630. Most of these goods come from British looms. The value of the Opium imported in 1877 was Tls. 30,273,577.

China is traversed in all directions by 20,000 so-called roads, but they are usually mere tracks or at best footpaths. A vast internal trade is, however, carried on over them, and by means of numerous canals and navigable rivers. The most populous part of China is singularly well adapted for the construction of a network of railways, and a first attempt to introduce them into the country was made in 1876, when a line from Shanghai to Woosung, ten miles in length, was constructed by an English Company. The little railway was subsequently purchased by the Chinese Government and closed by them on the 21st October, 1877, when the rails were taken up and the line with rolling stock shipped to Formosa.

* Net Imports, *i.e.*, the value of the Foreign Goods imported direct from Foreign Countries, *less* the value of the Foreign Goods re-exported to Foreign Countries during the year.

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JAPAN.

Constitution and Government.

The system of government of the Japanese Empire is that of an absolute monarchy. It was adopted in the year 1869, when the now ruling sovereign overthrew, after a short war, the power of the formerly independent Daimios, or feudal nobles, reducing them to the position of simple tenants of the vast estates in their hereditary possessions. The sovereign bears the name of Supreme Lord, or Emperor; but the appellation by which he is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or "The Venerable."

Mikado of Japan.—Mutsu-hito, born at Tokio, September 22nd, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei Tenno, 1867; married December 28th, 1868, to Princess Haru-ko, born April 17th, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchidgo. The reigning Emperor is the 123rd of an unbroken Dynasty, which was founded 660 B.C.

The power of the Mikado is absolute and unlimited, in temporal as well as spiritual affairs. He acts through an executive ministry, divided, in imitation of that of France under Napoleon III., into eight departments, of the Imperial House, of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, Finances and the Interior, Justice, Public Instruction, and Ecclesiastical Affairs. At the side of the Ministry stands the "Sain," or Senate, composed of thirty members, and the "Shoin," or Council of State, of an unlimited number of members, both nominated by the Mikado, and consulted by him at his pleasure.

There exists no regular law of succession to the throne, but in case of the death or abdication of the Mikado, the crown devolves generally, not on his son, but on either the eldest or the most distinguished member of his house, It is not uncommon that palace intrigues settle the choice, the only condition of legality of which is that the elect should be member of the Shi Shinno, the "Four Imperial Relatives," or Royal Families of Japan. The throne can be, and has frequently been, occupied by a female, who, however, is not allowed to remain single, but must seek a consort within the limits of the Shi Shinno.

The Government is at present organised on a basis which is partly European. The Mikado is, theoretically, an absolute Sovereign, who reigns and governs; but the work of government is carried on by the Great Council, which is divided into three sections denominated Centre, Right, and Left. The Centre is composed of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Minister, and five advisers. The Left is made up exclusively of the Council of State, the functions of which are analogous to those of the French Conseil d'Etat, so far as the preparation and discussion of laws is concerned. The Right includes all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of the eight departments into which the administration is divided. The Ministers, either individually or united in a Cabinet, decide all ordinary questions; but points of vital importance are reserved for the Great Council, presided over by the Mikado. A Parliament was formed in 1869, with deputies selected by the provincial Governments, but it was soon dissolved, its deliberations taking no effect. The local administration in the provinces is in the hands of prefects, one of them residing in each of the 75 districts into which Japan is divided. The powers and the attributes of these prefects are far more extensive than those of any similar functionaries in Europe. There is, however, a limit to their judicial action, for they cannot carry into execution sentences involving banishment or death until they have been confirmed by the Minister of Justice.

Previous to the last change of government, which placed all power in the hands of the Mikado, a large share of administrative authority rested with the Daimios, the feudal proprietors of the soil, an official list of whose names was published periodically at Tokio. The list gave the family name and genealogy of each, as well as the fullest particulars of his family, the number of his residences, and extent and value of his territorial and other property, the uniform of his retainers, the design of his coat of arms, and the flag carried on his ships. A list of Daimios, published at Tokio in 1862, stated their number at 266, with incomes varying from 10,000 to 610,500

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koban, or from about £15,000 to £915,500. The territory of each Daimio formed a sovereignty within itself, governed, in the case of the more powerful magnates, by a Secretary of State, called Karô, and a number of assistant ministers, and many of them were possessed of large bodies of troops. All these, with their fortified castles, and every attribute of authority, the Daimios surrendered, after more or less resistance, to the hereditary Emperor.

Revenue, Public Debt, Army, and Navy.

The estimated total revenue of Japan for the year 1878-79 was given in official returns at $53,275,900, and the total expenditure at the same amount. The sources of revenue and branches of expenditure were as follow:—

Revenue.

Customs Duty and Miscellaneous Incomes connected therewith	$ 1,933,739
Land Tax	40,373,935
Mining Tax	10,346
Tax on Official Incomes	81,992
Tax on Productions of the Northern Provinces	388,509
Taxation of Riu Kiu Han	45,054
Tax on Saké, etc.	3,502,159
Tax on Tobacco	348,674
Stamp Tax on Legal Documents	494,878
Postage Stamps	800,000
Various Stamp Taxes	144,320
Miscellaneous	852,385
Income derived from Mines	257,456
Income derived from Railways	159,496
Income derived from Mint of Finance Department	621,000
Income derived from Manufactory of Paper Currency Bureau	100,000
Income derived from Various Manufactures, etc.	43,370
Income derived from Government Property and other Miscellaneous Income	2,315,302
Repayment of Debts due to Government	803,313
Total Estimated Revenue	53,275,926

Expenditure.

Reduction of Domestic Debt	$19,472,790
Reduction of Foreign Debt	1,726,265
Imperial Expenditure and Payments to H.M.'s Relations	881,000
Various Pensions	857,368
Dai Jo Kuwan	298,000
Gen Ro In	142,500
Foreign Department (Gai Mu Sho)	171,000
Home Department (Nai Mu Sho)	993,000
Finance Department (O Kura Sho)	1,186,700
War Department (Riku Gun Sho)	5,743,100
Navy Department (Kai Gun Sho)	2,641,600
Educational Department (Mon Bu Sho)	1,140,000
Public Works Department (Ko Bu Sho)	614,800
Judicial Department (Shi Ho Sho	1,216,000
Imperial Household (Ku Nai Sho)	289,200
Colonization Department (Kai Taku Sho)	1,495,584
Land Tax Reform Office	193,700
Post Office	1,099,000
Supplement for deficiency of Expenses for Public Works and of Invested Capital for Manufactures	1,261,764
	$41,423,363

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Brought forward...	$41,423,363
Fu and Ken	3,896,700
Bureau of Police	1,300,000
Local Police	1,443,101
Shrines	141,170
Repairs and Constructions in Fu and Ken	542,100
Repairs and Constructions of Dykes in Fu and Ken	1,456,500
Legations and Consulates in Foreign Countries...	500,000
Miscellaneous Expenditure	572,992
Loans by the Government	500,000
Reserve Fund	1,500,000
Total Estimated Expenditure.....	53,275,926

The domestic debt of Japan in 1878 was, inclusive of paper money in circulation, Capitalized Pension Bonds, &c., &c., $362,626,284. This also includes an Internal Loan of $12,500,000 raised by public subscription in two months, $20,000,000 having been subscribed. The Foreign debt of Japan was :—

Bearing interest 9 per cent.	$ 1,952,000
Bearing interest 7 per cent:	10,672,072
	$12,624,072

The armed force of Japan is composed, since 1869, of a single element, the troops kept by the Mikado, who constitute the Imperial army. By a decree of the Mikado, dated December 28th, 1872, the liability to arms is made universal, but it was reported in 1877 that this order had not found execution. At present the Imperial army, under the command of the Mikado, is not large. When on a peace footing there are 34,768 men comprising all arms, and on a war footing 49,378 men, giving a ratio of the army on a peace footing to the total population of 1,000 to 1,000,000. The army has been organized on the French system by officers specially selected by the French Government.

The navy of Japan consisted at the end June, 1877, of one ironclad frigate; two ironclad corvettes: two wooden corvettes; three schooners; one gunboat; one transport, and one yacht. The largest of these ships, the ironclad frigate *Foo-soo*, was built by Messrs. Samuda, Brothers, at Poplar, London, and launched April 14th, 1877. The *Foo-soo* has a burthen of 3,700 tons displacement, with engines of 3,500 horse-power. The armour is from 7 inches to 9 inches in thickness, while the armament consists of four 15¼-ton and two 5½-ton steel breechloaders by Krupp, so arranged as to command every point of the horizon. The second largest ship of the navy is an ironclad corvette, called the *Kon-go*, constructed at Earl's shipbuilding yard, Hull, after the design of Mr. Edw. J. Reed, and launched April 17th, 1877. The *Kon-go* has a burthen of 2,800 tons displacement, with engines of 2,500 horse-power, and has a belt of armour 4½ inches thick. The armament consists of 12 Krupp guns, capable of throwing steel shells of 142 pounds. The *Hi-yei* is a sister ship to the *Kon-go*, and was launched in 1878. The navy is manned by 1,200 sailors, including 67 artillerymen, and 260 marines. Naval instruction is given to the personnel of the Japanese navy by eight commissioned and twenty-three non-commissioned English officers, who arrived in the country in 1873.

Population, Trade, and Industry.

The total area of Japan is estimated at 156,604 square miles, with a population of 33,298,286, namely, 16,890,560 males, and 16,407,726 females, according to official reports of the year 1877. The empire is geographically divided into the four islands of Hondo, the central and most important territory; Kiushiu, "the nine provinces," the south-western island; Sikoku, "the four states," the southern island; and Yesso, the most northerly and least developed. Administratively, there exists a division into seven large districts, called "Do," or roads, which are subdivided into twenty-five provinces.

Education is very general in Japan, and is making greater progress than before the revolution which made Japan a monarchy. In 1871, the Mikado

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appointed a Board of Public Instruction, which is reported to be very active. The number of elementary schools in 1877 was 24,225, of which 21,988 were public schools and 2,237 private schools. Of Middle Schools there are 11 public and 105 private establishments. There are 90 Normal Schools; and Colleges for special studies, such as Law, Medicine, Mining, Agriculture, and Foreign Languages, have been established, and are carefully fostered by the Government. In order to facilitate the acquirement of foreign languages, the Government of the Mikado engaged many European professors, and also sent, at the public expense, a large number of students to America and Europe.

The total value of the foreign trade of Japan was, according to consular reports as follows in each of the six years 1872 to 1877:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
1872	$26,188,441	$24,294,532
1873	27,444,068	20,660,994
1874	24,223,629	20,001,637
1875	29,467,067	18,014,890
1876	24,087,515	27,669,466
1877	25,900,541	21,692,121

The following table shows the imports and exports of each port for the years 1876 and 1877:—

PORTS.	1876.		1877.	
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Kanagawa	$18,841,880	21,431,879	19,490,485	15,628,337
Hiogo	3,748,967	3,401,230	4,313,641	4,518,570
Osaka	406,089	99,722	518,246	175,340
Nagasaki	1,063,199	1,959,673	1,578,169	904,219
Niigata	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	24,000
Hakodate	27,308	776,962	Nil.	441,655
	$24,087,515	27,669,466	25,900,541	21,692,121

The two staple articles of import into Japan, in the year 1877, were cotton and woollen fabrics, the former of the value of $8,344,531, and the latter of the value of $4,075,155; the value of mixed cotton and woollen goods was $1,302,923. The two staple articles of export in the year 1877 were raw silk, of the value of $9,643,556, and tea, of the value of $4,409,320.

The commercial intercourse of Japan is carried on mainly with two countries, namely, Great Britain and the United States of America, the former absorbing more than two-thirds of the whole.

By treaties made with a number of foreign Governments—with the United States in March, 1854; with Great Britain in October, 1854; with Russia and the Netherlands in 1855; with France, in 1859; with Portugal, in 1860; with Prussia, and Zollverein, in 1861; with Switzerland, in 1864; with Italy, in 1866; and with Denmark, in 1867—the Japanese ports of Kanagawa, Nagasaki, Hiogo-Osaka, Hakodate, Niigata, and the capital city of Tokio (formerly called Yedo) were thrown open to foreign commerce.

The first line of railway, from Yokohama to Tokio, 18 miles long, was opened for traffic on the 12th of June, 1872; a line has also been opened from Hiogo to Osaka, was subsequently extended to the city of Kioto, and is now being continued to Lake Biwa and the west coast of Japan.

The ports of Hiogo, Osaka, Nagasaki, and Hakodate are connected with each other, and with Europe, by lines of telegraphs, and the telegraph system has lately been extended to all the principal towns of the Empire.

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THE STAMP ORDINANCES.

ORDER,

9th June, 1868.

1.—The Stamps used under Ordinance No. 12 of 1866, and Ordinance No. 5 of 1868, shall be:—

2.—First, Adhesive Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 3 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, $1, and $1.50; and, secondly, impressed or embossed Stamps of the respective values of 2 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4, $4.50, $5, $6, $6.50, $8.50, $10, $10.50, $20, $25, $40, $50, and a Stamp bearing the words *Adjudication Fee Paid.*

3.—All impressed Stamps shall be made and impressed in the Stamp-office in the city of Victoria, on either paper or parchment, and shall be of the form and size of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

4.—Each of the seven kinds of Adhesive Stamps afore-mentioned shall be of the form, size, and material of the specimen Stamps enclosed in a case for public inspection under the seal of the Colony, which case shall be kept at the Stamp-Office.

5.—The Stamps for Bank Cheques under Section III. of the Schedule to *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance,* 1868, may be adhesive Stamps.

6.—Adhesive Stamps may be used for Bills of Exchange, when drawn out of the Colony, as specified in section 3 of the said Schedule, and under authority of the 11th clause of *The Stamp Ordinance,* 1866, provided always that the Stamp on Bills of Exchange not exceeding $100 drawn out of the Colony shall be 30 cents until further notice:—and provided also that Adhesive Stamps may be used for receipts and discharges under section 11 of the Schedule to *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance,* 1868. Nothing, however, herein contained shall prevent its being lawful to use impressed Stamps for any of the foregoing purposes.

7.—Stamps shall be impressed or embossed at the Stamp-Office, and Adhesive Stamps sold between the hours of 10 A.M and 3 P.M. every day, authorised holidays excepted.

The Stamp Duty payable on an instrument in writing under seal, ordinarily termed a Servant's Security Bond, is 50 cents.

IN THE SUPREME COURT, SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

The Stamp Duty payable on Foreign Attachment Bonds shall be as follows:—

In every case of	$500 and upwards	$5.00
„	„ $250 and under $500	$2.50
„	„ under $250	$1.00

STAMP OFFICE RULES.

1.—Office hours are from 10 to 3. Mail days 10 to 5, Saturdays 10 to 1.

2.—Applications for Impressed Stamps must be made on a requisition supplied gratis, whether the Stamps are to be paid for in cash, or are applied for in exchange for spoiled Stamps. The requisition in either case to be on a separate paper.

3.—Payment must be made on requisition.

4.—Requisitions will be executed as received. When they cannot be completed at once, a time will be named for completion, and a receipt given for the goods, which will be delivered on its presentation.

5.—All goods and change should be examined before being removed. No question as to wrong counting or of weight or goodness of money will be entertained afterwards.

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6.—*Spoiled Stamps on unexecuted Instruments.*

a.—Allowance will be made for Stamps upon Instruments spoiled by error in the writing:

b.—Or defaced by accident:

c.—Or rendered useless by unforeseen circumstances before completion.

7.—The claim for such Stamps must be made by Affidavit within Six Months after spoiling.

8.—*Spoiled Stamps on executed Instruments.*

a.—Allowance will be made for Stamps on Instruments found unfitted for the purpose originally intended by error therein:

b.—Or which cannot be completed in the form proposed because of the death of any person:

c.—Or because of refusal of signature.

9.—Claims for Stamps on executed Instruments must be made within Six Months after signature, the substituted Deeds, if any, being produced duly stamped.

10.—Stamps on Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes when signed by the drawer or maker will be allowed if they have not been out of his hands, and have not been accepted or tendered for acceptance.

11.—Bills, &c., wherein any error has been made will be allowed though accepted or tendered for acceptance, provided the claimant produces the Bills substituted within Six Months after the date of the spoiled ones.

12.—Applications for allowances may be made on Tuesday or Thursday, from 11 to 3.

13.—No allowance for Spoiled Stamps is made on Transfers of Shares.

14.—Documents spoiled in stamping will be destroyed, the applicants providing the additional paper, &c.

15.—Stamps will be impressed upon any part of the Documents where practicable with security to the Revenue, a point to be decided by the Collector.

16.—Forms may be left at the Office to supply deficiencies in counting, or to replace those spoiled in stamping.

17.—All Impressed Stamps will be dated.

18.—Bills of Lading or Receipts are liable to Stamp Duty, although a Bill of Lading, duly stamped, may have been issued for the same goods as far as an intermediate Port.

19.—Memoranda for Charter Parties, if signed, are liable to duty as agreements.

DIGEST OF PENALTIES

UNDER

THE HONGKONG STAMP ORDINANCES

(12 OF 1866 AMENDED BY 5 OF 1868).

X.—For not obliterating Adhesive Stamps..... XII.—Bills drawn out of, but payable in the Colony; for not affixing and obliterating Adhesive Stamp..... XXIII. (and A. I. 3)—For not stamping receipt for any sum above $10.....	Not exceeding $50.
XIV.—For not drawing the whole number of which a set of Bills purports to consist..... XXVII.—For untrue statement under *ad valorem* stamp.....	$500.

VII.—For neglect to stamp sufficiently, and for negotiating, &c., insufficiently stamped documents, $50, or ten times the value of the omitted stamp.

XVI.—*Penalties on stamping after execution*, where there was no fraudulent intention:—

Within six weeks, double..... Within four months, treble..... After four months, 20 times.....	the deficient duty.

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THE STAMP AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1868.

I.—The amendments hereinafter stated shall be made in The Stamp Ordinance 1868.

(1.) There shall be inserted in clause 6 of section XVI. after the word *satisfied*, the words *by affidavit*, and the word *shall* shall be substituted for *may* in the same clause.

(2.) In section XX. there shall be substituted for the words *ten dollars* the words *one dollar*.

(3.) From section XXIII. there shall be omitted the words *if required*, and for the words *case of refusal* there shall be substituted the words *default thereof*.

II.—It shall be lawful for all Courts and Magistrates, and for the Collector of Stamp Revenue, and all persons employed for the sale or distribution of Stamps, and they are hereby required to take possession of any deed, instrument, or writing as to which any offence or breach of the provisions of the laws relating to Stamps may appear to have been committed, and to deliver the same to be used in any prosecution or proceeding in any Court.

III.—Section VI. of The Stamp Ordinance, 1866, shall be repealed, but such repeal shall not affect any proceeding pending or any right that has arisen or may arise, or any penalty incurred or that may be incurred, in respect of any transaction, act, matter, or thing done or existing prior to, or at the commencement of this Ordinance, under or by virtue of the said section.

IV.—For every deed, instrument, or writing, which shall be executed from the time when this ordinance shall come into force, and which shall be of any of the kinds specified as requiring Stamps by the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance, except as provided hereafter in section V. of this Ordinance, there shall be payable to Government a Stamp Duty of the amount indicated in the said Schedule to be proper for such deed, instrument, or writing. Whenever the word *Schedule* occurs in any part of The Stamp Ordinance, 1866, except section VI. thereof, it shall be read as having reference to the Schedule annexed to this Ordinance.

V.—Has had its effect.

VI.—This Ordinance may be cited for all purposes as *The Stamp Amendment Ordinance*, 1868.

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SCHEDULE.

LIST OF STAMP DUTIES

Under Ordinance No. 5 of 1868.

1.—Agreement, or any minute or Memorandum of an Agreement not being under seal or of the nature of an obligation for the payment of money, and not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, whether the same be only evidence of a contract or obligatory upon the parties, and Brokers' notes or any Document having reference to the sale or purchase of any Merchandize given by any broker.....	50 cents.
NOTE.—If two or more letters are offered in evidence, to prove an Agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it will be sufficient if any one of such letters be Stamped as an Agreement.	
EXEMPTION.	
Label, slip, or memorandum containing the heads of any Fire or Marine Insurance to be effected.	
Memorandum, Letter, or Agreement made for or relating to the sale of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, or to the sale of any Shares in any Public Company, not being a Broker's Note or Document given by a Broker.	
Seaman's advance Note, or Memorandum or Agreement made between the Master and Mariners of any Ship for Wages.	
Emigration Contract. Passage Ticket.	
2.—Bank Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money, issued by any Banker or Banking Company in the colony for local circulation and payable to bearer on demand.....	A Stamp Duty of two-thirds per cent. per annum on the average value of such Notes in Circulation. To be collected monthly on a Statement thereof to be furnished by each Banker or Banking Company to the Collector of Stamp Revenue at the end of each month.
3.—Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, or other obligations for the payment of money not included in the last preceding article, and not being Cheques or Orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand.....	Not exceeding $100, if drawn singly.....$0.30 if in sets, for each part of a set .....$0.15 Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $3,000— If drawn singly.....$1.00 If in sets, for each part of a set.....$0.50 Exceeding $3,000— If drawn singly.....$1.50 If in sets, for each part of a set.....$0.75
Bank Cheques payable on demand to any person, to Bearer, or Order, 2 cents each.	
NOTE.—Cheques drawn out of, but payable in the colony, to be treated as Bills of Exchange.	
4.—Bill of Lading, or Ship's Receipts where Bills of Lading are not used, for each part of every set.....	10 cents.
EXEMPTION.	
Bills of Lading for any Goods or effects shipped by any Government Officer on account of Government.	
5.—Bond or other obligation concerning Respondentia and Bottomry, and Average Statement or Bond where no Statement is drawn up.....	50 cents for every $1,000 or part of $1,000.

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6.—Charter Party or any Agreement or Contract for the charter or hiring of any sea-going ship or vessel.....	Vessel not exceeding.....200 Tons, $2.00 Exceeding 200 & not exceeding, 300 ,, $3.00 ,, 300 ,, 500 ,, $4.00 ,, 500 ,, 750 ,, $5.00 ,, 750 ,, 1,000 ,, $6.00 Every 100 Tons over 1,000 Tons, $0.50 Copy Charter under... 200 ,, $1.00 each. ,, ,, above... 200 ,, $2.00 ,, Duty to be calculated on Registered Tonnage.
7.—Transfer of Shares or Stocks in any Public Company. (Scrip Certificates to be exempt.).....	50 cents for every $500 or fraction of $500.
8.—Power of Attorney.....	$2.
9.—Note of Protest by any Commander or Master of a vessel.....	25 cents.
10.—Any Notarial Act whatsoever not otherwise charged in this Schedule.....	$1.
11.—Receipt or discharge given for the payment of Money, or in acquittal of a debt paid in Money or otherwise, when the sum received, discharged, or acquitted exceeds $10.....	3 cents.

EXEMPTIONS.

Letter sent by Post acknowledging the arrival of a Currency, or Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, or any security for Money.

Receipt or Discharge written upon or contained in any Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, Deed, or other Instrument charged with duty under this Schedule and duly Stamped, and Receipts for pay and allowances of persons in the service of the Government, whether Civil, Naval, or Military.

12.—Probates and Letters of Administration, with or without the Will annexed. (Administration Bonds exempt)	The same *ad valorem* Duty as on a Conveyance, to be calculated upon the value of the Estate and effects for or in respect of which such Probate or Letters of Administration shall be granted, exclusive of what the deceased shall have been possessed of or entitled to as a Trustee for any other person or persons, and not beneficially.
13.—Conveyance, Assignment, or Instrument of any kind or description whatsoever not specially charged with duty under this Schedule, executed for the transfer for valuable consideration of any property, moveable or immoveable, or of any right, title, claim, or interest in, to, or upon the same.....	25 cents for every $100 or part of $100 of the Consideration Money up to $1,000, and $2 for every $1,000 or part of $1,000 after the first $1,000.
Deed or other Instrument of gift, or of exchange or settlement, where no money consideration or a merely nominal money consideration passes.....	$25.

EXEMPTION.

Transfer by mere Endorsement of a duly Stamped Bill of Exchange, Promissory Note, or other negotiable Instrument, or of a Bill of Lading, and transfer by Assignment of a Policy of Insurance.

14.—Mortgage	$1 on first $1,000 or part of $1,000, and 50 cents on every other $1,000 or part thereof.
Where in a Mortgage the sum secured is unlimited...	$25.
15.—Re-assignment of any Mortgaged Property.....	25 cents on every $5,000 or part of $5,000.
16.—Letter or other Instrument of Hypothecation accompanying deposit of Documents of title to any property.....	$1.
17.—Duplicate or counterpart of any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any description whatever chargeable with duty under this Ordinance.....	The same duty as the Original when such Duty does not exceed $1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds $1, but does not exceed $10.....	$1.
If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds $10, but does not exceed $20.....	$2.
If the duty on the original exceeds $20.....	$3.

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Provided that such duplicate or counterpart Stamp shall be affixed upon the production of the original Deed, Instrument, or Writing bearing its proper Stamp, and not otherwise.

18.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, made for a term of years, or for a Period determinable with one or more life or lives, or otherwise contingent, in consideration of a sum of money paid in the way of premium, fine, or the like, if without rent..... } The same *ad valorem* Stamp as on a Conveyance. See Article 13.

19.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building, or Tenement at a Rent, without any payment of any sum of money by way of fine or premium :—

1 Year & under.	3 Years & under.	Over 3 Years.
$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
0.25	0.50	1.00
0.50	1.00	2.00
1.00	2.00	4.00
2.00	4.00	8.00
5.00	10.00	20.00
1.25	2.50	5.00

When the Rent for the year shall not exceed $250.....
Above $ 250 and under $ 500.....
„ $ 500 „ $1,000.....
„ $1,000 „ $2,500.....
„ $2,500 „ $5,000.....
for every additional $1,000 or part .....
Exempt, all Rentals under $50.

20.—Lease, or Agreement for a Lease, of any Land, House, Building, or Tenement, stipulating for a Rent, granted in consideration of a fine or premium..... } A Stamp of value equal to the joint value of the Stamps for a conveyance in consideration of the fine and a Lease for the Rent.

NOTE.—A Lease, executed in pursuance of a duly Stamped Agreement for the same, shall require a Stamp of One Dollar only, to be affixed on production of such Agreement.

21.—Every Instrument in writing under seal not otherwise specially charged with duty under this Schedule..... } $10.

22.—Policies of Marine Insurance and every copy..... 10 cents each.

23.—Articles of Clerkship or Contract, whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk, in order to his admission as an Attorney or Solicitor..... } $50.

24.—Warrant of Attorney..... $5.

25.—Co-partnership, Deed, or other Instrument of.... $5.

26.—Cognovit and Arbitration award..... $1.

GENERAL EXEMPTIONS.

Any Deed, Instrument, or Writing of any kind whatsoever, made or executed by or on behalf of Her Majesty or of any Department of Her Majesty's Service, or whereby any Property or Interest is transferred to, or any Contract of any kind whatsoever is made, with Her Majesty, or any person for or on behalf of Her Majesty, or any such Department as aforesaid.

NOTE.—The foregoing exemption does not extend to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing executed by the Registrar of the Supreme Court as Official Administrator, or by a Receiver appointed by any Court; or to any Deed, Instrument, or Writing rendered necessary by any Ordinance or by the order of any Court; neither does it extend to a sale made for the recovery of an arrear of Revenue or Rent, or in satisfaction of a Decree or Order of Court, in any of which cases the purchaser shall be required to pay, in addition to the purchase money, the amount of the requisite Stamp.

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HONGKONG POSTAL GUIDE.

1.—The Head Office for British Postal business in China is at Hongkong; there is a Post Office also at Shanghai, and Agencies at the following places:—

Canton, Hoihow (honorary), Macao (honorary), Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Hankow.

2.—All complaints, or representations of matters which cannot be adjusted locally, should be addressed to the Postmaster General, Hongkong, and, if marked *On Postal Business*, will be forwarded free by any Postmaster or Agent (see also paragraph 95). The cover of any correspondence about which complaint is made should invariably be forwarded with such complaint. Neglect of this generally renders enquiry impossible.

Postage Stamps.

3.—Hongkong Postage Stamps of the following values can be purchased and are available at any British Post Office or Agency in China:—

2 cents, or 1d.	16 cents, or 8d.	96 cents, or 4/0.
4 „ „ 2d.	18 „ „ 9d.	2 Dollars, „ 8/4.
6 „ „ 3d.	24 „ „ 1/0.	3 „ „ 12/6.
8 „ „ 4d.	30 „ „ 1/3.	10 „ „ 41/8.
12 „ „ 6d.	48 „ „ 2/0.	

4.—These Stamps are not available at British offices out of China.

5.—British Postage Stamps are not sold at the offices named above, nor are they available except for the correspondence of officers and seamen of Her Majesty's fleet.

6.—Postage must be prepaid in Stamps, not in money. The Stamps must be whole, clean, and placed on the address side of the letter. No refund will be made of any extra charge resulting from stamps placed on the seal side being overlooked. Stamps should be carefully affixed so as not to fall off, as they sometimes do.

7.—Postmasters and Agents are allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

8.—The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $50 in value, must be perfectly clean, and in good condition. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

9.—The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a commission of one per cent. on all stamps purchased.

10.—Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the stamps should be secured from observation.

11.—Boxholders (but boxholders only) are at liberty to mark their Postage Stamps on the back or face, or by perforation, so as to prevent their being stolen. If the mark be on the face, it must be such as not to interfere with the clean appearance of the stamp.

12.—Postage Stamps are sold for *cash** only. Correspondence will not be stamped at the Post Office and charged to a boxholder's account, except as provided by the local Postage Regulations (see paragraph 103).

13.—The shroffs who sell stamps are not allowed to affix them, even if requested to do so. This must be done by the purchaser.

14.—Specimen Stamps cannot be supplied to the public except on receipt of their full value, which is as follows:—

Complete set of ordinary Stamps, including obsolete values.....	$ 3 38 or 14/1.
Complete do. high value.....	15.00 „ 62/6.
	$18.38 or 76/7.

The officers of the Post Office cannot undertake to collect obliterated Postage Stamps.

15.—All persons are recommended to keep Postage Stamps under lock and key, and in posting large quantities of correspondence to send it in a box carefully sealed.† The safest plan is to seal on the wood itself without tape or string. The old wax should be removed before more is applied. Locked boxes cannot be allowed. The best way to deal with Postage Stamps that have got stuck together is to steam them for a few minutes, separate them gently, and dry them on blotting paper in the sun.

16.—A receipt book should be sent with each box, but as the receiving officer cannot undertake to count the correspondence sent, he only gives a receipt for *One Box*. Loose receipts give much extra trouble, and are not recommended. The back leaves of the Receipt Book should be

* Cheques and Compradores' orders cannot be considered as cash.

† Boxholders only are privileged to do this.

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fastened down, as coolies not infrequently waste some minutes in endeavours to find the price. The Post Office will not give a receipt for the amount of Stamps put on any correspondence, nor undertake to see that servants affix the correct amount, nor receive unstamped correspondence in covers with the money enclosed. There is no objection to receipting a chit-book for the correspondence of a non-boxholder if brought to the proper window, but it is particularly requested that chit-books in cases or bags be not sent.

Private Boxes.

17.—Private Boxes may be rented in the offices at Hongkong and Shanghai. The fee is $10 a year payable in advance. *This is a Government fee,* and does not, as commonly supposed, go to the Postmasters.

18.—Each boxholder is supplied with an account book free, but must himself provide at least two stout bags (Shanghai firms require four) marked with his name in English and Chinese. Boxholders should insist on their coolies returning these bags to the Post Office *as soon as emptied,* or at any rate not later than next morning.

19.—Each boxholder's coolie must be provided with a stout ticket or badge of wood, metal, or pasteboard, bearing his employer's name in English and Chinese. This will enable him to obtain letters whenever a mail arrives.

20.—The advantages of renting a box are many. It secures a quicker and more accurate delivery of correspondence. Unpaid letters are delivered to boxholders without the delay of demanding payment, change, &c., as they are charged to his account. The boxholders of Hongkong and Shanghai send bags down in the mail steamer to be filled by the marine sorter. Boxholders are allowed to post their letters in sealed covers or boxes, and to mark their Postage Stamps (see paragraph 11). They receive free copies of all notices issued by the Post Office, tables of rates, &c. Many inconveniences are saved to them by the facility for charging their accounts with small deficiencies of postage, when there is no time to return a short-paid letter. This, however, is only done as an exception, when the letter cannot go on unpaid, no boxholder being allowed to make a practice of sending short-paid correspondence, or letters to be stamped (see paragraph 12). Boxholders are also allowed certain privileges as to posting local correspondence unstamped (see paragraph 103).

21.—As a general rule, requests to keep the letters of one individual out of the box of the firm to which he belongs or belonged cannot be complied with so long as his letters are directed to that firm. Otherwise the whole correspondence of that firm would be subject to delay. The same rule applies to complimentary boxes, which are set apart to facilitate the delivery of letters to a whole set of addressees, whose correspondence should not be delayed for the convenience of one person.

22.—Boxholders' books are sent out for settlement on the first day of each month, and should be returned promptly. In case of any book not being returned within seven days, the boxholder is liable to be supplied and charged with a new one, the old one being destroyed on its return.

23.—A box cannot be jointly rented by two or more persons or firms.

Requests for Re-direction.

24.—Requests for the re-direction of correspondence, or to have it stopped in Hongkong, should be in writing. The precise address of the correspondence must be given. It is useless to give such vague addresses as "letters addressed to me at Hongkong *or elsewhere.*" Requests should also state whether private letters or those for the writer's firm are required.

25.—The business of the Post Office is to deliver correspondence *as directed.* All detentions and diversions of it, therefore, must be looked upon as matters of favour, to be granted only when the business of the department allows of it, and when there has been time to communicate with the marine sorter, &c. Telegrams must be paid for by applicants. Requests of a complicated nature cannot be entertained. Correspondence directed to care of boxholders in Hongkong must, without exception, be delivered as addressed (see paragraph 21). Every request is understood to refer to letters only, unless papers be specifically mentioned. There is no charge for re-direction of paid Union correspondence* to Union Countries. The marine sorter is not allowed to deliver correspondence at Singapore. Letters for a firm will not be intercepted without the written authority of that firm. Intercepted correspondence can never be delivered until at least two hours after the local delivery. As a general rule, whatever can be done by a friend outside will not be done in the Post Office.

26.—No request is acted on for more than three months, at the end of which time the correspondence resumes its usual course.

27.—Persons visiting Hongkong, Shanghai, &c., for a few weeks, and intercepting their correspondence there, should, before leaving, cancel their request, or it will continue in force, thus subjecting the correspondence to delay.

Prepayment. Forwarding.

28.—There are uniform Rates of Postage to all countries of the Postal Union, by whatever route, but with certain exceptions given below. No extra charges can be made on delivery. No

* *Union correspondence* means that which is transmitted between any two countries of the Postal Union.

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Postal cards have been issued by the Hongkong office, but there is no objection to the use of any recognised Postal card, if sufficient Hongkong Stamps be affixed to prepay it at *half letter rate*. No allowance can be made for the original postal value of the card.

29.—A list of the countries of the Postal Union is printed on the Table of Rates of Postage, to be had at the Post Offices and Agencies free. They may be said to be Europe, the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Brazil, Peru, India, Japan, most Asiatic and British W. African Colonies, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Bermuda, with all French, Spanish, Portuguese, Danish, and Netherlands Colonies.

The general rates of Postage are as follow :—

Letters	12 cents per ½ oz.
Registration	8 cents.
Newspapers	2 cents each.
Books and Patterns	4 cents per 2 oz.

30.—*Exceptions.* When the correspondence has to make a transit by Brindisi *and London* (including correspondence for London) higher rates are charged, viz. :—

Letters	16 cents per ½ oz.
Registration	8 cents.
Newspapers	4 cents each.
Books and Patterns	6 cents per 2 oz.

31.—*Exceptions.* The following are the local and Town Rates.

	LETTERS PER ½ OZ.	REGISTRATION.	NEWSPAPERS.	BOOKS & PATTERNS. PER 2 OZ.	PARCELS PER lb. INCLUDING REGISTRY.
	cents.	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, *	2	8	2	2	—
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.: Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Bangkok, Cochin-China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, *	4	8	2	2	—
Between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, in either direction, by British, French, or U.S. Mail Packet, *	8	8	2	4	—
Parcels; Between British Offices in China, Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca *	—	—	—	—	20

32.—Official Letters may be sent unpaid to certain public offices in *London*, as to which further information may be had on application. Official Unpaid Letters are sent viâ Southampton unless otherwise directed. Official Unpaid Books are charged as letters.

33.—All other correspondence is sent on by the first opportunity* unless especially directed or apparently prepaid for some particular route. As a general rule the office is cleared for the first steamer going, the responsibility not being taken of deciding that a subsequent packet will arrive sooner. Correspondence marked for any particular steamer is sent by her,† unless her departure be postponed *sine die*, in which case it would be sent by the next opportunity. Firms at Swatow, Amoy, or Foochow should prepay their correspondence for the Brindisi route when there is a chance that the Coast mail may fail to catch the French Packet. Such correspondence goes on by first opportunity if marked *By first mail*, but not otherwise. If it is possible to overtake the French packet by a direct private steamer to Singapore it is done. No *late fee* is ever charged on Coast correspondence under any circumstances, the Late Fee being wholly confined to that originating in Hongkong. The direction *Viâ Marseilles* should now be discontinued and the words, *By French Packet* used instead.

Unpaid and Loose Letters.

34.—As a general rule, unpaid correspondence from other Post Offices bears the mark *T.* (Tax to pay). Unpaid Newspapers and Postal Cards are not forwarded, but destroyed. Unpaid Books and Patterns are charged at Letter Rates, which are as follows :—

Viâ London and Brindisi	22 cents per ½ oz.
By any other route	18 cents per ½ oz.

the value of the Postage Stamps, if any, being deducted. The values of foreign Stamps are not, however, allowed when the despatching office has omitted to mark them in francs and centimes, or in pence. Persons receiving unpaid letters which they suppose to be wrongly charged, should *pay the postage*, and keep the cover for the purpose of obtaining a refund (see paragraph 2). To keep or open the letter, whilst refusing to pay the postage, is a course open to many objections. No letter can be treated as Refused if it has been opened.

* *First opportunity* is not taken to mean by sailing ship, as nothing is sent by sailing ship but what is specially marked to be so sent, or in case there is little chance of a steamer.

† In the case of Tea steamers leaving Foochow and Hankow for London, the Postal Agents have instructions to send on all *letters* for ports of call or the United Kingdom, either direct, or to catch the weekly Brindisi mail at Suez, according to the prepayment (12 or 16 cents), but to keep all other correspondence for the Contract mails. Correspondence is not forwarded from Hongkong to London or the Continent viâ San Francisco, as there is no advantage in so forwarding it.

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35.—Letters arriving loose on board ship (*i.e.* not in the Mails) are treated as unpaid, no credit being given for any foreign Postage Stamps they may bear. Such Stamps are obliterated. As a general rule, a loose letter may be distinguished by its bearing only one Postmark, viz., that of the office of delivery, and this on the address side, not on the seal side. Consignees' letters, being privileged by law, need not be sent to the Post Office at all, but if they *are* sent they are liable to ordinary rates of postage, except that those arriving from other ports, and being duly marked *Consignee's letter* are charged only local rates for delivery.

36.—Figures marked on any correspondence in *Red* merely denote what *has been paid*, and therefore nothing more should ever be paid on account of such figures.

37.—But figures in black, or blue, denote postage *to pay*. These are generally in pence and must be doubled to be put into cents. Thus a red 4 indicates eight cents paid, and the addressee has nothing to pay, but a blue or black 4 means that there is four pence (eight cents) yet to pay.

Dimensions. Weights. Contents.

38.—No articles of correspondence, unless to or from a Government office, must exceed the following measurement:—2 feet long, 1 foot wide, 1 foot deep. There is no limit to the weight of letters, but the weights of other articles (except Government office) are limited as follows:—

	To British Offices.	*To other Offices.*
Books or Papers	5lb.	2lb.
Patterns	5lb.	8oz.

39.—No letter or packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold and silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

40.—The following articles cannot be sent by post at all: glass, liquids, gunpowder, matches, indigo, dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them. Sugar, soap, and candles may be sent in flat tins, as to which see note to paragraph 71.

Prepayment. Letters.

41.—In weighing letters it is better to leave a little margin, or add postage for the next half-ounce, as scales are apt not to be quite exact, and if the true weight be exceeded to the smallest extent the letter is treated as short-paid.

42.—Letter scales are very apt to get out of order, and the derangement almost always leads to their allowing too much weight in letters rather than too little. It is, however, easy both to test and to adjust them. Equal weights being placed in either scale, say half an ounce in each, the balance should be exactly even (each scale hanging free) and should turn with a bit of paper about the size of two postage stamps, otherwise it is wanting in sensibility. If not true, some of the metal should be scraped or filed from the pan on the heavier side until the balance is perfectly accurate. If this has to be done often, however, the scales should be replaced with new ones.

43.—A short-paid letter, directed for a route by which prepayment is compulsory, is returned to the writer (being opened, if necessary, for that purpose) unless there is some other route by which it can be sent. It is not undertaken that such letters will be returned in time to be reposted for the mail. If the writer cannot be found, the letter is advertised as detained for postage and a notice sent to the addressee.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

44.—Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or first class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom viâ Southampton for one penny, or viâ Brindisi for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

45.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters are, however, *charged as Ordinary Letters* if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1.—Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2.—If *from* a soldier or sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding officer must sign his name, with name of regiment, or ship, &c., in full.

3.—If *to* a soldier or sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of regiment, or ship, &c., in full.

Registration.

46.—Every description of correspondence may be registered, except such as is addressed to initials or fictitious names, or is not properly fastened and secured. The general rate is 8 cents, though to some countries 12 cents is charged (see Table of Rates). No unpaid or short-paid correspondence can be registered except official letters.

47.—Letters to be registered should not be dropped into the box, but should be handed to the receiving officer and a receipt obtained. The hour of registry will be marked on the receipt

* But not warrant officers, viz., assistant engineer, gunner, boatswain, or carpenter.

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if specially requested. Merchants or bankers who have several letters to register at once are requested to send a list of the addresses in duplicate, one copy of which is at once signed by the registry clerk as a receipt.

48.—Registration cannot be carried on up to the very moment of closing the mail. The time fixed for its cessation varies from five minutes up to an hour before that time. Letters for registration should be presented in good time, and, except when it is necessary, persons should avoid presenting correspondence for registry by next mail whilst the officers of the Post Office are busy in closing that one actually going (see paragraphs 98 and 99).

49.—All letters addressed to the United Kingdom or to any port in China, and marked *Registered*, but dropped into the box, are liable to compulsory registration. That is to say, they are registered and a double fee is charged on delivery.

50.—Registered letters must not be looked upon as *insured*. No compensation would be paid in case of their loss, whether accidental or otherwise.

51.—A moment's reflection will shew that, if an ordinary letter or packet be once lost, there is almost no chance of its being traced. A registered letter, however, is practically beyond risk of loss (except from casualty) and may be looked on as absolutely safe. To register all valuable letters is not only a wise but is also a cheap precaution.

52.—It is particularly recommended that packets of photographs, collections of postage stamps, &c., be registered. These objects often have not only a high intrinsic value, but also it may be impossible to replace them. They offer temptations to theft, and photographs frequently attract attention from the way in which they are packed. It is not judicious to risk some guineas' worth of works of art for the sake of a 4d. registration fee.

Newspapers.

53.—A newspaper must not exceed four ounces in weight, or it is liable to an additional rate of postage. It may be prepaid as a book at the option of the sender. The union rate of postage is 2 cents each, or 4 cents exceptional (see paragraph 30).

54.—A bundle of newspapers may be prepaid at so much each (and each one must count, however small) or the whole may be paid at book rate.

55.—Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except *bonâ fide* supplements of the *same paper*, and *same date*. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed if the whole be paid at book rate.

56.—A supplement must consist of matter generally similar to that of the newspaper, be published with it, and have the title and date of the paper at the top of each page.

57.—Scarves, gloves, presents, &c., are sometimes enclosed in newspapers. The public should understand that this is dishonest. When such articles are discovered in a newspaper or book, if it can be sent on unpaid it is charged as an unpaid *letter* (postage and fine often amounting to 30s. or 40s.) otherwise the goods are confiscated.

58.—A newspaper must be open at the ends. If it contain any written communication whatever it will be charged as a letter. It should be folded with the title outwards, and the cover should be arranged so as to slip off easily. The common practice of securing it with the stamp is open to objection. The direction should be written on the paper itself, as well as on the cover, in case of the loss of the latter.

59.—Much delay and trouble are frequently caused by piles of newspapers or circulars being posted all *stuck together*, on account of the careless gumming of the covers. Not only is time and care required to separate them, but it generally happens that the stamps adhere to the wet gum on the back of each cover, rather than to their proper places, thus getting lost, and occasioning much confusion.

Prices Current and Circulars.

60.—A price current or circular may be paid as a newspaper or as a book. A bundle of prices current or circulars may be paid as so many newspapers (each one counting) or the whole may be paid at book rate. The Union rate of postage is 2 cents each, or 4 cents exceptional (see paragraph 30).

61.—The plan of sending circulars, &c., in envelopes with the flaps folded inwards is open to objection and gives much trouble, as such envelopes are hardly distinguishable from letters. The same applies to envelopes with small portions of the ends or corners cut open. *These are generally cut wholly open* by the examining officers, and the contents are, in consequence, in some danger of falling out. (See also paragraph 59).

62.—During the last few hours of closing the mails for Europe, large masses of circulars should not be posted for other steamers. Circulars and Prices Current should not be sent to the Post Office mixed up with letters or newspapers, but in bundles, with the addresses all one way.

Books and Patterns.

63.—Books and patterns are charged at so much per two ounces. The Union rate is 4 cents, or 6 cents exceptional (see paragraph 30).

64.—The term books includes all kinds of literary matter, with whatever is necessary for its illustration or safe transmission, as maps, rollers, binding, &c., but a book must contain no communication whatever of the nature of a letter.

65.—A book may, however, contain an inscription presenting it, notes or marks referring to the text, or such writing as *With the author's compliments*, &c.

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66.—Legal and commercial documents *(papiers d'affaires)*, printers' copy, authors' manuscripts, and diaries intended for publication or circulation are eligible for transmission as books, but not letters in diary form. Proofs or corrected proofs are also allowed and, generally, any papers not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

67.—A Postmaster may open any book packet, and it is his duty to open a certain number by every mail. What becomes of books into which presents, &c., have been inserted may be learnt from paragraph 57. The packet must be open at the ends, and the contents visible, or easily to be rendered visible.

68.—It is absolutely necessary that the wrappers of books sent through the post be stout and well fastened. Otherwise the books will probably never reach the addressees. No handsomely bound book should be sent through the post, (unless its being spoiled is of no consequence) except protected by stout wooden boards, larger than the book itself, and firmly tied with strong string. Books to the value of $1 and upwards, when addressed to the United States, are generally liable to Customs duties.

69.—*There is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c.* Much trouble and disappointment are caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the post otherwise than in *Letters*. Fans, curios, articles of dress, fancy work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. Letters containing presents should always be registered. Presents weighing over 7 or 8 ounces are best sent through a parcel agency *. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered (see also paragraph 39).

70.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a pattern*. It is a *bonâ fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

71.—Pattern packets must be open at the ends. As to opening them see paragraph 67. Tea, seeds, drugs, &c., may be sent in boxes†, or in transparent bags. There must be no writing or printing on or in the packet except addresses, trade marks, numbers, and prices. For a list of forbidden articles see paragraph 40; for weight, dimensions, &c., paragraphs 38 and 39.

Local Parcel Post.

72.—The following are the rules as to Local Parcel Post:—

1.—Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, *Parcel, containing no letter*, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2.—The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3.—Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the senders against any but a very remote probability of loss.

Money Orders.

73.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong and Shanghai Shanghai, Yokohama, and the Straits Settlements also issue local orders on Hongkong, and *vice versa*.

74.—Small sums may be remitted between the other ports by means of Postage Stamps. (See paragraphs 7-10).

75.—Many money orders are supplied to residents at the smaller ports in this way. An application for an order ‡ is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the money order offices close some hours before the departure of the mail.

* A Parcel Agency is conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

† These boxes should be *flat*, not round, and without sharp corners. 4 in. by 3 in. by 1½ in. is a good size for Tea musters.

‡ Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

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76.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day *, and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived. The commission is as follows:—

Orders on United Kingdom.	*Local Money Orders.*
Up to £ 2.....18 cents.	Up to $25..... 15 cents.
Up to £ 5.....36 cents.	
Up to £ 7.....54 cents.	
Up to £10.....72 cents.	Up to $50.....30 cents.

77.—Lists of money order offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

78.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name), but the name of the payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any bank.

79.—No order can be paid till the payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest money order office for instructions.

80.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

81.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

Miscellaneous Suggestions and Regulations.

82.—It is most desirable that every letter, or book, or pattern packet should bear the *sender's* name and address, as well outside as inside. If every letter were marked outside with the name and address of the sender, no letter need ever be opened under any circumstances. To sign letters merely *James*, or *Harriet*, or the like, is a practice which leads to the letter being destroyed if it cannot be delivered.

83.—Letters addressed to clubs, hotels, mercantile houses, &c., to be called for, should be returned to the Post Office as soon as it becomes evident they will not be called for. No refund of postage will be made after three months.

84.—Unclaimed letters are advertised for three months (or four if for sailing ships) after which, if still unclaimed, they are returned to the country where they originated. *Dead Letters (i.e.* those returned from other countries to Hongkong) are returned at once to the writers, if the writers' addresses be discoverable on the outsides. If not, they are advertised for 10 days, then opened if still unclaimed, and returned to the writers if they can be found. If not they are destroyed.

85.—Those who provide printed envelopes for their local correspondence would do well to add the addresses in Chinese.

86.—The word *London* alone is not a sufficient address for a letter, however well known may be the person or firm to whom it is directed. Number and street should be added, together with the proper distinguishing letters, E.C.; W.; S.E.; &c., as the case may be. Similarly, residents in China or Japan should have their correspondence directed fully. A letter directed *W. Jones, Esq., Hongkong,* would not improbably be put aside by the marine sorter for enquiry in the Hongkong office, and thus be delayed. But if it were directed *W. Jones, Esq., Messrs. B. C. & Co., Hongkong,* no difficulty could arise.

87.—Letters addressed *London, To be called for,* are not received at any offices but S. Martin's-le-Grand and Charing Cross, nor are they received there if directed to initials or fictitious names, or to any person except a stranger or traveller. No one is allowed *habitually* to receive letters through the Poste Restante in London.

88.—The Post Office is not responsible for loss of, or injury to correspondence, even if registered.

89.—No Postmaster or Agent is allowed to return a letter to the writer, or to keep it back at the writer's request, without the written authority of His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong, or of Her Majesty's Consul at the port, on an application stating fully the reasons of the request, nor is he allowed to give any information as to correspondence passing through his hands.

90.—Sealing wax ought never to be used on the outside of the correspondence unless covered with tissue paper.

91.—As a general rule, only clean Mexican dollars, or other current tender, can be taken at the Post Offices and Agencies, nor can change be supplied. At the Hongkong office, sovereigns are taken on request and change is generally to be had, but copper cash are not taken, nor are servants allowed to pay sums of ten cents or more in copper without a note from their employers. No postal officer is bound to give change, or to weigh correspondence, but he ought not to refuse to do the latter unless pressed for time.

92.—Every shipmaster who delivers correspondence at a British Post Office in China is entitled to receive two cents for every letter, and one cent for every other article of corres-

* Local orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

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pondence delivered by him, whether loose or in the mail. As a general rule, these sums are paid in Hongkong. No more than two years' arrears can be paid.

93.—The co-operation of the public is requested on the following points:—

(*a.*) Distribute your correspondence as evenly as possible between the two mails (English and French). The practice of posting by the English mail only perpetuates inconveniences to the public which might otherwise be got rid of.

(*b.*) Post all correspondence as early as possible; and if there is much of it, do not keep all for the last moment, but send off as much as can be got ready, and keep back only what must be kept back.

(*c.*) Do not attempt, when one contract mail is closing, to post or register correspondence for *the next* (see paragraphs 48 and 62).

(*d.*) Send circulars, newspapers, or prices current, to the post with the addresses all one way, right way up, and as far as possible divided into lots for the different routes, *i.e.*, all those for the United Kingdom together, for the Continent, for Asiatic ports, &c. Do not mix up letters and printed matter in one confused mass.

(*e.*) Do not post masses of circulars, *for different steamers*, all mixed up together.

(*f.*) Do not put off the purchase of stamps till mail day. As a general rule, they might just as well be purchased some days before.

(*g.*) Do not send coolies with money at the last moment, expecting the Post Office to see that they stamp the correspondence properly, and to return a memo. of the change.

94.—It must be remembered that continual attention is paid in the Post Office to extending the facilities accorded to *all*. But if individuals decline to exercise the small amount of consideration required to comply with the above suggestions, not only is the extension of existing facilities rendered impossible, but even the question is raised whether it is practicable to continue them as they are.

95.—When correspondence is missing, time may be saved by at once sending information to the Postmaster-General, Hongkong, in the following form, or as near it as possible. If full information be not given enquiries cannot be made.

EXAMPLE.

Description.....	1 *ordinary* letter.*
Containing	*Bill of Exchange for* £115.
Addressed	*Messrs. Saddler and Thompson, 75, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.*
Posted at	*Foochow, on the 5th August,* 1875, to go via *Brindisi.*
Sender's Name and Address	*William Green, Foochow.*

Any complaint as to overcharge, delay, missending, &c., *must* be accompanied by the cover of the correspondence. The public would do well to bear in mind that Overland Envelopes become quite rotten after about two years in this climate, and not infrequently fall to pieces in transit, thus leading to complaints that the letters have been opened.

Hongkong Office.

96.—The Hongkong Office is open from 7 A.M. till 5 P.M. on week days. Mails arriving are distributed up to 9 P.M., or in the case of the British, French, or American Contract Mails outwards, at any hour of the day or night. The hour at which delivery of a Contract Mail was begun is notified in the public papers as a check upon servants. Those who are at the windows when they are opened are always served within ten minutes at most. The Money Order Office is open from 10 to 4, and 10 to 5 on mail days. It closes at 1 on Saturdays.

97.—The Office is closed on Sundays and Public Holidays, unless there are steamers leaving, when mails are made up from 8 to 9 A.M. Should any one of the outward Contract Mails arrive on Sunday, or in the night, the office is kept open only long enough to get the necessary work done (from one to three hours) and is then closed, all the correspondence being sent out either at once, or the first thing next morning as the case may be.

98.—The following are the hours for closing the contract mails to Europe, &c.:—

Previous Day.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Day of Departure:—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of printed matter ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes, except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 A.M., when the Post Office closes entirely.

* Or *Registered* as the case may be. Or 1 *Newspaper, Book-packet,* or *Pattern Packet,* according to the nature of the correspondence missing.

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11.40 A.M., Late Letters may be posted *on board the packet* until time of departure. Late Fee, 18 cents extra postage.

Supplementary mails are closed on board the American packets (for Union countries only) and on board the Torres Straits Australian packets until time of departure. The Late Fee in either case is 18 cents.

All other mails are closed half an hour before the time of sailing, except the Contract mails for Shanghai, which close an hour before, with half an hour for the reception of correspondence with late fee of 18 cents.

99.—Correspondence can be registered for the Indian, Torres Straits, Shanghai, or Yokohama Contract Mails up to a quarter of an hour before the time of closing; for all private ship mails up to five minutes before.

100.—Whilst making up the Contract Mails for the British, French, and Torres Straits Packets, it is necessary to keep the office wholly closed for at least ten minutes.

101.—As to matters in which the public can render the department most valuable co-operation, see paragraph 93.

102.—On mail days two windows are set apart for the sale of Stamps. Large quantities of newspapers, &c., should be brought to the boxholders' window, not dropped through the Letter Slits. Registry is effected in the Money Order office.

103.—The charge for delivery of a letter, newspaper, book, or pattern within Victoria is 2 cents. No delivery is guaranteed to ships lying in the harbour. Local delivery is governed by the following general rules:—

1.—All correspondence posted before 5 P.M. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the contract mails. Information can always be obtained as to when a delivery will take place.

2.—Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addresses rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.* No local delivery is attempted outside Victoria, nor within Victoria at houses where ferocious dogs are kept loose.

3.—Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., *all of the same weight*, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten. Such local letters may exceed the ½ oz. weight, and are charged 2 cents per ounce.

4.—Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

104.—As to excepting the correspondence of individuals from the general delivery, see paragraph 21. Letters for persons whose addresses are known will not be kept *Poste Restante* except by especial permission of the Postmaster General and for satisfactory reasons.

105.—Registered letters cannot be delivered with the same promptitude as ordinary correspondence, though in the case of the British mail the delay is made as short as possible by means of completing the registration at sea. Still, the postman who delivers them has to wait at each house whilst a receipt is signed. When registered correspondence is required in great haste, the best way is to call for it.

106.—By the Post Office Ordinance (No. 10 of 1876) all transmission of correspondence from or delivery of correspondence in Hongkong, except through the Post Office, is illegal and subject to heavy penalties. Loose correspondence *duly stamped* may, however, be put on board vessels after the mails are closed at the Post Office.† The Stamps should be cancelled by the sender. A supplementary mail may be closed on board at the discretion of the Postmaster-General. The penalty for not giving proper facilities to make it up and to quit the vessel is $500.

107.—Shipmasters must deliver any mails or correspondence which may be on board to the Post Office without delay, and make a declaration that they have done so, under penalty of $500. There is always some person at the Post Office to receive mails, which need not, however, be landed later than 9 P.M., or earlier than 5.30 A.M., excepting, of course, the Contract mails.

108.—Shipmasters are entitled to certain gratuities (see paragraph 92) on correspondence brought, and the same *may* be paid on correspondence taken.

109.—Any person or firm about to despatch a vessel to any place out of the Colony must send the *first* notice to the Post Office. It is illegal to advertise, *Despatches will close at*——A.M., or the like. In regard to sailing ships, the rule practically is that, if notice be not specially asked for, it is not required. It is required during the N.E. monsoon in the case of sailing ships starting for short voyages south of Hongkong, especially to Manila and Bangkok.

* This applies also to letters directed to Kowloon, the Peak, Aberdeen, &c.

† Correspondence brought to Post Office just too late for any mail is returned that this may be done. The sender is of course at liberty to post it again should he wish to do so.

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110.—A shipmaster is bound to take mails and sign a receipt for them.

111.—The master of a ship is beyond doubt the person responsible for the due delivery of mails. Every ship should be fitted with a locker or chest for mails, and nothing else should be put in it. As soon as a mail comes on board, whoever receives it should place it in the mail locker, and before arrival at any port this locker should be examined.

Communication with Batavia.

112.—The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the *outward* P. & O. Mail from Europe. The French Packets for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packets from China and run fortnightly.

Communication with India.

113.—Correspondence for India is despatched by each British and each French Packet, as also by the direct steamers for Calcutta which leave about the 16th of each month. The route is chosen in each case so as to ensure the quickest possible delivery. Paid correspondence for Bagdad, Bassora, Bunder Abas, Bushire, Cabul, Gwadur, Kashmir, Ladak, Linga, Mandalay, Muscat, and Persia may be forwarded via India at Union Rates.

Communication with Australia.

114.—There are three routes to Australia, viz., via Torres Straits, via Batavia and Port Darwin, and via Galle.

115.—The Torres Straits route is the best for Eastern Australia as far as Melbourne, for New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji.* Correspondence for Adelaide and Perth *may* be sent by this route. The packets leave Singapore every four weeks, their departures being regulated by the arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail. There are also opportunities by private steamer by this route.

116.—The route via Batavia and Port Darwin affords means of communication with Port Darwin, but for other ports of Australia this route compares very unfavourably with the other two in respect of speed. The packets leave Batavia five times a year.

117.—The route via Galle is best for Western and Southern Australia, and is perhaps as advantageous as the Torres Straits route for Melbourne. Each alternate homeward French Packet connects at Galle with the P. & O. steamer which leaves that port for King George's Sound, Adelaide, and Melbourne. There is obviously no advantage in forwarding correspondence to Galle by intermediate steamers.

Communication with Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, &c.

118.—The homeward French packets which are advertised to carry the Australian mail to Galle are also the best opportunities of forwarding correspondence to Aden for the Mauritius packet, and for Mozambique, Zanzibar, Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension. As these packets leave Aden only once in every four weeks, there is little advantage in forwarding the correspondence by intermediate steamers.

The San Francisco Route, Canada, &c.

119.—The route by San Francisco can be freely used for ordinary or registered correspondence for Union or Non-union countries,† the rates of postage to the former being 12 cents, &c. No mails for London or the Continent of Europe are closed by this route in Hongkong, as no practical advantages result from its use. The making up of mails via San Francisco at Shanghai is left to the U. S. and Japanese Post Offices.

West Indies.

120—The following West India Islands are included in the Postal Union :—

Buen Ayre.	Isle of Pines.	Oruba.	St. John.
Cuba.	Jamaica.	Porto Rico.	St. Martin.
Curaçoa.	Les Saintes.	Saba.	St. Thomas.
Desirade.	Marie Galante.	St. Croix.	Trinidad.
Guadeloupe.	Martinique,	St. Eustatius.	

To all other West India Islands Non-Union Rates must be paid (see Table). The rates to the Bahamas and Hayti via San Francisco are lower than to the other Islands.

The registration fee to the *Union* Islands named above is 8 cents, to all other *British*‡ West Indies, and Honduras it is 12 cents. The only Islands to which there is no registration are St. Bartholomew, Margarita, Tortuga, Los Siete Hermanos, and Hayti.

The Mediterranean.

121.—An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

* All correspondence for the above places is sent by this route unless specially otherwise directed.

† Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent viâ San Francisco.

‡ Viz.:—Caymans, Bahamas, Virgin Is., Tobago, Grenada, &c., Grenadines, St. Vincent, Barbadoes, St Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, Nevis, and Redonda, St. Christopher's, Anguilla.

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RATES OF POSTAGE

AT THE BRITISH POST OFFICES IN CHINA.

I.—TO COUNTRIES OF THE POSTAL UNION.

		LETTERS, PER ½ OZ.	REGISTRATION.	NEWSPAPERS AND PRICES CURRENT.	BOOKS AND PATTERNS, PER 2 OZ.
General Rates of Postage to or from the Countries of the Postal Union	PAID	12 cents	8 cents.	2 cents.	4 cents.
	UNPAID	18 „ ¶	.....	Cannot be sent.	Letter Rate.
Exceptional Rates to or from the Countries marked (16) viâ Brindisi only...	PAID	16 cents.	8 cents.	4 cents.	6 cents.
	UNPAID	22 „ ¶	.....	Cannot be sent.	Letter Rate.

¶ Less the value of the Stamps, if any.

THE COUNTRIES OF THE POSTAL UNION ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

Aden
Africa, West Coast .... (16)
Algeria
Angola ..... (16)
Annobon
Argentine Republic... (16)
Austria
Azores Islands ..... (16)
*Bagdad
Balearic Islands
Barbary (Viâ Brindisi)
*Bassora
Batavia
Belgium
Bermuda ..... (16)
Brazil ..... (16)
British Guiana ..... (16)
Buenos Ayres ..... (16)
*Bunder Abas
*Bushire
*Cabul
Canada ..... (16)
Canary Islands ..... (16)
Cape Verde Islands
Cayenne ..... (16)
Ceylon
Chandernagore
Denmark and Colonies
Dutch Guiana ..... (16)
Egypt
Falkland Islands ..... (16)
Faröe Islands
Fernando Po..... (16)
Finland
France and Colonies
French Guiana..... (16)
Gaboon ..... (16)
Gambia ..... (16)
Germany
Gibraltar
Goa
Gold Coast ..... (16)
Greece
Greenland ..... (16)
*Gwadur
Holland
Honduras ..... (16)
Hongkong and Agencies
Hungary
Iceland
India
Italy
Japan (Local Rates)
Karikal
*Kashmir
Labuan
Lagos..... (16)
*Ladak
*Linga
Low Islands
Luxemburg
Madagascar
Mahé
Madeira ..... (16)
Malta
Manila (Local Rates)
*Mandalay
Marian Islands
Marquesas Islands
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mozambique
*Muscat
Netherlands and Colonies
Netherlands India
New Brunswick ..... (16)
New Caledonia
Newfoundland ..... (16)
Norway
Nova Scotia ..... (16)
Persia
Peru ..... (16)
Philippine Islands (Local)
Pondicherry
Portugal and Colonies
Prince Edward's I. ... (16)
Réunion
Roumania
Russia
Saigon (also see Local)
Senegal ..... (16)
Servia
Seychelles
Sierra Leone ..... (16)
Spain and Colonies
St. Pierre et Miquelon
Straits Settlements
Surinam..... (16)
Sweden
Switzerland
Tahiti
Tangiers
Tetuan
Timor
Tripoli
Tunis
Turkey
United Kingdom ..... (16)
United States ..... (16)
Vancouver's I..... (16)

WEST INDIES, viz:—
Buen Ayre..... (16)
Cuba ..... (16)
Curaçoa ..... (16)
Desirade..... (16)
Guadeloupe ..... (16)
Isle of Pines ..... (16)
Jamaica ..... (16)
Les Saintes ..... (16)
Marie Galante ..... (16)
Martinique ..... (16)
Oruba ..... (16)
Porto Rico ..... (16)
Saba ..... (16)
St. Croix..... (16)
St. Eustatius..... (16)
St. John..... (16)
St. Martin ..... (16)
St. Thomas ..... (16)
Trinidad..... (16)
Yanaon
*Zanzibar

.....

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II.—TO NON-UNION COUNTRIES.

NON-UNION COUNTRIES.	PACKET	SUBSCRIPTION.	LETTERS. PER ½ OZ.	REGISTRATION. *	NEWSPAPERS. *	BOOKS & PATTERNS. per 2 oz. *
		Via	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*
*Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), Mexico (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), Salvador (N.R.), Venezuela (N.R.)	U.S.	San Francisco	16	N.R.	4	6
	French	Naples	34	12	4	8
	British	Southampton				
	British	Brindisi	38	12	6	10
*Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, St. Helena, Ascension	Contract	.....	24	12	2	4
	Private	.....	12	12	2	4
*Bolivia, Chili, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.),	U.S.	San Francisco	30	12	6	14
	French	Naples	34	N.R.	6	10
	British	Southampton				
	British	Brindisi	38	N.R.	8	12
*Hawaiian Kingdom	U.S.	San Francisco	16	N.R.	4‡	8‡
	French	Naples	16	N.R.	4	6
	Briti-h	Southampton				
	British	Brindisi	20	N.R.	6	8
*West Indies, (except those named under Union Countries, the Bahamas, and Hayti, which see) Paraguay, Uruguay	French	Naples	34	N.R.§	4	8
	British	Southampton				
	British	Brindisi	38	N.R.§	6	10

§ Except to British W. Indies, 12 cents.

☞ N.R. signifies No Registration; (*) Prepayment is compulsory; (‡) A small extra charge is made on delivery.

III.—LOCAL POSTAGE.

	LETTERS PER ½ OZ.	REGISTRATION.	NEWSPAPERS.	BOOKS & PATTERNS PER 2 OZ.	PARCELS PER lb. INCLUDING REGISTRY.
	cents.	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*	*cents.*
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction *	2	8	2	2	—
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.: Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China, Bangkok, Cochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship *	4	8	2	2	—
Between Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, in either direction, by British, French, or U.S. Mail Packet *	8	8	2	4	—
Parcels: Between British Offices in China, Macao, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca *	—	—	—	—	20

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LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour	10 cents.	Three hours	50 cents.
Hour	20 cents.	Six hours	75 cents.
Day of 12 hours			One Dollar.

To Victoria Peak.

Single Trip.		*Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).*	
Four Coolies	$1.00.	Four Coolies	$1.50.
Three Coolies	0.85.	Three Coolies	1.20.
Two Coolies	0.70.	Two Coolies	1.00.

To Victoria Gap (to level of Umbrella Seat).

Single Trip.		*Return (direct or by Pok-foo-lum).*	
Four Coolies	$0.60.	Four Coolies	$1.00.
Three Coolies	0.50.	Three Coolies	0.85.
Two Coolies	0.40.	Two Coolies	0.70.

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than *three* hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above 3 hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (12 hours) { Peak ..... 75 cents each Coolie.
Gap ..... 60 cents each Coolie.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour	10 cents.
Half-day	35 cents.
Day	50 cents.

Boats.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per day	$3.00.
1st Class Cargo Boat of 800 or 900 piculs, per load	2.00.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per day	2.50.
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per load	1.75.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat, of 300 piculs, per day	1.50.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat, of 300 piculs, per load	1.00.
3rd Class Cargo Boat, or Ha-kau Boat, of 300 piculs, half-day	0.50.

Sampans.

Or Pullaway Boat, per day	$1.00.
Or Pullaway Boat, one hour	0.20.
Or Pullaway Boat, half an-hour	0.10.
After 6 P.M.	10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One day	33 cents.
Half-day	20 cents.
Three hours	10 cents.
One hour	5 cents.
Half-hour	3 cents.

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

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POLYMETRICAL TABLE OF DISTANCES PER PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

																		London			
																		Paris.	266		Paris
																	Southampton.		308	71	Southampton
																Lisbon.		903	1211	974	Lisbon
															Gibraltar.		321	1151	1459	1222	Gibraltar
														Marseilles.		...	...	...	431	697	Marseilles
													Malta.		659	981	1202	2132	1090	2203	Malta
												Constantinople.		855	1514	1836	2157	2987	1945	3058	Constantinople
											Alexandria.		...	819	1478	1800	2121	2951	1909	3922	Alexandria
										Cairo.	164	...	983	1642	2629	2940	3870	4178	3941	Cairo
									Suez.	82	246	...	1065	1724	2705	3026	3856	4264	3227	Suez
								Aden.	1308	1390	1554	...	2373	3032	4013	4434	5164	5472	5035	Aden
							Galle.	2134	3442	3525	3688	...	4507	5266	6247	6568	7398	7706	7469	Galle
						Bombay.	911	1664	2972	3054	3218	...	4037	4696	5677	5998	6828	7136	6899	Bombay
					Madras.	1456	545	2679	3987	4069	4233	...	5052	5711	6692	7013	7843	8151	7914	Madras
				Calcutta.	700	2226	1315	3449	4757	4832	4996	...	5815	6474	7455	7776	8606	8914	8677	Calcutta
			Penang.	1286	...	2124	1213	3347	4655	4737	4901	...	5720	6379	7360	7681	8511	8819	8582	Penang
		Singapore.	381	1667	...	2505	1594	3728	5036	5118	5282	...	6101	6760	7741	8062	8892	9200	8963	Singapore
	Hongkong.	1437	1818	3104	...	3942	3031	5165	6473	6555	6719	...	7538	8197	9178	9499	10429	10617	10400	Hongkong
Amoy.	280	1717	2098	3384	...	4222	3311	5445	6753	6835	6999	...	7816	8475	9456	9777	10607	10915	10678	Amoy
Shanghai.	520	800	2237	2618	3904	...	4462	3831	5965	7273	7355	7519	...	8338	8997	9978	10299	11129	11437	11200	Shanghai

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DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES, BY THE SHORTEST ROUTE, FROM HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI.

By Geo. E. Lane, Master, American Steamship "Oriflamme."

Hongkong to																																
Nine Pins	14	Nine Pins bearing North																														
Single Island	34	20	Single Island N.N.W.																													
Chelang Point	87	73	53	Chelang Point N.N.W.																												
Cupchi Do.	116	102	82	29	Cupchi Point N.N.W.																											
Breaker Do.	139	125	105	52	23	Breaker Point N.N.W.																										
Boat Rocks	184	170	150	97	68	45	Boat Rocks W. by N.																									
North Lamock	192	178	158	105	76	53	8	North Lamock S.E.																								
Brothers Islands ...	218	204	184	131	102	79	34	26	S. E Brother S.E.																							
Chapel Do.	266	252	232	179	150	127	82	74	48	Chapel Island N.W.																						
Dodd Do.	288	274	254	201	172	149	104	96	70	22	Dodd Island N.W.																					
Pyramid Point	326	312	292	239	210	187	142	134	108	60	38	Pyramid Point N.W.																				
Ock-seu Island	352	338	318	265	236	213	168	160	134	86	64	26	Ock-seu Island S.E.																			
Turnabout Do.....	392	378	358	305	276	253	208	200	174	126	104	66	40	Turnabout Island W.N.W.																		
Alligator Do.....	442	428	408	355	326	303	258	250	224	176	154	116	90	50	Alligator Island E.S.E.																	
Tung-Ying Do.....	457	443	423	370	341	318	273	265	239	191	169	131	105	65	15	Tung-Ying Island E.S.E.																
Seven Stars Do.....	503	489	469	416	387	364	319	311	285	237	215	177	151	111	61	46	Seven Stars Island W.N W. (North Rocks)															
Namki Do.....	529	515	495	442	413	390	345	337	311	263	241	203	177	137	87	72	26	Namki Island W.N.W.														
Pih-ki-shan Do.....	542	528	508	455	426	403	358	350	324	276	254	216	190	150	100	85	39	13	Pih-ki-shan Island W.N.W.													
Peshan Do.....	574	560	540	487	458	535	390	382	356	308	286	548	222	182	132	117	71	45	32	Peshan Island W.N.W.												
Hea-chu Do.....	602	588	568	515	586	463	418	410	384	336	314	276	250	210	160	145	99	73	60	28	Hea-chu Island W.N.W.											
Tung-chuh Do.....	622	608	588	535	506	483	438	430	404	356	334	296	270	230	180	165	119	93	80	48	20	Tung-chuh Island W. by N.										
Patahecock Do.....	664	650	630	577	548	525	480	472	446	398	376	338	312	272	222	207	161	135	122	90	62	42	Patahecock Island W.N.W.									
Tong-ting Do.....	699	685	665	612	583	560	515	507	481	433	411	373	347	307	257	242	196	170	157	125	97	77	35	Tong-ting Island W.N.W.								
Tripod Do.....	720	706	686	633	604	581	536	528	502	454	432	394	368	328	278	263	217	191	178	146	118	98	56	21	Tripod Island West							
Bonham Do.....	746	732	712	659	630	607	562	554	528	480	458	420	394	345	304	289	243	217	204	172	144	124	82	47	26	Bonham Island N.E.						
Gutzlaff Do.....	763	749	729	676	647	624	579	571	545	497	475	437	411	371	321	306	260	23	221	189	161	141	99	64	43	17	Gutzlaff Island W.S.W.					
Light-Ship	786	772	752	699	670	647	602	594	568	520	498	460	434	394	344	329	283	257	244	212	184	164	122	87	66	40	23	Light Ship N.E.				
Shanghai.	828	814	794	741	712	689	644	636	610	562	540	502	476	436	386	371	325	299	286	254	226	206	164	129	108	82	65	42	Shanghai			

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DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SHANGHAI TO TOWNS, &c., ON THE YANG-TSZE-KIANG.

SHANGHAI																							
12	Woosung																						
23	11	Blonde Shoal																					
46	34	23	Plover Point																				
54	42	31	8	Commence't of Langshan C'g.																			
61	49	38	15	7	End of Langshan C'g.																		
70	58	47	24	16	9	Couper Bk.																	
90½	78½	67½	44½	36½	29½	20½	Kiang Yin																
150½	138½	127½	104½	96½	89½	80½	60	CHINKIANG															
194	182	171	148	140	133	124	103½	43½	NANKING														
233½	221½	210½	187½	179½	172½	163½	143	83	39½	Taiping													
250	238	227	204	196	189	180	159½	99½	56	16½	WU-HU												
247	262	251	228	220	213	204	183½	123½	80	40½	24	Kienkien											
355	343	332	309	301	294	285	264½	184½	161	121½	105	81	Nganking										
380	368	357	334	326	319	310	289½	229½	186	146½	130	106	25	Tungliu									
430	418	407	384	376	369	360	339½	279½	236	196½	180	156	75	50	Hukau								
445	433	422	399	391	384	375	354½	294½	251	211½	195	171	90	65	15	KIUKIANG							
472	460	449	426	418	411	402	381½	321½	278	238½	222	198	117	92	42	27	Wu-such						
491	479	468	445	437	430	421	400½	340½	297	257½	241	217	136	111	61	46	19	Kechau					
536	524	513	490	482	475	466	445½	385½	342	302½	286	262	181	156	106	91	64	45	Hwangchow				
582	570	559	536	528	521	512	491½	431½	388	348½	332	308	227	202	152	137	110	91	46	HANKOW			
601.8	589.8	578.8	555.8	547.8	540.8	531.8	511.3	451.3	407.8	368.3	351.8	327.8	246.8	221.8	171.8	156.8	129.8	110.8	65.8	19.8	Kingkau		
639.8	627.8	616.8	593.8	585.8	578.8	569.8	549.3	489.3	445.8	406.3	389.8	365.8	284.8	259.8	209.8	194.8	167.8	148 8	103 8	57.8	38	Paichau	
728.9	726.9	715.9	692.9	684.9	677.9	668.9	648.4	588.4	544.9	505.4	488.9	464.9	383.9	358.9	308.9	293.9	266.9	247.9	202 9	156.9	137.1	99.1	Y'HAMA.

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FOREIGN TRADE AT THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA.

The subjoined Table shews the VALUE of the DIRECT FOREIGN TRADE of each PORT, during the years 1876 and 1877.

PORT.	1876.			1877.		
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
Newchwang	235,630	26,861	262,491	252,124	...	252,124
Tientsin	926,407	3,318,516	4,244,923	989,210	3,830,811	4,820,021
Chefoo	433,057	205,129	638,196	390,707	193,955	584,662
Ichang	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hankow	20,688	7,250,763	7,271,451	2,643	4,778,082	4,780,725
Kiukiang	...	571,397	571,397	...	22,600	22,600
Wuhu	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinkiang	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanghai	46,884,562	41,167,253	88,051,815	51,101,862	29,411,287	80,513,149
Ningpo	2,106,626	22,378	2,129,004	634,522	18,668	653,190
Wênchow	...	...	...	188	412	600
Foochow	2,749,686	9,884,683	12,634,369	2,660,589	8,894,362	11,554,951
Tamsui	589,430	58,403	647,833	566,318	87,011	653,329
Takao	551,876	762,790	1,314,666	783,290	883,072	1,666,362
Amoy	4,755,429	3,438,666	8,194,095	5,521,217	4,765,033	10,286,250
Swatow	8,149,934	1,194,395	9,344,329	8,984,547	1,837,013	10,821,560
Canton	4,683,120	12,752,133	17,439,253	3,719,706	12,285,766	16,005,472
Hoihow	304,443	197,145	501,588	470,123	434,543	904,666
Pakhoi	...	...	...	7,900	2,407	10,307
Total	72,390,898	80,850,512	153,241,410	76,084,946	67,445,022	143,529,968
Re-exports abroad from Shanghai (chiefly to Japan)	1,992,566			2,756,501		
Re-exports abroad from all the other Ports	128,758			75,275		
Total Re-exports	2,121,324		2,121,324	2,831,776		2,831,776
Net Total	70,269,574	80,850,512	151,120,086	73,253,170	67,445,022	140,698,192

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RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONG

	Macao.	*Canton.*	*Hoihow.*	*Pakhoi and Haiphong.*	*Swatow.*	*Amoy.*	*Foochow and Formosa.*	*Ningpo.*	*Shanghai.*	*Yokohama.*	*Hiogo.*	*Nagasaki.*	*Manila.*	*Saigon.*	*Singapore.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.,—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	80	...	...	...	...	8
Reserved 1 person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, 2 ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Children over 3 and under 10 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	40	...	...	...	...	4
Second class Passengers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	45	...	...	...	...	6
Servants (natives) with 1st class Passengers.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Free	Free	...	...	...	...	1
Native Passengers, deck	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	crrt. rate
One Child under 3 free, if more than one, quarter fare for each in excess.															
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,—															
First class, for one person	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	80	...	...	...	75	8
Second ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	65	...	...	...	57	6
Third ,, ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	45	...	...	...	33	4
Deck Passengers—(European with food)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	25	...	...	...	23	3
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	75	90	105	...	...	
Return Ticket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	120	147	174	...	...	
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	50	55	60	...	...	
OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. Co.,—															
First Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	75	93	110	...	...	
Return Ticket	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	120	152	183	...	...	
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	50	55	61	...	...	
EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL CO., LIMITED,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Steerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
H. K. C. & M.S. B. Co.—P. A. da Costa, Sec.—															
First class	3.00	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Return Ticket	5.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Second class, Chinese saloon	1.00	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Steerage	0.50	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Season Ticket, for 3 months	$45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
C. N. Co., LTD.—(Butterfield & Swire, Agents),															
First class	...	1.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Second class	...	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Steerage	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
O. S. S. Co.—(Butterfield & Swire, Agents).—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	8
Native (deck)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,—															
First Class (without wines)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	60	70	80	...	50	6
Natives, deck, victualling themselves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	15	20	...	...	crr rat
D. LAPRAIK & Co.,—															
First class	...	...	30	50	25	30	60	...	90	...	...	...	60	...	
Return Ticket, available 3 months	...	...	45	75	37½	45	90	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	
European Deck	...	...	...	...	10	14	20	...	...	...	...	...	20		
Chinese Deck	...	...	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	crrt. ates	crrt. rates	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	crrt. rate	crr rat
D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Native (deck)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	rat
SIEMSSEN & Co.,—															
First class	...	5.00	30	...	20	...	..	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	
Native (first class)	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	
Native (second class)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	
CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,—															
First class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	
Native (deck)	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	

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ONG TO THE UNDERMENTIONED PLACES.

	Batavia.	Port Darwin & Cooktown	Somerset.	Bowen.	Brisbane.	Galle.	King George's Sound.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Pondicherry.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Aden.	Suez.	Port Said.	Ismalia.	B'disi, Venice Malta, G'tar.	Naples & Marseilles.	Southampton.	San Francisco.	New York, Overland.	London.	Liverpool, Overland.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
00	148	...	...	...	...	175	288	312	312	...	200	200	200	234	348	348	348	394	...	422	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	696	696	696	783	...	839	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	928	928	1049	...	1117	...	...	...	...
60	74	...	...	...	...	88	144	156	156	...	100	100	100	117	174	174	174	198	...	211	...	...	...	...
70	100	...	...	...	...	105	168	192	192	...	120	120	120	140	220	220	220	234	...	269	...	...	...	...
00	...	...	...	...	...	53	84	96	96	...	60	60	60	72	113	113	113	125	...	137	...	...	...	...
t.	...	...	...	...	...	53	84	96	96	...	60	60	60	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ge																								
	168	...	...	...	...	193	...	...	...	222	222	222	...	234	348	366	357	...	394	...	...	...	...	...
	126	...	...	...	...	145	...	...	...	167	167	167	...	175	260	274	268	...	296	...	...	...	...	...
	75	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	100	100	100	...	105	157	165	160	...	177	...	...	...	...	...
	50	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	67	67	67	...	71	105	111	108	...	none.	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	439	480	475
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	168	196	193
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	439	480	475
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	540	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	206¼	196	193
	...	...	175	190	225	...	...	275	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	47	47	47	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	135 crrt. rates	...	155 crrt. rates	175 crrt. rates	...	...	200 crrt. rates	180 crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	crrt. rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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An Almanac for the Year 1879.

	Sunday.	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednesday.*	*Thursday.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday.*		*Sunday.*	*Monday.*	*Tuesday.*	*Wednesday.*	*Thursday.*	*Friday.*	*Saturday.*
Jan.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	July	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Aug.	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	23	24	25	26	27	28	...		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		31	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Sept.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...		28	29	30	...	...	...	...
Apr.	...	...	1	2	3	4	5	Oct.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	27	28	29	30	...	...	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...
May	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	Nov.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		30	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Dec.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
									28	29	30	31	...	...	...

The English Mails, 1879.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the English Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches:—

Leaves Hongkong.	Due in London via Brindisi.	Answer Leaves London via Brindisi.	Answer due here.
Jan. 4	Feb. 10	Feb. 14	Mar. 27
,, 18	,, 24	,, 28	April 7
Feb. 1	March 10	March 14	,, 21
,, 15	,, 24	,, 28	May 5
March 1	April 7	April 11	,, 19
,, 15	,, 21	,, 25	June 2
,, 29	May 5	May 9	,, 16
April 12	,, 19	,, 23	,, 30
,, 26	June 2	June 6	July 14
May 6	,, 16	,, 20	,, 28
,, 20	,, 30	July 4	Aug. 11
June 3	July 14	,, 18	,, 25
,, 17	,, 28	Aug. 1	Sept. 8
July 1	Aug. 11	,, 15	,, 22
,, 15	,, 25	,, 29	Oct. 6
,, 29	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	,, 20
Aug. 12	,, 22	,, 26	Nov. 6
,, 26	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	,, 20
Sept. 9	,, 20	,, 24	Dec. 4
,, 23	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	,, 18
.....	.....	.....	1880
Oct. 11	Nov. 17	Nov. 21	Jan. 1
,, 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 5	,, 15
Nov. 8	,, 15	,, 19	,, 29
.....	.....	1880	.....
Nov. 22	Dec. 29	Jan. 2	Feb. 12
.....	1880	.....	.....
Dec. 6	Jan. 12	Jan. 16	Feb. 26
,, 20	,, 26	,, 30	Mar. 12

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The Australian Mails, 1879.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the Australian Mails from Hongkong, of their arrivals in Melbourne, and of the arrival of return despatches here. Those marked * are by Torres Straits Packet, and are approximate only. Fr. means French Packet *viâ Galle.*

Leaves Hongkong.	Arrives in Melbourne.	Answer Leaves Melbourne.	Answer due here.
*Jan. 25	*Mar. 3	*Mar. 19	*Apr. 24
Fr. „ 25	„ 4	„ 22	Fr. „ 28
*Feb. 22	*Apr. 1	*Apr. 12	*May 17
Fr. „ 22	„ 1	„ 17	Fr. „ 26
*Mar. 21	* „ 28	*May 10	*June 14
Fr. „ 22	„ 29	„ 15	Fr. „ 23
*Apr. 18	*May 26	*June 7	*July 12
Fr. „ 19	„ 27	„ 12	Fr. „ 21
*May 16	*June 23	*July 5	*Aug. 9
Fr. „ 13	„ 24	„ 10	Fr. „ 18
*June 13	*July 21	*Aug. 2	*Sept. 6
Fr. „ 10	„ 22	„ 7	Fr. „ 15
*July 11	*Aug. 18	*Aug 31	*Oct. 4
Fr. „ 8	„ 19	Sept. 4	Fr. „ 13
*Aug. 8	*Sept. 15	*Oct. 1	*Nov. 6
Fr. „ 5	„ 16	„ 4	Fr. „ 13
*Sept. 5	*Oct. 13	* „ 29	*Dec. 3
Fr. „ 2	„ 14	Nov. 1	Fr. „ 11
.....	.....	.....	1880.
*Oct. 3	*Nov. 10	*Nov. 26	*Jan. 1
Fr Sept. 30	„ 11	„ 29	Fr. „ 8
*Nov. 1	*Dec. 9	*Dec. 24	* „ 29
Fr. „ 1	„ 9	„ 27	Fr. Feb. 5
.....	1880.	1880.	.....
*Nov. 30	*Jan. 6	*Jan. 21	*Feb. 26
Fr. „ 29	„ 6	„ 24	Fr. Mar. 4
*Dec. 27	*Feb. 3	*Feb. 18	* „ 25
Fr. „ 27	„ 3	„ 21	Fr. Apr. 1

The French Mails, 1879.

Table shewing the dates of departure of the French Mails from Hongkong, of their anticipated arrivals in London, and dates of return despatches:—

Leaves Hongkong.	Arrives in London, (via Naples.)	Answer Leaves London, (via Marseilles.)	Answer due here.
Jan. 11	Feb. 17	Feb. 21	April 3
„ 25	March 3	March 7	„ 14
Feb. 8	„ 17	„ 21	„ 28
„ 22	„ 31	April 4	May 12
March 8	April 4	„ 18	„ 26
„ 22	„ 28	May 2	June 9
April 5	May 12	„ 16	„ 23
„ 19	„ 26	„ 30	July 7
„ 29	June 9	June 13	„ 21
May 13	„ 23	„ 27	Aug. 4
„ 27	July 7	July 11	„ 18
June 10	„ 21	„ 25	Sept. 1
„ 24	Aug. 4	Aug. 8	„ 15
July 8	„ 18	„ 22	„ 29
„ 22	Sept. 1	Sept. 5	Oct. 13
Aug. 5	„ 15	„ 19	„ 27
„ 19	„ 29	Oct. 3	Nov. 13
Sept. 2	Oct. 13	„ 17	„ 27
„ 16	„ 27	„ 31	Dec. 11
„ 30	Nov. 10	Nov. 14	„ 25
.....	.....	.....	1880
Oct. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 28	Jan. 8
Nov. 1	Dec. 8	Dec. 12	„ 22
„ 15	„ 22	„ 26	Feb. 5
.....	1880	1880	.....
Nov. 29	Jan. 5	Jan. 9	Feb. 19
Dec. 13	„ 19	„ 23	Mar. 4
„ 27	Feb. 2	Feb. 6	„ 18

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SHIPPING AT THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA.

The subjoined Table shows the TOTAL NUMBER and TONNAGE of STEAMERS and of SAILING VESSELS, and the GRAND TOTAL of VESSELS of both kinds entered and cleared during the last Two Years, 1876-1877, at the several TREATY PORTS:—

PORTS.	STEAMERS.				SAILING VESSELS.				TOTAL STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS.			
	1876.		1877.		1876.		1877.		1876.		1877.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Newchwang	104	46,456	96	62,044	532	174,824	455	164,670	636	221,280	551	226,714
Tientsin	561	371,857	678	452,970	262	83,508	246	75,338	823	455,365	924	528,308
Chefoo	908	585,148	853	565,253	513	169,350	402	138,873	1,421	754,498	1,255	704,126
Ichang	...	...	4	1,462	...	...	1	55	...	...	5	1,517
Hankow	610	540,271	676	576,314	325	36,296	352	39,527	935	576,567	1,028	615,841
Kiukiang	1,146	988,446	1,238	1,039,112	83	10,451	32	4,068	1,229	998,897	1,270	1,043,180
Wuhu	...	...	1,018	849,132	...	...	24	2,340	...	...	1,042	851,472
Chinkiang	1,218	1,093,064	1,359	1,150,389	836	92,698	783	94,756	2,054	1,185,762	2,142	1,245,145
Shanghai	2,802	2,301,844	3,091	2,557,241	1,121	300,686	1,018	329,403	3,923	2,602,530	4,109	2,886,644
Ningpo	638	461,182	788	605,116	291	26,541	309	28,914	929	487,723	1,097	634,030
Wênchow	...	...	38	13,980	...	...	9	1,014	...	...	47	14,994
Foochow	336	281,029	420	350,475	214	74,383	157	55,884	550	355,412	577	406,359
Tamsui	88	29,192	99	33,533	226	65,413	190	51,821	314	94,605	289	85,354
Takow	81	35,347	62	21,116	318	90,262	222	63,345	399	125,609	284	84,461
Amoy	840	561,923	857	580,733	576	166,657	490	142,521	1,416	728,580	1,347	723,254
Swatow	833	576,072	754	525,188	437	162,284	288	115,619	1,270	738,356	1,042	640,807
Canton	1,806	804,494	1,519	1,186,433	171	60,071	121	39,818	1,977	864,565	1,640	1,226,251
Hoihow	70	36,672	150	62,676	...	...	...	...	70	36,672	150	62,676
Pakhoi	...	...	8	2,458	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2,458
Total	12,041	8,712,997	13,708	10,635,625	5,905	1,513,424	5,099	1,347,966	17,946	10,226,421	18,807	11,983,591

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RESERVE FUND.....1,200,000 OF DOLLARS.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

CHAIRMAN—F. D. SASSOON, ESQ.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, ESQ.

E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | Hon. W. KESWICK.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. | ALEXANDER McIVER, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. | Wm. REINERS, Esq.

W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

HONGKONG.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
SHANGHAI.....JOHN WALTER, Esq., Acting Manager.
YOKOHAMA.....A. M. TOWNSEND, Esq., Acting Manager.
BOMBAY.....G. E. NOBLE, Esq., Agent.
CALCUTTA.....JOHN J. WINTON, Esq., Acting Agent.
FOOCHOW.....J. G. HODGSON, Esq., Acting Agent.
HIOGO.....JOHN MORRISON, Esq., Acting Agent.
SAIGON.....F. W. MITCHELL, Esq., Acting Agent.
HANKOW.....W. G. GREIG, Esq., Agent.
AMOY.....H. ABENDROTH, Esq., Agent.
MANILA.....C. J. BARNES, Esq., Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO.....W. H. HARRIES, Esq., Agent.
SINGAPORE.....H. COPE, Esq., Agent.

LONDON OFFICE—32, LOMBARD STREET.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, 4 ,, ,,
12 ,, 5 ,, ,,

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

OFFICES OF THE CORPORATION, No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1879.

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CHARTERED BANK

OF

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£150,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1877-78.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq. | Wm. MACNAUGHTON, Esq.
F. W. HEILGERS, Esq. | WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | JAMES WHITTALL, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq. | LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.

J. G. BULLEN SMITH, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER.
Sub-Manager—JAMES MACDONALD.

BANKERS.

London..... THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SOURABAYA.
CALCUTTA.	PENANG.	MANILA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HONGKONG.
RANGOON.		SHANGHAI.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Amoy.....Messrs. Tait & Co.
Swatow.....Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Foochow.....Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hankow.....Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer & Co.
Saigon.....Messrs. Behre & Co.
Bangkok.....Messrs. A. Markwald & Co.
Samarang....Messrs. Van den Broek and Veeckens.
Yokohama...Messrs. Butterfield & Swire.
Colombo.....Messrs. Alstons, Scott & Co.
Australia.....The Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney.
The London Chartered Bank of Australia.

Australia.....The Union Bank of Australia
New Zealand.The Bank of New Zealand.
California and British Columbia.. } The Bank of British Columbia.
New York....The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
Holland—
Amsterdam { Messrs. Hope & Co. / Messrs. Wertheim & Gompertz.
Rotterdam....The Bank of Rotterdam.
Paris.....The Caisse Commerciale de Paris.

THE Bank's Branch in Hongkong grants Drafts on its Head Office and London Bankers, as well as on the other Agencies and Branches; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking Business.

The Bank also draws upon the Head Office and Branches of the National Bank of Scotland, and on the Caisse Commerciale de Paris.

Deposits of Money are received at call and for Fixed Periods, on terms which may be learned on application.

WILLIAM FORREST,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1879.

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CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

OF

INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL Paid-up £750,000, with power to Increase to £1,500,000.
RESERVE FUND, £151,560.

Head Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, ESQ.—CHAIRMAN.

CLAUDIUS JAMES ERSKINE, Esq. | J. N. BULLEN, Esq.
EDMUND JAMES DANIELL, Esq. | DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
JAMES MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.

DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Chief Manager.*
WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq. *Secretary.*
J. M. REID, *Assistant Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND; LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. CLARKE, SON, AND RAWLINS.

AUDITORS:
GEO. CHRISTIAN, Esq. CHARLES H. PICKFORD, Esq.

BRANCHES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	YOKOHAMA.
CALCUTTA.	PENANG.	FOOCHOW.
MADRAS.	BATAVIA.	MAURITIUS.
CEYLON.	HONGKONG.	SOURABAYA.
	SHANGHAI.	

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, GEORGE STREET.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current Deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed, and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed Deposits—Are received, viz.:—

Repayable at 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
Repayable at 6 months.....4 per cent. per annum.
Repayable at 3 months.....2 per cent. per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank issues drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Head Office and Branches, Bank of England, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

H. H. NELSON,
Manager, Hongkong.

2, QUEEN'S ROAD.

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The National Bank of India,

LIMITED.

REGISTERED IN LONDON UNDER THE COMPANIES' ACT OF 1862, ON THE 23RD MARCH, 1866.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA

29TH SEPTEMBER, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	465,250
RESERVE FUND	20,000

HEAD OFFICE:

39A, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KURRACHEE, MADRAS, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, AND HANKOW.

DIRECTORS:

R. O. CAMPBELL, ESQ., *Chairman.*

SETH A. APCAR, ESQ. | DAVID REID, ESQ.
HENRY BERNERS ESQ. | HERBERT KNOWLES, ESQ.
J. R. BOYSON, ESQ. | R. P. HARRISON, ESQ.
JOHN BORRADAILE, ESQ.

R. O. SAWERS, ESQ. } JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS.
ROBT. CAMPBELL, ESQ. }

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

AGENTS IN IRELAND:

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

THE Bank receives money on deposit, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal, and allows interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum.

Deposits will also be received for shorter periods, the rate of interest allowed being subject to special arrangement.

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THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

HEAD OFFICE.....HONGKONG.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Hon. PYRIE (Chairman	of Messrs.	Turner & Co.
The Hon. H. LOWCOCK	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.	„	Siemssen & Co
F. D. SASSOON, Esq.	„	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.	„	Birley & Co.
The Hon. W. KESWICK	„	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
A. P. McEWEN, Esq.	„	Holliday, Wise & Co.
N. J. EDE, Esq.		Secretary.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

COMMITTEE.

J. HART, Esq.	of Messrs.	Turner & Co.
A. McLEOD, Esq.	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
F. H. BELL, Esq.	„	Adamson, Bell & Co.
DOUGLAS JONES, Esq.		Agent.

LONDON BRANCH.

9, Royal Exchange, E.C.

COMMITTEE.

ARTHUR SMITH, Esq.	of Messrs.	Birley, Smith & Co.
ELDRED HALTON, Esq.	„	T. A. Gibb & Co.
H. W. CAREY, Esq.	„	Adamson & Co.
M. P. JUKES, Esq.	„	Agent.

AGENTS.

Manchester / Liverpool	Messrs.	Escombe Brothers & Co.	Kiukiang	Messrs.	Robt. Anderson & Co.
Calcutta	„	John Elliott & Co.	Chinkiang	„	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Madras	„	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.	Canton	„	Deacon & Co.
Bombay	„	Forbes & Co.	Macao	„	Deacon & Co.
Bushire	„	A. & T. J. Malcolm.	Hoihow	„	Herton, Ebell & Co.
Kurrachee	„	Finlay & Co.	Haiphong	„	W. Schriever & Co.
Colombo	„	Durham, Grindrod & Co.	Pakhoi	„	Herton, Ebell & Co.
Penang	„	A. A. Anthony & Co.	Amoy	„	Tait & Co.
Singapore	„	Paterson, Simons & Co.	Foochow	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Saigon	„	Wm. G. Hale & Co.	Tamsui	„	Elles & Co.
Bangkok	„	Windsor, Redlich & Co.	Takao	„	Tait & Co.
Manila	„	Peele, Hubbell & Co.	Ningpo	„	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Cebu	„	McLeod & Co.	Chefoo	„	Hatch & Co.
Adelaide	„	Fanning & Co.	Tientsin	„	E. Meyer & Co.
Melbourne	„	Fanning, Nankivell & Co.	Newchwang	„	Knight & Co.
Sydney	„	Bright Bros. & Co.	Yokohama	„	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Brisbane	„	Bright Bros. & Co.	Kobe	„	Browne & Co.
Hankow	„	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Nagasaki	„	Holme, Ringer & Co.

CORRESPONDENTS.

BATAVIA—Messrs. Dummler & Co. SAMARANG—Messrs. van den Broek & Veeckens. SOURABAYA—Messrs. Bultzingslöwen & Co. SAN FRANCISCO—Messrs. Falkner, Bell & Co. NEW YORK—Messrs. Hayward & Perry.

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THE

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE No. 1, OF 1865.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

IN 4,000 SHARES OF 500 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....400,000 DOLLARS.
RESERVE FUND, 1st JANUARY, 1878...346,896 DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. HENRY LOWCOCK,.....of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. *(Chairman.)*
THE HON. P. RYRIE.....of Messrs. TURNER & Co.
H. HOPPIUS, ESQ. .....of Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.
W. H. FORBES, ESQ.....of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
H. L. DALRYMPLE.....of Messrs. BIBLEY & Co.
A. McIVER, ESQ. .....of The P. & O. Company.

AUDITORS.

C. MORLAND KERR, ESQ., Hongkong.
J. H. COX, ESQ., Hongkong.

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE AT HONGKONG.

AGENTS.

CANTON	Messrs. DEACON & Co.
SWATOW	Messrs. BRADLEY & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. ELLES & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. DAVIDSON & Co.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
KIUKIANG	Messrs. R. ANDERSON & Co.
HANKOW	Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
CHEFOO	Messrs. FERGUSSON & Co.
NAGASAKI	Messrs. ALT & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. MOURILYAN, HEIMANN & Co.
KOBE	Messrs. BROWNE & Co.
SAIGON	Messrs. WM. G HALE & Co.
SINGAPORE...	Messrs. GILFILLAN, WOOD & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. A. A. ANTHONY & Co.
MANILA...	Messrs. PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.

Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at established rates. A portion of the net profits of the Company will be divided annually among Contributing Shareholders, as Bonus, in proportion to the amount of premia paid by them.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

39, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1879.

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The Chinese Insurance Company, LIMITED.

CAPITAL 1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors.

WM. REINERS, ESQ., Chairman (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. R. BELILIOS, ESQ.
D. A. J. CROMBIE, ESQ. (Manager, Oriental Bank Corporation.)
LEE TUCK CHEONG (Messrs. Lai Hing & Co.)
FUNG TANG (Mr. Hee Cheong Ching.)

Bankers.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

General Agents pro. tem.

J. BRADLEE SMITH, ESQ.

Solicitor.

W. H. BRERETON.

London Agents.

MESSRS. FORBES, FORBES & Co.

HEAD-OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Agents.

Amoy,	Messrs. H. A. Petersen & Co.	*Manila*,	Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co.
Bangkok,	„ Windsor, Redlich & Co.	*Nagasaki*,	„ Holme, Ringer & Co.
Batavia,	The Borneo Co., Limited.	*Newchwang*	„ Knight & Co.
Bombay,	„ Sir Charles Forbes & Co.	*Ningpo*,	F. Coit, Esq. (acting)
Calcutta,	„ Ernsthausen & Oesterley	*Penang*,	Messrs. Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Canton,	E. A. Raven, Esq.	*Saigon*,	„ Kaltenbach, Engler & Co.
Cebu,	Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co.	*San Francisco*,	„ Wm. N. Olmsted, Esq.
Chefoo,	„ Fergusson & Co.	*Shanghai*,	„ Melchers & Co.
Colombo,	„ Delmege, Reid & Co.	*Singapore*,	The Borneo Co., Limited.
Foochow,	„	*Sourabaya*,	„ Fraser, Eaton & Co.
Galle,	„ Delmege, Reid & Co.	*Swatow*,	„ Dircks & Co.
Hakodate,	„ Howell & Co.	*Takao*,	„ Boyd & Co.
Hankow,	„ Evans, Pugh & Co.	*Taiwanfoo*,	„ Boyd & Co.
Hiogo,	„ Smith, Baker & Co.	*Tamsui*	„ Boyd & Co.
Iloilo,	„ Smith, Bell & Co.	*Tientsin*,	„ Hatch & Co.
Kiukiang,	„ Robt. Anderson & Co.	*Yokohama*,	„ Smith, Baker & Co.
London,	„ Forbes, Forbes & Co.		

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

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Yang-tsze Insurance Association.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up	**Tls. 420,000**
PERMANENT RESERVE	**Tls. 230,000**
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	**Tls. 104,000**
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations May, 1878	**Tls. 754,000**

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. P. EVANS, Esq. | C. LUCAS, Esq.
C. KREBS, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.

Secretaries.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.

London Bankers.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.

London Agent.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at Current Rates.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest on Shareho ders' Capital, all the Profits of the Underwriting Business will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.

AGENTS.

Amoy	Messrs.	Russell & Co.
Bangkok	,,	Pickenpack, Thies & Co.
Bombay	,,	Finlay, Scott & Co.
Calcutta	,,	Gisborne & Co.
Canton	,,	Russell & Co.
Cebu	,,	Macleod & Co.
Chefoo	,,	Cornabe & Co.
Foochow	,,	Russell & Co.
Haiphong	,,	Herton, Ebell & Co.
Hankow	,,	Russell & Co.
Hiogo (or Kobe)	,,	Walsh, Hall & Co.
Hoihow	,,	Herton, Ebell & Co.
Hongkong	,,	Russell & Co.
Kiukiang	,,	Robt. Anderson & Co.
Kurrachee	,,	Finlay & Co.
London	Fullarton Henderson, Esq.	
Madras	Messrs.	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
Manchester	Jos. E. Coates, Esq., sub-agent under London agency.	
Manila	Messrs.	Peele, Hubbell & Co.
Negapatam	,,	Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
Newchwang	,,	Knight & Co.
Ningpo	H. B. Meyer, Esq.	
Pakhoi	Messrs.	Herton, Ebell & Co.
Penang	,,	Sandilands, Buttery & Co.
Saigon	,,	Speidel & Co.
San Francisco	,,	Macondray & Co.
Singapore	,,	Gilfillan, Wood & Co.
Swatow	,,	Herton, Ebell & Co.
Tamsui	,,	Dodd & Co.
Taiwanfoo, Taku	,,	Julius Mannich & Co., sub-agents under Amoy agency.
Tientsin	,,	A. Cordes & Co.
Yokohama	,,	Walsh, Hall & Co.

CORRESPONDENTS.

Batavia	Messrs.	Dummler & Co.
Boston	,,	J. M. Forbes & Co.
Callao	,,	Prevost & Co.
Colombo	,,	Aitken, Spence & Co.
Galle	,,	Clark, Spence & Co.
Gibraltar	,,	Thos. Mosley & Co.
Hakodadi	,,	Howell & Co.
Keelung	,,	Dodd & Co.
Liverpool	,,	Baring Brothers & Co.
Lyons	Charles S. Haden, Esq.	
Macao	B. A. Pereira, Esq.	
Marseilles	Messrs.	Rabaud Freres & Co.
Mauritius	,,	Richardson & Co.
Melbourne	,,	Stuart, Couche & Co.
Nagasaki	,,	Holme, Ringer & Co.
New York	S. W. Pomeroy, Jr., Esq., P.O. Box 3072	
Padang	Messrs.	Dummler & Co.
Samarang	,,	McNiell & Co.
Sourabaya	,,	Fraser, Eaton & Co.
Sydney	,,	R. Towns & Co.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1879.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

Subscribed Capital		£2,000,000 : 0 : 0
Paid-up Capital		250,000 : 0 : 0
Fire Reserve Fund	£796,747 : 0 : 0	
Fire Premium Reserve	286,021 : 0 : 0	
		1,082,768 : 0 : 0
Income of the Fire Department, Premiums, and Interest		916,646 : 0 : 0

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Chairman of General Court of Directors.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B., G.C.S.I. AND P.C.

Ordinary Directors.

LONDON.

JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.—J. W. Cater, Sons & Co.
CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.
RICHARD BARING, Esq.—James Cook & Co.
RICHARD BRANDT, Esq., Merchant.
EDWARD COHEN, Esq.—Kleinwort, Cohen & Co.
JOHN FLEMING, Esq.—Smith, Fleming & Co.
P. DUPRE GRENFELL, Esq.—Morton, Rose & Co.
A. H. CAMPBELL Esq.—Finlay, Campbell & Co.
Manager of Fire Department.—G. H. BURNETT.

Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. & G.C.S.I.
Hon. HUGH M'CULLOCH—Jay Cook, M'Culloch & Co.
JUNIUS S. MORGAN, Esq.—J. S. Morgan & Co.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq., Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
BARON J. H. W. SCHRÖDER—J. H. Schröder & Co.
GEORGE YOUNG, Esq.—Begbie, Young & Begbie.
Foreign Sub-Manager.—PHILIP WINSOR.

Secretary.—F. W. LANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, at the following Rates, *allowing the usual return of 20 per cent. to Insurers :—*

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per Annum
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the Annual rate.
Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month	¼ do.
Do. 1 Month do. 3 months	½ do.
Do. 3 Months do. 6 do.	¾ do.
Do. 6 do.	the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & CO.,—Agents.

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THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to

GRANT POLICIES AGAINST

FIRE

To the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods Stored therein.

THE following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD INSURANCE, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	do. do.
Above 6 months.....		the full annual rate.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%), upon current local rates of Premia will be returned on Insurances against Fire effected with this Office.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1879.

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SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies of Assurance against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on first-class risks at the following rates :—

ANNUAL.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their Contents	½ per cent. per Annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ per cent. per Annum.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents	1 per cent. per Annum.

SHORT PERIODS.

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛	of the Annual Rates.	
Above 10 days and not exceeding 1 month	¼	do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months	¾	do.	do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rate.			

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the above rates of premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this office.

LINSTEAD & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1879.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE COMPANY, ARE PREPARED TO GRANT INSURANCES AS FOLLOWS :—

Marine Risks.

Polices at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

Fire Risks.

Polices granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for Insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1879.


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THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000; EQUAL TO $833,333.33.

DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq.	of the Lai Hing Firm.
KWOK ACHEONG, Esq.	of the Fat Hing Firm.
LO-YEOK MOON, Esq.	of the Kwong Man Cheong Firm.
CHE KAI TUNG, Esq.	of the Yee Cheong Hong.
YUEN SING CHUEN, Esq.	of the Chun Cheong Hong.
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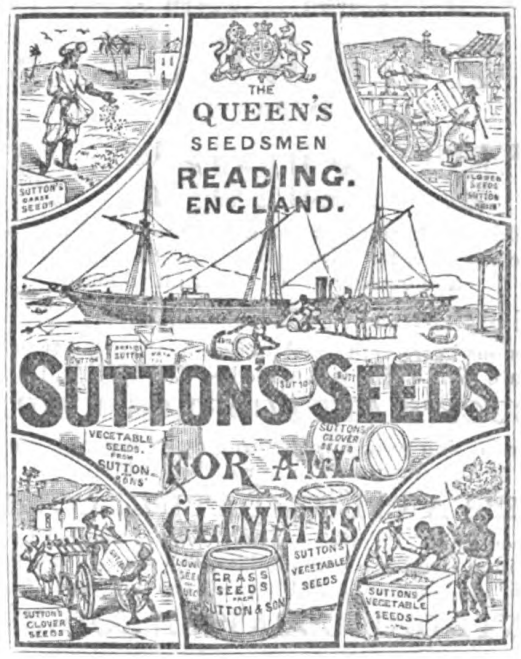
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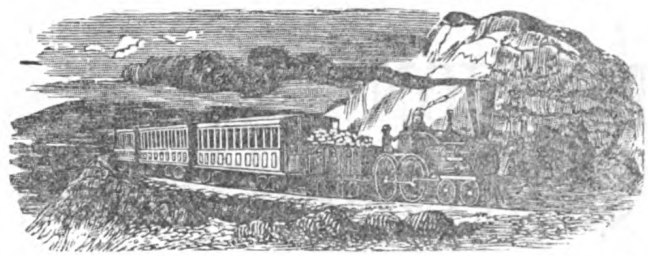
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21.	KHEDIVE	J. D. STEWARD	3742	600
22.	KHIVA	G. LEE	2609	450
23.	LOMBARDY	W. B. HALL	2723	450
24.	MALACCA	H. E. SMITH	1709	300
25.	MALWA	P. S. TOMLIN	2933	450
26.	MIRZAPORE	A. PARISH, R.N.R.	3763	600
27.	MONGOLIA	A. COLEMAN	2833	530
28.	MOOLTAN		2257	450
29.	NEPAUL	J. S. MURRAY	3536	600
30.	NIZAM	A. E. BARLOW	2725	450
31.	ORISSA	R. F. BRISCOE	1647	300
32.	PEKIN	W. WOOLCOTT	3777	600
33.	PERA	G. HYDE, R.N.R.	2119	450
34.	PESHAWUR	C. A. WHITE	3781	600
35.	POONAH	W. C. ANGOVE, R.N.R.	3130	550
36.	SIAM	G. N. HECTOR, R.N.R.	3026	500
37.	SUMATRA	W. A. SEATON, R.N.R.	2488	450
38.	SUNDA	I. REEVES	1704	300
39.	SURAT	G. C. BURNE	3141	530
40.	TANJORE	W. W. FENTIMAN	2263	450
41.	TEHERAN	A. H. JOHNSON	2589	400
42.	THIBET	J. H. TORBOCK	2593	400
43.	TRAVANCORE	W. BARRATT	1903	350
44.	VENETIA	C. G. PERRINS	2726	450
45.	ZAMBESI	A. SYMONS	2431	370

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Bombay to Shanghai.						Hong Kong to Yokohama.	
Leave	Arrive at			Leave	Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at
Ceylon (Galle)	Penang	Singapore	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Hong Kong	Yokohama
Monday	Saturday	Monday	Monday	Tuesday	Saturday 9 a.m.	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Tuesday 4 p.m.
10 Feb	16 Feb	18 Feb	27 Feb	28 Feb	5 Mar	†28 Feb	8 Mar
24 Feb	2 Mar	4 Mar	13 Mar	14 Mar	19 Mar	†14 Mar	22 Mar
10 Mar	16 Mar	18 Mar	27 Mar	28 Mar	2 Apr	†28 Mar	5 Apr
24 Mar	Saturday 29 Mar	Monday 31 Mar	Monday 7 Apr	Tuesday 8 Apr	Saturday 12 Apr	Tuesday 8 Apr	Tuesday 15 Apr
7 Apr	12 Apr	14 Apr	21 Apr	22 Apr	26 Apr	22 Apr	29 Apr
21 Apr	26 Apr	28 Apr	5 May	6 May	10 May	6 May	13 May
5 May	10 May	12 May	19 May	20 May	24 May	20 May	27 May
19 May	24 May	26 May	2 June	3 June	7 June	3 June	10 June
2 June	7 June	9 June	16 June	17 June	21 June	17 June	24 June
16 June	21 June	23 June	30 June	1 July	5 July	1 July	8 July
30 June	5 July	7 July	14 July	15 July	19 July	15 July	22 July
14 July	19 July	21 July	28 July	29 July	2 Aug	29 July	5 Aug
28 July	2 Aug	4 Aug	11 Aug	12 Aug	16 Aug	12 Aug	19 Aug
11 Aug	16 Aug	18 Aug	25 Aug	26 Aug	30 Aug	26 Aug	2 Sept
25 Aug	30 Aug	1 Sept	8 Sept	9 Sept	13 Sept	9 Sept	16 Sept
8 Sept	13 Sept	15 Sept	22 Sept	23 Sept	27 Sept	23 Sept	30 Sept
22 Sept	27 Sept	29 Sept	6 Oct	7 Oct	11 Oct	7 Oct	14 Oct
6 Oct	11 Oct	13 Oct	20 Oct	21 Oct	25 Oct	21 Oct	28 Oct
20 Oct	Sunday 26 Oct	Tuesday 28 Oct	Thursday 6 Nov	Friday 7 Nov	Wednes. 12 Nov	Friday † 7 Nov	Saturday 15 Nov
3 Nov	9 Nov	11 Nov	20 Nov	21 Nov	26 Nov	†21 Nov	29 Nov
17 Nov	23 Nov	25 Nov	4 Dec	5 Dec	10 Dec	† 5 Dec	13 Dec
1 Dec	7 Dec	9 Dec	18 Dec	19 Dec	24 Dec	†19 Dec	27 Dec
15 Dec	21 Dec	23 Dec	1880 1 Jan	1880 2 Jan	1880 7 Jan	1880 † 2 Jan	1880 10 Jan
29 Dec	1880 4 Jan	1880 6 Jan	15 Jan	16 Jan	21 Jan	†16 Jan	24 Jan
1880 12 Jan	18 Jan	20 Jan	29 Jan	30 Jan	4 Feb	†30 Jan	7 Feb
26 Jan	1 Feb	3 Feb	12 Feb	13 Feb	18 Feb	†13 Feb	21 Feb

ALLOWANCES—OUTWARDS.

owed Four Days extra for the passage to Shanghai, which are allowed from Hong Kong to Yokohama, and this allowance is

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STEAM NAVIGATION CO. for the Year ending DECEMBER, 1879.

E.

	to Suez.		Alexandria and Brindisi to Venice.						Port Said to Southampton.			
	Arrive at		Leave	Arrive at	Mails arrive at London	Leave		Arrive at	Leave	Arrive at		
	en	Suez	Alexandria	Brindisi		Brindisi	Ancona	Venice	Port Said	Malta	Gibraltar	Southampton
			§						§			
Veni	day	Monday	Tuesday 8 a.m.	Friday 11 a.m.	Monday 9 a.m.	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Friday	Wednesd.	Monday 1 p.m.
	an	13 Jan	14 Jan	17 Jan	20 Jan	18 Jan	19 Jan	20 Jan	14 Jan	17 Jan	22 Jan	27 Jan
	an	20 Jan	21 Jan	24 Jan	27 Jan	25 Jan	26 Jan	27 Jan	21 Jan	24 Jan	29 Jan	3 Feb
	an	27 Jan	28 Jan	31 Jan	3 Feb	1 Feb	2 Feb	3 Feb	28 Jan	31 Jan	5 Feb	10 Feb
	an	3 Feb	4 Feb	7 Feb	10 Feb	8 Feb	9 Feb	10 Feb	4 Feb	7 Feb	12 Feb	17 Feb
	eb	10 Feb	11 Feb	14 Feb	17 Feb	15 Feb	16 Feb	17 Feb	11 Feb	14 Feb	19 Feb	24 Feb
	eb	17 Feb	18 Feb	21 Feb	24 Feb	22 Feb	23 Feb	24 Feb	18 Feb	21 Feb	26 Feb	3 Mar
1. ADE	eb	24 Feb	25 Feb	28 Feb	3 Mar	1 Mar	2 Mar	3 Mar	25 Feb	28 Feb	5 Mar	10 Mar
2. ASS	eb	3 Mar	4 Mar	7 Mar	10 Mar	8 Mar	9 Mar	10 Mar	4 Mar	7 Mar	12 Mar	17 Mar
3. AUS	ar	10 Mar	11 Mar	14 Mar	17 Mar	15 Mar	16 Mar	17 Mar	11 Mar	14 Mar	19 Mar	24 Mar
4. AVO	ar	17 Mar	18 Mar	21 Mar	24 Mar	22 Mar	23 Mar	24 Mar	18 Mar	21 Mar	26 Mar	31 Mar
5. BAN	ar	24 Mar	25 Mar	28 Mar	31 Mar	29 Mar	30 Mar	31 Mar	25 Mar	28 Mar	2 Apr	7 Apr
6. BAR	ar	31 Mar	1 Apr	4 Apr	7 Apr	5 Apr	6 Apr	7 Apr	1 Apr	4 Apr	9 Apr	14 Apr
7. BOK	pr	7 Apr	8 Apr	11 Apr	14 Apr	12 Apr	13 Apr	14 Apr	8 Apr	11 Apr	16 Apr	21 Apr
8. CAT	pr	14 Apr	15 Apr	18 Apr	21 Apr	19 Apr	20 Apr	21 Apr	15 Apr	18 Apr	23 Apr	28 Apr
9. CEY	pr	21 Apr	22 Apr	25 Apr	28 Apr	26 Apr	27 Apr	28 Apr	22 Apr	25 Apr	30 Apr	5 May
10. CHI	pr	28 Apr	29 Apr	2 May	5 May	3 May	4 May	5 May	29 Apr	2 May	7 May	12 May
11. DEC	pr	5 May	6 May	9 May	12 May	10 May	11 May	12 May	6 May	9 May	14 May	19 May
12. DEL	ay	12 May	13 May	16 May	19 May	17 May	18 May	19 May	13 May	16 May	21 May	26 May
13. GER	ay	19 May	20 May	23 May	26 May	24 May	25 May	26 May	20 May	23 May	28 May	2 June
14. GOL	ay	26 May	*27 May	30 May	2 June	31 May	1 June	2 June	*27 May	30 May	4 June	9 June
15. GW	May	2 June	3 June	6 June	9 June	7 June	8 June	9 June	3 June	6 June	11 June	16 June
16. HIN	une	9 June	*10 June	13 June	16 June	14 June	15 June	16 June	*10 June	13 June	18 June	23 June
17. HYP	une	16 June	*17 June	20 June	23 June	21 June	22 June	23 June	*17 June	20 June	25 June	30 June
18. IND	une	23 June	*24 June	27 June	30 June	28 June	29 June	30 June	*24 June	27 June	2 July	7 July
19. KAI	une	30 June	* 1 July	4 July	7 July	5 July	6 July	7 July	* 1 July	4 July	9 July	14 July
20. KAS	uly	7 July	* 8 July	11 July	14 July	12 July	13 July	14 July	* 8 July	11 July	16 July	21 July
21. KHE	uly	14 July	*15 July	18 July	21 July	19 July	20 July	21 July	*15 July	18 July	23 July	28 July
22. KHI	uly	21 July	*22 July	25 July	28 July	26 July	27 July	28 July	*22 July	25 July	30 July	4 Aug
23. LOM	uly	28 July	*29 July	1 Aug	4 Aug	2 Aug	3 Aug	4 Aug	*29 July	1 Aug	6 Aug	11 Aug
24. MAI	uly	4 Aug	* 5 Aug	8 Aug	11 Aug	9 Aug	10 Aug	11 Aug	* 5 Aug	8 Aug	13 Aug	18 Aug
25. MAL	ug	11 Aug	*12 Aug	15 Aug	18 Aug	16 Aug	17 Aug	18 Aug	*12 Aug	15 Aug	20 Aug	25 Aug
26. MIR	ug	18 Aug	*19 Aug	22 Aug	25 Aug	23 Aug	24 Aug	25 Aug	*19 Aug	22 Aug	27 Aug	1 Sept
27. MOD	ug	25 Aug	*26 Aug	29 Aug	1 Sept	30 Aug	31 Aug	1 Sept	*26 Aug	29 Aug	3 Sept	8 Sept
28. MOG	Sept	1 Sept	* 2 Sept	5 Sept	8 Sept	6 Sept	7 Sept	8 Sept	* 2 Sept	5 Sept	10 Sept	15 Sept
29. NEP	Sept	8 Sept	* 9 Sept	12 Sept	15 Sept	13 Sept	14 Sept	15 Sept	* 9 Sept	12 Sept	17 Sept	22 Sept
30. NIZ	Sept	15 Sept	*16 Sept	19 Sept	22 Sept	20 Sept	21 Sept	22 Sept	*16 Sept	19 Sept	24 Sept	29 Sept
31. ORI	Sept	22 Sept	*23 Sept	26 Sept	29 Sept	27 Sept	28 Sept	29 Sept	*23 Sept	26 Sept	1 Oct	6 Oct
32. PEK	Sept	29 Sept	*30 Sept	3 Oct	6 Oct	4 Oct	5 Oct	6 Oct	*30 Sept	3 Oct	8 Oct	13 Oct
33. PER	Oct	6 Oct	* 7 Oct	10 Oct	13 Oct	11 Oct	12 Oct	13 Oct	* 7 Oct	10 Oct	15 Oct	20 Oct
34. PES	Oct	13 Oct	*14 Oct	17 Oct	20 Oct	18 Oct	19 Oct	20 Oct	*14 Oct	17 Oct	22 Oct	27 Oct
35. POO	Oct	20 Oct	21 Oct	24 Oct	27 Oct	25 Oct	26 Oct	27 Oct	21 Oct	24 Oct	29 Oct	3 Nov
36. SIA	Oct	27 Oct	*28 Oct	31 Oct	3 Nov	1 Nov	2 Nov	3 Nov	*28 Oct	31 Oct	5 Nov	10 Nov
37. SUM	Nov	3 Nov	4 Nov	7 Nov	10 Nov	8 Nov	9 Nov	10 Nov	4 Nov	7 Nov	12 Nov	17 Nov
38. SUN	Nov	10 Nov	11 Nov	14 Nov	17 Nov	15 Nov	16 Nov	17 Nov	11 Nov	14 Nov	19 Nov	24 Nov
39. SUR	Nov	17 Nov	18 Nov	21 Nov	24 Nov	22 Nov	23 Nov	24 Nov	18 Nov	21 Nov	26 Nov	1 Dec
40. TAN	Nov	24 Nov	25 Nov	28 Nov	1 Dec	29 Nov	30 Nov	1 Dec	25 Nov	28 Nov	3 Dec	8 Dec
41. TEH	Dec	1 Dec	2 Dec	5 Dec	8 Dec	6 Dec	7 Dec	8 Dec	2 Dec	5 Dec	10 Dec	15 Dec
42. THI	Dec	8 Dec	9 Dec	12 Dec	15 Dec	13 Dec	14 Dec	15 Dec	9 Dec	12 Dec	17 Dec	22 Dec
43. TRA	Dec	15 Dec	16 Dec	19 Dec	22 Dec	20 Dec	21 Dec	22 Dec	16 Dec	19 Dec	24 Dec	29 Dec
44. VEN	Dec	22 Dec	23 Dec	26 Dec	29 Dec	27 Dec	28 Dec	29 Dec	23 Dec	26 Dec	31 Dec	1880 5 Jan
45. ZAM	Dec	29 Dec	30 Dec	1880 2 Jan	1880 5 Jan	1880 3 Jan	1880 4 Jan	1880 5 Jan	30 Dec	1880 2 Jan	1880 7 Jan	12 Jan
	Dec	1880 5 Jan	1880 6 Jan	9 Jan	12 Jan	10 Jan	11 Jan	12 Jan	1880 6 Jan	9 Jan	14 Jan	19 Jan

MONSOON ALLOWANCES—HOMEWARDS.

owed for the Packets from Bombay, but only Three are taken in the Table. Eight Days extra are
Two Days only are taken in the Table the arrivals at Brindisi and Southampton may be Six Days
is also allowed for the voyage from Yokohama to Hong Kong, which is taken in the Table.

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THE LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION EMBRACED BY THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS, Viz.:—

PORTS.	DATE AND HOUR OF DEPARTURE.		
	FROM SOUTHAMPTON.	FROM VENICE.	FROM BRINDISI.
GIBRALTAR	Every Thursday, at 2 P.M.		
MALTA	,, ,,		
PORT SAID	,, ,,		
SUEZ ..... (Vîâ Suez Canal)	,, ,,		
ADEN ..... ,,	,, ,,	Every Friday Morning.	Every Monday, at 4 A.M.
BOMBAY ... ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,
ALEXANDRIA.....	.....	,, ,,	,, ,,
GALLE for COLOMBO (Vîâ Suez Canal)	Thursday, Nov. 28 at 2 P.M., and every alternate Thursday thereafter.	Friday, Dec. 6 Morning, and every alternate Friday thereafter.	Monday, Dec. 9 at 4 A.M., and every alternate Monday thereafter.
MADRAS ... ,,			
CALCUTTA ,,			
PENANG ... ,,			
SINGAPORE ,,			
HONG KONG ,,			
SHANGHAI ,,			
YOKOHAMA ,,			
QUEENSLAND ..... (Vîâ Torres Straits)	Thursday, Nov. 28 at 2 P.M., and every Fourth Thursday thereafter.	Friday, Dec. 6 Morning, and every Fourth Friday thereafter.	Monday, Dec. 9 at 4 A.M., and every Fourth Monday thereafter.
KING GEO.'S SOUND..... (Vîâ Suez Canal)	Thursday, Nov. 14 at 2 P.M., and every Fourth Thursday thereafter.	Friday, Nov. 22 Morning, and every Fourth Friday thereafter.	Monday, Nov. 25 at 4 A.M., and every Fourth Monday thereafter.
ADELAIDE ... ,,			
MELBOURNE ,,			
SYDNEY ..... ,,			

For Times at intermediate Ports, see Table pages 3 & 4.

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ADEN AND BOMBAY.

Passengers for Aden and Bombay are conveyed by the Company's Steamers leaving Southampton every Thursday, at 2 p.m., Venice every Friday morning, and Brindisi every Monday, at 4 a.m.

The Passengers from Southampton proceed through the Suez Canal, and those from Venice and Brindisi are conveyed from Alexandria to Suez by Railway.

On alternate weeks Passengers from Southampton for Bombay change Steamers at Suez.—See Time Table, page 3.

Railway Tickets from Bombay to the principal towns in India, can be obtained at the Company's Offices in London, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and 25, Cockspur Street, S.W., see page 9.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS are now issued from Bombay to Brindisi or Venice, available for Three Months from date of departure to arrival at Bombay, for Rs. 950, *or available for Southampton in one direction, Rs.* 1,000, *or viâ Southampton, both ways, Rs.* 1,050.—*These Tickets are also issued from Galle, Madras, and Calcutta, at the same rates.*

BOMBAY, *viâ* MARSEILLES.

Under arrangement with the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de France, this Company is now prepared to issue Tickets from Marseilles to Bombay at the following Fares :—

First Class	£62
Second Class	31

exclusive of transit through Egypt.

These Tickets are available by the Steamers of the Messageries, from Marseilles to Alexandria, leaving the former port every Thursday at noon, and by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers from Suez to Bombay.

Passengers are requested to take notice, that neither Company is responsible for any failure of the Steamers of the one to connect with those of the other; and that neither is responsible for the consequences of any act or default of the other.

Similar Tickets from Bombay to Marseilles can be obtained from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Agent, in the former city.

MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Passengers for Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Batavia, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, are conveyed by the Company's Steamers leaving Southampton every alternate Thursday, Venice every alternate Friday morning, and Brindisi every alternate Monday, at 4 a.m.

The Passengers from Southampton proceed through the Suez Canal, and those from Venice and Brindisi are conveyed from Alexandria to Suez by Railway.

Passengers for Penang, Singapore, Batavia, China and Japan are, on arrival at Point de Galle (Ceylon), transferred into another of the Company's Steamers.

From Hong Kong, Passengers for Shanghai go on by the same Steamer, but those for Yokohama are transferred into another Vessel proceeding direct to that port.

Arrangements having been made with the British India Steam Navigation Company, Passengers are now booked through to any of the Ports touched at by that Company's Steamers, at proportionate rates (see page 21).

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS (see above).

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AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Passengers for Australia and New Zealand leave Southampton every fourth Thursday, Venice every fourth Friday, and Brindisi every fourth Monday.

The Passengers from Southampton proceed through the Suez Canal, and those from Venice and Brindisi are conveyed from Alexandria to Suez by Railway.

At Point de Galle they are transferred to a Steamer which proceeds to Melbourne, calling at King George's Sound and Adelaide (Glenelg). Glenelg is about twenty minutes by rail from Adelaide, and during the stay of the Steamers trains will run at frequent intervals.

One of the Company's Steamers leaves Melbourne for Sydney immediately on arrival of the Packet from Galle.

Passengers for New Zealand are transferred at Melbourne to the Local Steamers carrying the Mails under contract with the Colonies.

The Contract time by the Company's Steamers is as follows :—

Between Southampton and Melbourne ..... 54 days
Between Brindisi and Melbourne..... 43 ,,

but the voyage is generally performed in from three to seven days less.

QUEENSLAND.

Passengers (First Class only) can now be booked at through rates, viâ Singapore and Torres Straits to Queensland. They are conveyed from Singapore by the Steamers of the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co. (Limited).

They can also be booked to Sydney by this route.

Fares (from Southampton) :—

Thursday Island	£85	**Keppel Bay**.....	£89
Townsville	87	**Brisbane**	93
Bowen	88	**Sydney**	97

From Venice or Brindisi (including Transit through Egypt) £5 less.

Tickets for the Homeward Voyage can be obtained from the Agents of the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co. (Limited), at the above Ports.

NEW ZEALAND.

Passengers (First Class) are booked to New Zealand at the following rates :—

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW ZEALAND.

Port Chalmers (for Dunedin), Greymouth, Hokitika, Bluff Harbour (for Invercargill), Lyttelton (for Christchurch), Nelson, Picton, or Wellington	£98 10
Auckland, Napier, Taranaki, Wanganui	102 0

From Venice or Brindisi (including Transit through Egypt) £5 less.

Rates of Freight can be ascertained upon application at the Offices of the Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C., and at 25, Cockspur Street, S.W.

COLOMBO.

Passengers are now booked from Europe to Colombo at the same rates as to Galle. They will be conveyed from Galle to Colombo by the Coach which runs daily between those two places.

BATAVIA & PORTS IN THE DUTCH ARCHIPELAGO.

Arrangements having been made for the conveyance of Passengers from Singapore by the Steamers of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, *Through Tickets* are issued from Southampton and Brindisi (see page 21).



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RAILWAY TICKET ARRANGEMENTS.

LONDON TO VENICE AND BRINDISI.

Passengers proceeding to the East, *vid* Italy, are respectfully informed that *Through Tickets* from London to Venice and Brindisi, *vid* Paris and the Mont Cenis Tunnel, are now issued at the Company's Office at the following Fares :—

Vid DOVER and CALAIS, or FOLKESTONE and BOULOGNE.

By South Eastern Railway, from Charing Cross and Cannon Street Stations.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Venice	£9 1 6	£6 14 0
Brindisi	11 17 3	8 12 6

Passengers can break the journey at Dover, Calais, Folkestone, Boulogne, Amiens, and Paris.

Trains leave London as follows :—

Vid DOVER AND CALAIS.

	First & Second Class.	First Class only.
Charing Cross	7.40 a.m.	8.25 p.m.
Cannon Street	7.45 ,,	8.30 ,,

Vid FOLKESTONE AND BOULOGNE.

Daily, at varying hours, to be found in South Eastern Company's Time Tables.

Vid DOVER and CALAIS.

By London, Chatham and Dover Railway, from Victoria, Holborn Viaduct and Ludgate Hill.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Venice	£9 1 6	£6 14 0
Brindisi	11 17 3	8 12 6

By this route the Ordinary Railway Tickets are issued by the P. & O. Co.
Passengers can break the journey at Dover, Calais, Amiens and Paris.

Trains leave London as follows :—

Vid DOVER AND CALAIS.

	First & Second Class.	First Class only
Victoria	7.40 a.m.	8.20 p.m.
Holborn Viaduct	7.35 ,,	8.15 ,,
Ludgate Hill	7.38 ,,	8.18 ,,

Vid NEWHAVEN, DIEPPE and ROUEN.

By Brighton Railway, from London Bridge and Victoria Stations.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Venice	£7 16 9	£5 14 9
Brindisi	10 12 6	7 13 3

These Tickets, which must be stamped at the Railway Booking Office before starting, entitle the holder to break the journey at Newhaven, Dieppe, Rouen and Paris, and at Brighton on payment of the fare from Brighton to Newhaven.

During the summer months there is an improved Daily Tidal Service, by which Passengers reach Paris in about twelve hours. Times of Starting, &c., will be found in the Brighton Company's Time Table.

Trains also leave London daily (except Sunday) as follows :—

	First & Second Class
London Bridge (Brighton Station)	8.0 p.m.
Victoria (Brighton Station)	7.50 ,,

Reaching Paris at hours varying from 11.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. next day. Full particulars of this service will be found in the Brighton Railway Company's Time Tables, pages 3, 4, and 5

Passengers are not conveyed through to Brindisi by the Mail Train leaving London every Friday evening, and those proceeding *vid* Brindisi are therefore recommended to leave London not later than 7.40 a.m. on Thursday, and those *vid* Venice same hour on Monday previous.

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Time Table—PARIS & VENICE, and PARIS & BRINDISI.

OUTWARD.

Class..	1st	1st & 2nd	1st
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Paris .....*leave*	11.20	3.5	8.40
	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Mâcon .....*arr.*	8.39	4 0	5.38
Do. .....*leave*	9.0	5.5	5.55
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Turin .....*arr.*	9.0	9.43	6.40

Class..	1st & 2nd		
	a.m.		
Turin .....*leave*	9.15	...	...
	p.m.		
Milan .....*arr.*	12.49	...	...
Do. .....*leave*	1.7	...	...
Venice.....*arr.*	7.10	...	...

Class..	1st & 2nd	1st	1st & 2nd
		Sundays only	
	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Turin .....*leave*	9.40	4.50	7.20
	p.m.		a.m.
Bologna ...*arr.*	4.52	11.35	2.50
		p.m.	
Do. ...*leave*	5.25	12.20	3.15
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Brindisi ...*arr.*	6.10	3.15	10.30

HOMEWARD.

Class..	1st & 2nd	1st, 2nd & 3rd	
	p.m.	a.m.	
Brindisi ...*leave*	3.15	9.20	...
Bologna ... *arr.*	12.0	12.10	...
Do. ..*leave*	12.25	12.55	...
Turin ..... *arr.*	7.50	8.25	...

Class..	1st & 2nd		
	a.m.		
Venice ...*leave*	9.15	...	...
	p.m.		
Milan ..... *arr.*	3.47	...	...
Do. .....*leave*	4.5	...	...
Turin .....*arr.*	7.40	..	...

Class..	1st	1st	
	p.m.	a.m.	
Turin .....*leave*	8.50	9.0	...
	a.m.	p.m.	
Mâcon ... *arr.*	7.50	8.15	...
Do. .....*leave*	8.34	8.51	...
	p.m.	a.m.	
Paris ..... *arr.*	5.40	5.35	...

After leaving Paris Passengers can break their journey at any three principal Stations between Paris and Venice, or Paris and Bologna, and at Ancona and Foggia, between Bologna and Brindisi.

Passengers are allowed 66 lbs. of Baggage free between London and Paris, ***vid*** *Newhaven and Dieppe*, and 56 lbs. *vid Dover or Folkestone.* Between Paris and Modane (where Baggage is examined), the junction between the French and Italian Railways, the free allowance is 56 lbs.

On the Italian Railways there is no free allowance of Baggage, and the charge from Modane to Brindisi is 3*s* 5*d* per 20 lbs.

Upon the arrival of the Homeward Indian Mail, a Special Train leaves Brindisi for Turin, where Passengers can await the Morning or Evening International Train for Paris.

The information given above is obtained from the published Time Tables of the Railways, and the Company cannot guarantee its accuracy.

Luggage can now be registered through from London to Brindisi, but *only* by the Train leaving Charing Cross at **7.40 a.m. on Friday.**

In order to prevent detention of their Baggage, Passengers proceeding viâ Italy must be present and ready to open their Packages whether registered or not) for Customs Examination at Modane or Ala.

THROUGH BOOKING OVER INDIAN RAILWAYS.

For the convenience of Passengers proceeding *vid* Bombay to other parts of India, the Company are prepared to issue Tickets from that City to the principal Stations on the Great Indian Peninsula, East Indian, Madras, and Scinde Railways.

These Tickets include the free conveyance of the Passengers' Baggage from the Steamer to the Bombay Railway Stations.

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From SOUTHAMPTON.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

Exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers.

From SOUTHAMPTON to	Aden	Bombay	Ceylon	Madras	Calcutta	Penang	Singapore	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Yokohama	King Geo.'s Sound	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
GENTLEMEN or LADIES TRAVELLING SINGLY *for one Berth in a General Cabin*	£48	£68	£68	£68	£68	£83	£83	£93	£103	£103	£83	£88
MARRIED COUPLES, *occupying a Reserved Cabin*	125	180	180	180	180	215	215	245	275	275	215	230
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT— *3 years and under 10*	24	34	34	34	34	42	42	47	52	52	42	44
ONE CHILD *under 3 years (no Berth provided)* Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND EUROPEAN SERVANTS—*In Fore Cabin*	32	37	37	37	37	47	47	57	62	62	47	52
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT— *3 years and under 10*	16	19	19	19	19	24	24	29	31	31	24	26
ONE CHILD *under 3 years (no Berth provided)* Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
NATIVE SERVANTS	17	20	20	20	20	25	25	30	32	32	—	—

An allowance of twenty per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to Passengers who paid the full fare from Europe to India, China, and Australia (or *vice versâ*), re-embarking within six months from the date of landing, and an abatement of ten per cent. to those returning within twelve months. Such allowances to be claimed at the time of securing the return passage.

The Fares from the several ports abroad touched at by the Company's Steamers are payable in the currency of the place, and particulars of them can be obtained from the respective Agents.

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From VENICE, ANCONA, or BRINDISI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers, and of the charge for Transit through Egypt, viz. :—£3 First, and £2 Second Class. Children between 3 and 10 years Half rate.

From VENICE, ANCONA, or BRINDISI to	Aden	Bombay	Ceylon	Madras	Calcutta	Penang	Singapore	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Yokohama	King Geo.'s Sound	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
GENTLEMEN or LADIES TRAVELLING SINGLY *for one Berth in a General Cabin*	£40	£60	£60	£60	£60	£75	£75	£85	£95	£95	£75	£80
MARRIED COUPLES, *occupying a Reserved Cabin*	110	160	160	160	160	200	200	225	250	250	200	210
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 *years and under* 10	20	30	30	30	30	38	38	43	48	48	38	40
ONE CHILD *under 3 years (no Berth provided)*..... Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND EUROPEAN SERVANTS—*In Fore Cabin* .	25	30	30	30	30	40	40	50	55	55	40	45
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 *years and under* 10	13	15	15	15	15	20	20	25	28	28	20	23
ONE CHILD *under 3 years (no Berth provided)*..... Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
NATIVE SERVANTS	13	15	15	15	15	20	20	25	28	28	—	—

An allowance of twenty per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to Passengers who paid the full fare from Europe to India, China, and Australia (or *vice versâ*), re-embarking within six months from the date of landing, and an abatement of ten per cent. to those returning within twelve months. Such allowances to be claimed at the time of securing the return passage.

The Fares from the several ports abroad touched at by the Company's Steamers are payable in the currency of the place and particulars of them can be obtained from the respective Agents.

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From SUEZ.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers.

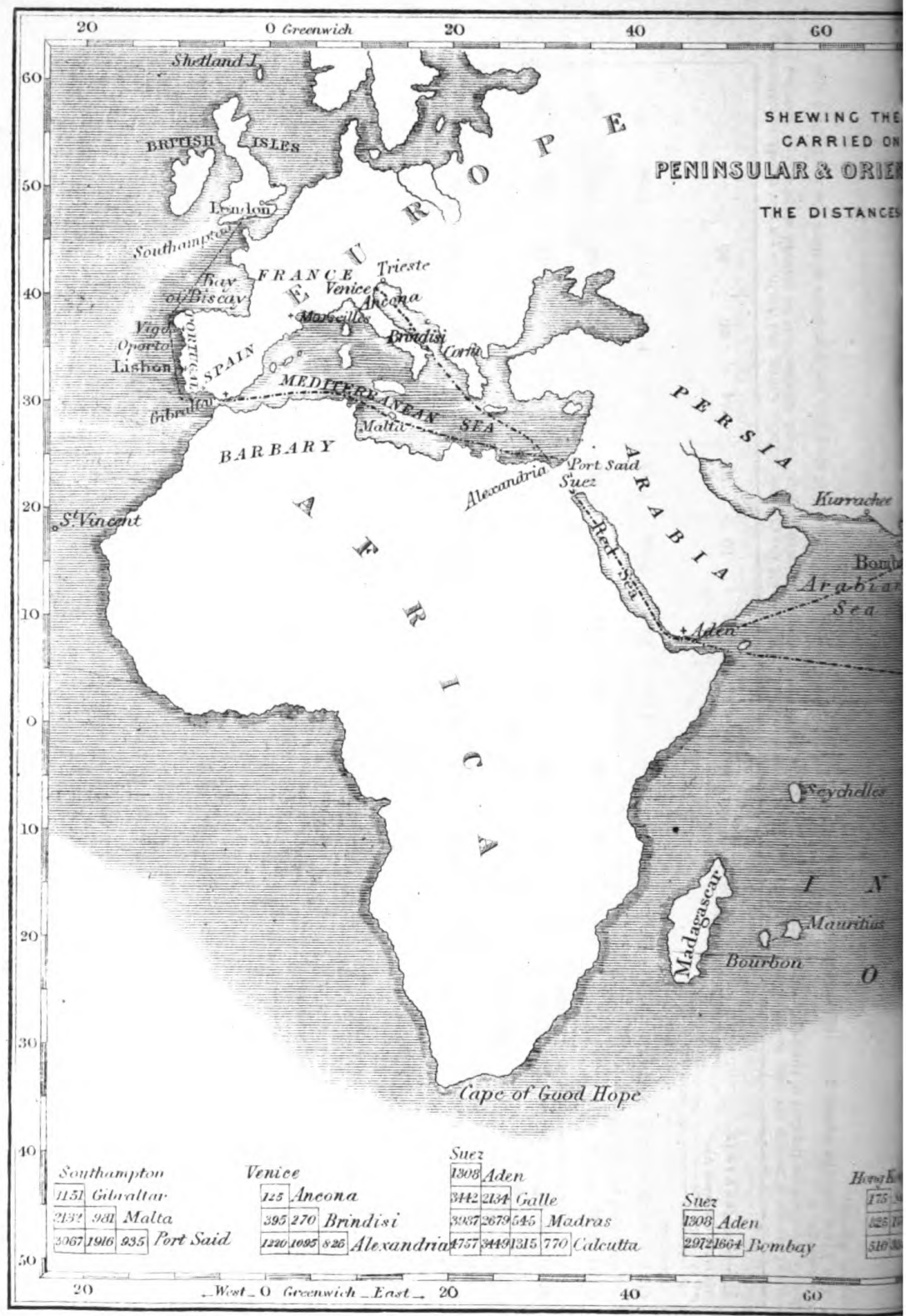
From SUEZ to	Aden	Bombay	Ceylon	Madras	Calcutta	Penang	Singapore	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Yokohama	King Geo.'s Sound	Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney
GENTLEMEN or LADIES TRAVELLING SINGLY *for one Berth in a General Cabin*	£30	£50	£50	£50	£50	£65	£65	£75	£85	£85	£65	£70
MARRIED COUPLES, *occupying a Reserved Cabin*	80	135	135	135	135	175	175	200	225	225	175	190
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 *years and under* 10	15	25	25	25	25	33	33	38	43	43	33	35
ONE CHILD *under* 3 *years (no Berth provided)* ..... Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
2ND CLASS PASSENGERS AND EUROPEAN SERVANTS—*In Fore Cabin* .	20	27	28	28	28	37	37	47	52	52	35	40
CHILDREN WITH THE PARENT—3 *years and under* 10	10	14	14	14	14	19	19	24	26	26	18	20
ONE CHILD *under* 3 *years (no Berth provided)* ..... Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
NATIVE SERVANTS	10	14	14	14	14	19	19	24	26	26	—	—

An allowance of twenty per cent. on the charge for the return voyage is made to Passengers who paid the full fare to India, China, and Australia (or *vice versâ*), re-embarking within six months from the date of landing, and an abatement of ten per cent. to those returning within twelve months. Such allowances to be claimed at the time of securing the return passage.

The Fares from the several ports abroad touched at by the Company's Steamers are payable in the currency of the place, and particulars of them can be obtained from the respective Agents.

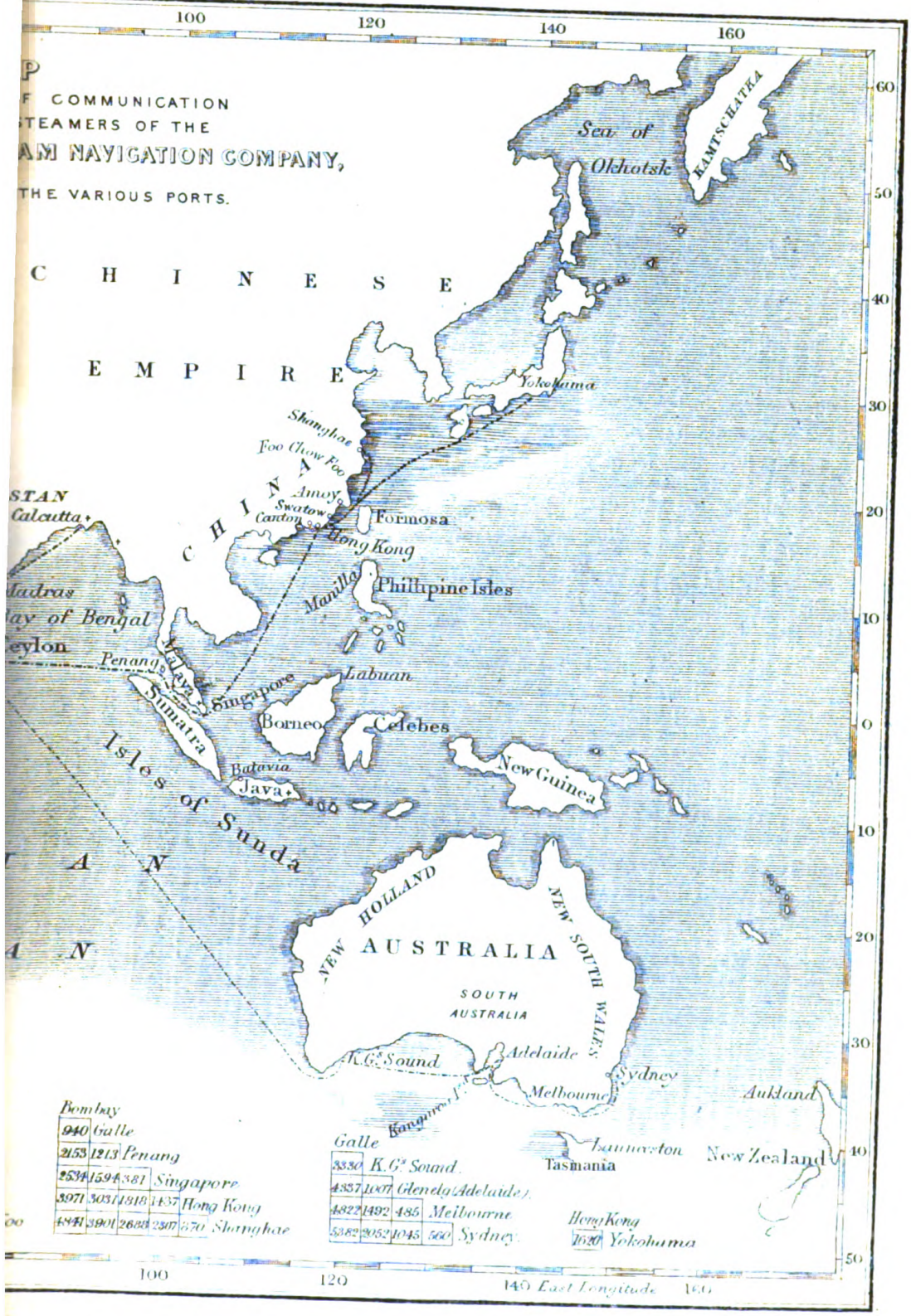
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Southampton				Venice				Suez					Suez		
1151	Gibraltar			125	Ancona			1308	Aden				1308	Aden	
2132	981	Malta		395	270	Brindisi		3442	2134	Galle			2972	1664	Bombay
3067	1916	935	Port Said	1220	1095	826	Alexandria	3957	2679	545	Madras				
								4757	3449	1315	770	Calcutta			

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MEDITERRANEAN LINES.

GIBRALTAR, MALTA, PORT SAID AND SUEZ.

From SOUTHAMPTON every THURSDAY, at 2 p.m.

Passengers arrive at Gibraltar in about five; Malta, nine; Port Said, thirteen and Suez, fourteen days, from Southampton.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To	First Class, Single Passage	Children, 3 years and under 10.	Second Class, and Passengers' Servants.
Gibraltar	£9	£4 10s.	£5 10s.
Malta	15	7 10s.	9 0s.
Port Said	20	10 0s.	12 0s.
Suez	22	11 0s.	14 0s.

One Child under 3 years of age, if with the Parent, free (no Berth provided). Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.

The above rates are exclusive of Wines, Spirits and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers.

Passengers intending to remain in Egypt and forwarding their Baggage from Southampton to Suez, must, if they wish it passed through the Custom House by the Company's Agent, send to him a correct list of contents and value and the keys.

For Rates of Freight, and directions for Shipping, see pages 18, 19.

VENICE, ANCONA, BRINDISI AND ALEXANDRIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Venice every Friday morning for Brindisi, calling at Ancona, and leave Brindisi for Alexandria with Her Majesty's Mails every Monday, at 4 A.M.

RATES OF PASSAGE

From Venice, Ancona, or Brindisi to Alexandria.

First Class.	Second Class, and Passengers' Servants.
£12	£9

Children under 10 years of age, half the above rates. One Child under 3 years of age, if with the Parent, free (no Berth provided). Should more than one Child under 3 years be conveyed, one-quarter fare each will be charged, exclusive of the one taken free.

The above rates are exclusive of Wines, Spirits and Beer, which can be purchased on board the Steamers.

Through Tickets to Venice and Brindisi are now issued at the Company's Office, see p. 8.

Passengers proceeding viâ Brindisi are recommended to leave London not later than 7.40 a.m. on Thursday, and viâ Venice same hour on Monday.

In future Letters for Passengers on board the Packets sailing from Brindisi, provided they be directed to the care of the Commanders, and be registered, *may be posted in any part of the United Kingdom up to the time at which registered letters for the East Indies, &c., intended for transmission by the same Packets are received, and they will be delivered on board the Packets at Brindisi.*

The Letters should be directed thus:—

"[*Here name of Addressee*]
"*On board the Mail Packet* .....
"*Care of the Commander,*
"*Brindisi.*"

See Notice on page 9 relative to Examination of Baggage at the Italian Frontier.

*** **In the Time Table of the Homeward Route (page 4), the departures from Alexandria and Port Said are arranged for TUESDAY, but the Steamers more often leave on MONDAY and sometimes on SUNDAY. The latest information on the subject can be obtained from the Company's Agents at Alexandria and Suez, and of Messrs. Cook & Son, Cairo.**

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GENERAL INFORMATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Passengers are requested to note that the Steamers frequently leave the Intermediate Ports (including Alexandria, Suez and Port Said) in advance of the dates given in the Time Table, and are recommended to inquire of the local Agents as to the probable actual date of departure.

For the convenience of Passengers to the East, arrangements have been made by which Outward Passengers can telegraph their safe arrival to their friends at home at the following charges :—

Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Ceylon.....	£0 15 0
The Straits, China, or Japan.....	1 0 0
Australia	1 10 0

Notice must be given at the Company's London Office when booking passage, and the charge prepaid.

The Company's Rates of Passage Money include Stewards' Fees and Table, but not Wines, Spirits, or Beer, which can be purchased on board at moderate prices. Bedding, Linen, and all requisite Cabin Furniture are provided in the Steamers at the Company's expense, together with the attendance of experienced male and female Servants.

Passengers are not allowed to take on board Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors for use during the Voyage.

Tickets for Passengers to or from Venice, &c., who make the journey through Egypt by the Railway, are issued by the Agents of the Company on behalf of the Egyptian Government at the following rates, viz. :—

For First-Class Passengers, £3 ; for Second-Class Passengers, £2 ;
Children above 3 and under 10 years, half fare.

Servants soliciting gratuities will be dismissed from the Company's Service.

Each of the Company's Steamers carries a qualified Surgeon.

Half the Passage Money, when the amount exceeds £20, is required to be paid on securing passage, and the balance a fortnight before embarkation.

Passengers not embarking after engaging passage, forfeit the deposit of half the amount of Passage Money.

In case, however, of a Passenger being unavoidably prevented from availing himself of a passage at the period for which it was taken, a transfer of the passage to a subsequent Steamer can be effected, on sufficient notice being given, without forfeiture of any portion of the deposit paid, and accommodation will be allotted as similar as circumstances will permit.

Passengers purchasing their Tickets from the Purser on board the Steamer will be charged ten per cent. additional.

Cheques, Letters of Credit, &c., remitted by post, should be in favour of the "*Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, or Order*," and should be crossed with their Bankers' names, viz., "*Williams, Deacon & Co.*" when forwarded to Leadenhall Street, and "*Ransom, Bouverie & Co.*" when sent to Cockspur Street.

Cheques or Drafts on England cannot be accepted in Payment of Passage Money by the Company's Agents at foreign ports.

Passengers to or from Australia, the Straits, China, or Japan, have the privilege of proceeding *vid* Bombay, staying a week or fortnight there, at their own expense, or they can proceed *vid* Madras or Calcutta and Bombay, paying their own expenses across India.

No Berth or Cabin is to be occupied by a Passenger without application to the Agent on shore, or to the Purser on board. It is to be understood that a Passenger occupying a Cabin of two or more Berths, on the departure of the Vessel (unless he shall have paid an additional sum for its exclusive occupation), is not to object to the vacant Berth or Berths being filled up at the intermediate Ports, if required.

Passengers will have to defray their own expenses for Hotels, in the event of any detention, and in all cases in which the Company's Ships may be placed in Quarantine, First-Class Passengers will be charged 10*s*, and Second Class Passengers 5*s* per day for their maintenance on board during the detention of the Ship.

Passengers must comply with the Regulations established on board the Steamers for the general comfort and safety.

For Particulars of the Railway Trains to and from Southampton, *see* page 20.

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BAGGAGE.

The attention of Passengers by the Company's Steamers is respectfully requested to the undermentioned Regulations in reference to Baggage: much trouble and loss are occasionally caused by their neglect or non-observance. These Regulations are equally important to Passengers performing the land journey between Alexandria and Suez, for the Egyptian Transit Administration will not accept any responsibility unless they be strictly complied with.

The Baggage of Passengers booked by the Company's Steamers will be received at their West End Branch, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W., if delivered not later than 3 p.m., on the Monday previous to the Steamer's sailing from Southampton. Such Baggage will be received, forwarded, and shipped at the rate of 7*s* per cwt. All Baggage at Passenger's risk unless insured.

All Baggage should be packed in Leather Portmanteaux or Trunks, marked with the Owner's name and Port of destination in Paint, in full, and fastened securely with case locks, padlocks and leather straps being liable to damage or removal. The Transit Administration will not be responsible for the safe conveyance of insecure Packages. Canvas Covers to Packages of Baggage are not recommended, as they are frequently removed, and lead to the loss of the Packages.

The Baggage of Passengers must contain only their personal effects; Packages containing Jewellery, Plate, and other valuables, must be specially declared and registered prior to shipment, and Freight paid thereon. Any infringement of these Regulations will subject the Packages to detention for Freight by the Company's Agents, and to confiscation by the Egyptian Government.

First-Class Passengers are allowed on board 336 lb of *personal* Baggage free of Freight; Children of First-Class Passengers (over three and under ten years), Second-Class Passengers and Servants, 168 lb each.

A Passenger taking a reserved Cabin is entitled to take in the Steamers, free of Freight, 4½ cwt.; and a married couple, paying for reserved accommodation, are entitled to take 9 cwt.

In order to facilitate the shipment and stowing of Baggage, Passengers are requested to have their Packages distinctly marked "Cabin," "Wanted on Voyage," or "Not Wanted on Voyage," as the case may be. The Baggage of Passengers from Brindisi and Venice, shipped from Southampton to join them at Suez, should be marked "Wanted at Suez," and the Baggage of Homeward Passengers, viâ Italy, which they wish to take with them through the Continent, should also be marked "Wanted at Suez." Labels can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The charge for the conveyance of Extra Baggage is—

From any Port West to any Port East of Suez, or *vice versâ*, 20*s* per cwt.
Between any two Ports West of Suez, 10*s* per cwt.
Between any two Ports East of Suez, 10*s* per cwt.

Passengers booked through to any ports in connection with the Eastern and Australian Steam Navigation Company will have to pay that Company for any extra Baggage they may have from Singapore.

All Baggage must be shipped not later than noon on the day previous to sailing, except one Portmanteau for Cabin use, Bags or Hat Boxes.

The Portmanteau for Cabin use should not exceed 3 ft. in length, 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and 1 ft. 3 in. in depth.

Passengers proceeding to or from India, China, Japan, or Australia, *viâ* Venice or Brindisi, can have their heavy Baggage conveyed by the corresponding Steamer to or from Southampton free of charge up to the regulated quantity.

Passengers joining the Company's Steamers at Suez can ship their Baggage from Southampton, subject to a charge of 10*s* per cwt.

Passengers making their own arrangements for transit through Egypt must *claim* their Baggage on the Outward Route at Alexandria, on the Homeward Route at Suez, as it will not be conveyed through Egypt under the terms of the Company's Contract with the Transit Administration.

Passengers requiring information respecting their Baggage during the Voyage can obtain it by application to the Officer in Charge.

Passengers who may miss any package of Baggage on arrival at their destination are recommended to apply, *without delay*, to the Company's Agent, giving full

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particulars, *in writing*, when application will at once be made to the Missing Baggage Depôts at Bombay or Southampton.

Baggage can be occasionally had up from the Baggage-room during the passage by application to the Officer in charge.

No Trunks or Boxes allowed in the Saloon or Cabins, but only small Portmanteaux or Carpet Bags.

Deck Chairs received on Board at Passengers' risk.

The Company do not undertake the conveyance of Dogs by their steamers, unless under exceptional circumstances, and the charge would then be, exclusive of food, to Gibraltar £2, to Malta or Egypt £3, to any port in India, China, or Australia £5. In all cases Dogs must be placed in charge of the butcher on board, and are at the owner's risk.

CAUTION TO PASSENGERS.—GOODS OF A DANGEROUS NATURE.

The Company will not receive on board of their vessels any Goods of a dangerous or damaging nature. If any such Goods be shipped without notice, the Shippers will not only be liable to the penalties imposed by Statute, but also for all damages sustained in consequence of such shipment.—(See Extract from the Merchant Shipping Act, at p. 19 of this Handbook.)

NOTICE.—*The Company will not be responsible for and shall be exempt from all liability in respect of any detention or delay of Passengers arising from any circumstances whatever, and the Company will not be responsible for and shall be exempt from all liability in respect of any detention, loss, damage or injury whatsoever of or to any luggage, property, goods, effects, articles, matters or things belonging to, or carried by or with any Passenger, whether the same shall arise from or be occasioned by the act of God, of the Queen's enemies, dangers of the seas, rivers or navigation, collision, fire, thefts or robberies, whether by persons in the employment of the Company, or by others, accidents to or by machinery, boilers or steam, accidents by sea or land, unskilful, improper or careless navigation, or any other acts, defaults or negligence of the Company's Agents or servants of any kind whatsoever, or from the restrictions of quarantine wheresoever imposed, or from circumstances arising out of or connected with the employment of the Company's Vessels in the Mail Service of Her Majesty, or of the Government of any foreign power.*

Passengers' Personal Baggage can be insured against loss, damage or injury arising from any of the above risks on declaration of the value and payment of insurance at the rate stated below; and such insurance may be effected at the Company's Offices, or through the Purser on Board.

Passengers are requested to take notice that the Insurance Policies do not cover jewellery, gold or silver of any kind, bank notes or other valuables, unless specially declared.

A. M. BETHUNE, SECRETARY.

Insurances on Baggage and Personal Effects can be effected through the Company's Offices in London and Southampton, at the following rates, viz.:—From *Southampton* to the Mediterranean and Egypt, 15*s* per cent.; India and Australia, 30*s* per cent.; China and Japan, 42*s* per cent. Insurance through to Queensland or New South Wales, viâ Torres Straits, will be 10/- per cent extra. *Insurances with risk to commence from the Company's Office, 25, Cockspur Street, 2s per cent. extra.*

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NAMES OF THE COMPANY'S AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

AT HOME.

WEST END OFFICE, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W., *F. H. Firth.*

SOUTHAMPTON, *W. M. Gillson.*
FALMOUTH, *W. & E. C. Carne.*
LIVERPOOL, *F. Leyland & Co.**
PLYMOUTH, *Fox, Sons & Co.*

ABROAD.

ADELAIDE .....*Elder, Smith & Co.*
ADEN .....*F. D. Parker*
ALEXANDRIA .....*J. C. Chapman.*
AMOY .....*Tait & Co.*
ANCONA .....*A. Elia.*
ANTWERP .....*J. P. Best & Co.*
BASLE .....*De Speyr & Co.*
BATAVIA .....*Maclaine, Watson & Co.*
BOMBAY .....*J. R. Kellock.*
BORDEAUX .....*Faure Bros.*
BOULOGNE .....*Nollen, Henry & Co.*
BREMEN .. ..*August Block.*
BRINDISI .....*K. Du Guè.*
BRISBANE.....*J. & G. Harris.*
CAIRO .....*Cook & Sons.*
CALCUTTA .....*C. J. Wilkinson.*
CEYLON (GALLE)...*F. Bayley.*
" (COLOMBO)*Delmège, Reid & Co.*
CHEFOO .....*Fergusson & Co.*
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z. ..... } *Dalgety, Nichols & Co.*
DUNEDIN, N.Z. ...*Dalgety, Nichols & Co.*
FOO-CHOW .....*Turner & Co.*
GENOA.....*G. Millo.*
GIBRALTAR .....*W. H. Smith.*
HAMBURG .....*Hermann Binder.*
HAVRE.....*Marcel & Co.*
HANKOW.....*Evans, Pugh & Co.*
HIOGO (KOBÉ) *Mourilyan, Heimann & Co.*
HOBART TOWN ...*Justin, Browne & Co.*
HONG KONG .....*A. Lind.*
KING G.'S SOUND. *W. C. Clifton.*
LAUNCESTON *Dalgety, Moore & Co.*
LEGHORN ...*A. Macbean & Co.*
LISBON .....*R. Knowles & Co.*
LYONS .....*Arlès-Dufour & Co.*
MADRAS ...*J. H. De Salis.*
MALAGA.....*G. Hodgson.*
MALTA .....*C. Kirton.*
MARSEILLES *Estrine & Co.*
MELBOURNE *F. R. Kendall.*
MILAN .....*Cassa di Risparmio.*
NAGASAKI ...*Holme, Ringer & Co.*
NAPLES .....*Fratelli Questa.*
NELSON.....*N. Edwards & Co.*
NEW YORK . *Cook, Son & Jenkins,* 261, *Broadway.* (For Passage only.)
" *Grinnell, Minturn & Co.* (For Cargo.)
PARIS .....*G. Dunlop & Co.,* 38, *Avenue de l'Opera.*
PENANG ...*Brown & Co.*
PORT SAID...*G. Royle.*
ROME.....*A. Scibona.*
ROTTERDAM *Ittmann & Son.*
SAIGON .....*Behre & Co.*
SHANGHAI ...*Geo. Withers.*
SINGAPORE . *H. W. Geiger.*
SMYRNA.....*O. Marinitsch.*
SUEZ .....*W. H. Roberts.*
SWATOW.....*Bradley & Co.*
SYDNEY .....*H. Moore.*
VENICE .....*J. W. Cremer.*
WELLINGTON N.Z. ..... } *Johnston & Co.*
YOKOHAMA . *H. B. Henley.*

* For Overland Cargo.

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Terms and Conditions for the Conveyance of

PACKAGES AND PARCELS

Viâ SOUTHAMPTON.

Parcels must be delivered at the Company's Offices before two o'clock, three days prior to the departure of each Steamer; if sent later, an extra charge will be made.

Contents and Value must be declared at the time of Booking. A wrong description of contents or false declaration of value shall release the Company from all responsibility in case of loss, seizure, or detention, and the Goods shall be charged double freight on the real value, which freight shall be paid previous to delivery. *(See Caution, following page.)*

The Company reserve to themselves the right of charging by weight or value; and will not be accountable for any damage arising through insufficiency of address or packing.

All charges must be paid in England, for which Parcel Tickets will be given specifying particulars of risk. Parcels are to be applied for to the Company's Agents at the Port of Delivery.

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND OTHER VALUABLES must be sealed over tape, in countersunk holes, and above £50 value are charged at the following rates, which include risk in transit:—Gibraltar, 1¼ per cent.; Malta, 1¾ per cent.; Port Said and Suez, 2¼ per cent.; Aden, 2½ per cent.; Bombay, Galle, Madras and Calcutta, 2¾ per cent.; Penang and Singapore, 2¾ per cent.; Hong Kong and Australia, 3¼ per cent.; Shanghai, 3¼ per cent.; and Yokohama, 3¾ per cent.

PARCEL RATES.

Parcels not taken on value will be charged as follows:—

To Port Said, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Galle, Madras or Calcutta	1*s.* per lb. or fraction of a lb.
To Straits, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, or Australia	1*s.* 3*d.* ditto ditto
To Gibraltar and Malta	2*s.* to 4*s.* under 24 lbs. Above that weight 2*d.* per lb.

And a further charge, when the Company take risks upon themselves, viz.:—Gibraltar, 7*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Malta, Port Said and Suez, 12*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Aden, 17*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Bombay, Ceylon, Madras and Calcutta, 22*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; Penang and Singapore, 25*s.* per cent.; Hong Kong and Australia, 30*s.* per cent.; Shanghai, 32*s.* 6*d.* per cent.; and Yokohama, 40*s.* per cent. Minimum charge, 2*s.* 9*d.*

Government B/L Stamp (6*d*) charged on all Packages valued at upwards of £1, or where the freight exceeds 5*s.*

Cargo and Parcels conveyed at Through Rates to all Ports in India, &c., touched at by the Steamers of the British India and Netherlands India Steam Navigation Companies; also to Ports in New Zealand, under arrangement with the Contractors for the Local Mail Service between Melbourne and New Zealand, at a proportionate increase of Freight.

Packages measuring one cubic foot and upwards must be packed in wooden cases, iron-hooped at each end.

Packages *exceeding three cubic feet, or 50 lbs. weight*, are charged at Cargo rates, if sent direct to the Victoria Docks (Town Receiving Office, Goodman's Yard, Minories), on or before the Thursday previous to the Steamer's departure, but advices of contents and value must be sent to the Company's Offices; or, if more convenient to Shippers, Cargo Packages can be received at Leadenhall Street, E.C., or Cockspur Street, S.W., on payment of 5*s* extra on each package.

The Port of Delivery must be distinctly marked on every Package.

Parcels will not be received after 2 o'clock on Saturdays.

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INDIAN AND CEYLON PARCEL POST,

Including ADEN and BRITISH BURMAH.

(WEEKLY SERVICE, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.)—**Fortnightly only to Ceylon.**

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. are authorised by the Director-General of the Post Office of India to receive Parcels for delivery at any post town or district throughout India and Ceylon at a uniform rate of 1*s.* per pound, or fraction of a pound weight. This charge covers the conveyance from London to the address in India, &c., (but does not include Duty), and may either be prepaid or paid on delivery.

Parcels intended for this conveyance must be sent either to the *Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C.*, or to their *Branch Office, 25, Cockspur Street, S.W., London*, by 4 o'clock p.m., MONDAY in each week, legibly addressed to their destination in India, marked "*To be forwarded by Indian Parcel Post.*" If sent to the Company's Office by post or other conveyance, the Indian address must be put on an inner cover. In all cases they must be accompanied by a letter of advice to the Company, stating name and address of package, and value and contents, for Custom House clearance; and also distinctly stating whether carriage is to be prepaid or not. If for prepayment, a Cheque or Post Office Order for the amount must be enclosed in the letter, payable to Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE BETHUNE, Secretary, or when sent to Cockspur Street, to Mr. FRANCIS HELME FIRTH, Agent. *Particular attention is requested to these regulations in order to save any delay in the despatch of Parcels.*

Parcels conveyed under these regulations must not exceed 50 pounds in weight, and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in measurement, nor be more than £20 value, and if containing Jewellery, Gold and Silver ware, Watches, or Precious Stones, an additional rate will be charged. They should be entirely closed, and any articles liable to suffer from crushing must be in a strong wooden case not less than ½-inch thick (tin lining optional). Packages not in wood must have an outer covering of stout canvas if measuring one cubic foot and upwards.

Senders of Parcels from the Country will receive a receipt for them from the Company in due course, and, if required, the Company will effect Insurance against Sea and Land risks. The charge for Insurance, *which must in all cases be prepaid*, will be 1*s.* up to £3, 2*s.* 6*d.* up to £10, and 5*s.* up to £20 value.

Packages of a fragile nature, or containing liquids or articles of a dangerous damaging nature, will not be received.

REDUCED RATES FOR BOOKS.—Under the authority of the Director-General of the Post Office of India, the rate for the conveyance of Book packets (as defined by the British Postal Guide, page 8), from London to British India, has been reduced to Sixpence per lb. or fraction of a lb.

If any other article is found enclosed in the Book packet when examined by the Customs at Bombay, an extra rate of 2/- per lb. on the package will be charged to the addressee.

No letter must, under any circumstances, be enclosed in these parcels.

If a Receipt is required, a stamped and directed envelope must be enclosed in the Advice.

If no Advice accompanies the Package, it will be liable to be charged at the 1/- rate.

Remittances from the Country must be by Cheque, Post Office Order, or Penny Stamps. Stamps of a higher denomination cannot be received, and they must not be defaced, or affixed to the package.

CAUTION TO SHIPPERS.—GOODS OF A DANGEROUS NATURE.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company hereby give notice that they will not receive on board their vessels any Goods of a dangerous or damaging nature. Shippers will be required to sign a Declaration for Parcels, Merchandise, Specie, &c., (form of which can be obtained at the Company's Offices) that the packages they may offer for shipment do not contain liquids, oils, spirits, or any articles of a dangerous or damaging character; and the attention of Shippers and Passengers is specially directed to the following clauses in the "Merchant Shipping Act, 1873," relative to articles of this description:—

"*If any person sends or attempts to send by, or not being the master or owner of the vessel "carries or attempts to carry in any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods; (that is to "say,) aquafortis, vitriol, naphtha, benzine, gunpowder, lucifer matches, nitro-glycerine, petroleum, "or any other goods of a dangerous nature, without distinctly marking their nature on the outside "of the package containing the same, and giving written notice of the nature of such goods, and of "the name and address of the sender or carrier thereof to the master or owner of the vessel at or "before the time of sending the same to be shipped or taking the same on board the vessel, he shall for "every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding* **one hundred pounds.**"

"*If any person knowingly sends or attempts to send by, or carries or attempts to carry in "any vessel, British or foreign, any dangerous goods or goods of a dangerous nature, under a false "description, or falsely describes the sender or carrier thereof, he shall incur a penalty not exceeding* **"five hundred pounds.**"

"*The master or owner of any vessel, British or foreign, may refuse to take on board any "package or parcel which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, and may require it to "be opened to ascertain the fact.*"

A. M. BETHUNE, *Secretary.*

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TRAINS FROM & TO WATERLOO STATION AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON from WATERLOO, 78¾ miles. Fares, 15/6*a*, 11/0*b*, 6/6*c*. Return Ticket available for eight days, 26/6*a*, 18/6*b*, 11/6*c*. Return Ticket Saturday or Sunday to Monday, 20/6*a*, 15/6*b*.

Leave London.	Arrive Southampton.	Leave Southampton.	Arrive London.
A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
5.50*	9.0	1.0*	3.43
7.20*	10.28	6.55*	9.45
8.5	10.45	8.8*	10.32
9.0*	11.20	8.45	11.14
11.15	1.42 P.M.	11.10	1.43 P.M.
P.M.		11.30	2.21
12.45*	3.29	12.5 P.M.	2.27
3.15*	5.36	1.25*	4.30
4.20*	7.30	3.0	5.48
5.45*	8.7	5.15*	7.53
7.15*	10.0	7.20	9.35
9.0*	11.38	7.35*	10.20
SUNDAYS.			
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
10.15*	1.35	1.0*	3.43
P.M.		9.30*	12.37 P.M.
5.0*	8.18	P.M.	P.M.
8.30*	11.30	6.0*	8.49

* These Trains have Third Class Carriages attached.

Passengers are recommended to leave London not later than the 8.5 *a.m. Train on the morning of sailing.*

Note.—The LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY have agreed, that when a Steamer arrives at Southampton on Sunday too late for the Passengers to leave for London by the 9.30 a.m. Train, they will put on a SPECIAL TRAIN for the convenience of such Passengers, provided they are not less than 30 in number, and that the train can start not later than 4 p.m.

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Arrangements having been made with the BRITISH INDIA AND NETHERLANDS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES, Passengers are now booked through to any of the Ports touched at by those Companies' Steamers, at the following rates :—

	P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Rate from Southampton.	Indian Companies' Rates for 1874.	Through Rate.
ADEN—			
Zanzibar	...	...	£70
BOMBAY	£68		
Kurrachee	...	£10	78
Muscat	...	16	84
Guadur	...	13	81
B. Abbas	...	20	88
Linga	...	22	90
Bushire	...	26	94
Bussorah	...	29	97
Carwar	...	7	75
Mangalore	...	8	76
Cannanore	...	9	77
Calicut and Beypore	...	10	78
Cochin and Narrakal	...	12	80
Tuticorin	...	16	84
Colombo	...	12	80
MADRAS	£68		
Negapatam	...	4	72
Masulipatam	...	6	74
Coconada	...	7	75
Bimlipatam	..	8	76
Vizagapatam	...	8	76
CALCUTTA	£68		
Chittagong	...	6	74
Akyab	...	7 10/-	75 10/-
Rangoon	...	10	78
Moulmein	...	12	80
SINGAPORE	£83		
Malacca	.	3	86
Samarang	...	14	97
Sourabaya	...	18	101
Padang	...	20	103
Macassar	...	23	106
Batavia	...	10	93
Do. 2nd Class	£47	6	53

The Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company leave Bombay for Kurrachee every Wednesday and Saturday, Bombay for the Persian Gulf Ports every alternate Monday, Bombay to the Malabar Coast Ports every alternate Tuesday, Madras to the Coromandel Coast Ports every alternate week, Calcutta to Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein every Friday, and Calcutta to Chittagong every alternate Friday. Aden for Zanzibar every fourth Friday.

The Steamers of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company leave Singapore for Batavia every week, Batavia for Samarang and Sourabaya every week, Batavia for Penang every alternate week, Sourabaya for Macassar every alternate week.

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SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS.

BOMBAY, GALLE, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA TO ENGLAND.

(See page 6.)

QUEENSLAND.

Passengers are booked at Through Rates to and from Queensland, viâ Singapore and Torres Straits. (See page 7.)

COLOMBO.

Passengers are booked to Colombo without extra charge.

(See page 7.)

LETTERS FOR PASSENGERS

Viâ Venice and Brindisi, can be posted in London until Friday evening, if Registered. (See page 13.)

INDIAN PARCEL POST.

REDUCED RATE OF ONE SHILLING. BOOKS, SIXPENCE.

(See page 19.)

WEST END OFFICE.

A Branch Office has been opened at 25, Cockspur Street, Pall Mall, S.W., for the transaction of Passenger and Parcel Business.

Passengers' Baggage received at that Office. (See page 15.)

TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

Tickets for a Tour Round the World, by way of America, Japan, China and India, can be obtained from Messrs. Cook & Son, Ludgate Circus.

THROUGH BOOKING OVER INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Tickets from Bombay to the principal Railway Stations in India can be obtained at the Company's Office. For particulars, see page 9.

THROUGH BOOKING TO NEW ZEALAND.

(See page 7.)

ADELAIDE and SYDNEY.

The Company's Steamers now call at Adelaide (Glenelg) and continue to run to Sydney.

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